

COMMANDO
(CONT)

CONFIDENTIAL

*From the Office
of the
Director*

12 September 1948

Mr. Robert Lynch
Special Assistant to Mr. Stettinius
United Nations Organization
Room 188
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lynch:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of yesterday, I enclose herewith a list of certain Research and Analysis studies prepared by this organization.

If Mr. Stettinius is interested in any of these studies, we will, of course, be pleased to furnish him with copies. If, in addition, these titles suggest any studies which Mr. Stettinius would care to have, we will be only too glad to determine whether they have already been made or can be fitted in with our present work schedule.

Please feel free to call upon us at any time.

Very truly yours,

L. J. Russell, Jr.
Assistant to the Director

Encl.

CONFIDENTIAL

14 August 1945

Mr. Willard F. Kelly
Assistant Commissioner for Alien Control
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U. S. Department of Justice
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Kelly:

In accordance with a request received by Mr. Dubois of your Department's Philadelphia office, this is to advise that this organization has objection to the inclusion of Alfredo Iliana and Maximilian Heyssler on the forthcoming return of aliens to their countries of origin or to the U. S. A.

We appreciate the cooperation of your office and given us in this matter.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Putrell, Jr.
Lieut. (JG), USN
Executive Officer

cc: Director's Files

11 August 1945

Mr. E. A. Locke, Jr.
Department of State, #228
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Locke:

I attach REPORT ON RAILWAYS
OF U.S.S.R. made by the Board Commission in
1930. The report is in two volumes.

Will you please return it to
this office when it has served its purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Thrane
Acting Executive
Officer

Attachments

E. A. Locke

7 August 1943

MEMORANDUM TO CAPTAIN RALPH U. HYLLE

There is attached the shorthand notebook you sent this office on 25 July together with a memorandum from Mr. Shepardon, Chief of our CI Branch. You will note that we have a man who can do this. In view of the fact, however, that the first half of the notebook has been completely deciphered, and that the last is either impossible to decipher or relates to minutiae, it is believed (subject to your wishes) that Mr. Shepardon's views should be accepted.

Robert Tamm
Acting Executive
Officer

Attachment



THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



25 July 1945

MEMORANDUM TO LT. PUTZELL

ENCL: Book of Shorthand Notes

1. The enclosure herewith is the book which I spoke to you about by telephone Wednesday, the 25th, and asked whether you have anybody in your organization who will decipher the notes.
2. The enclosure, brought back by an officer who has just completed a courier trip to the conference, was picked up by him in Hitler's office on the floor near the rear. The officer doesn't know whether the matter contained in it is important or not but in any case would like to have the book back when it has served its purpose.
3. Will you see what can be done about it and we will be very appreciative.

R. U. Hyatt
RALPH U. HYATT
Captain, USN (Ret.)
Assistant Secretary

C O P Y
STANDARD FORM NO. 64**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT****CONFIDENTIAL**

TO : Executive Officer

DATE: 16 July 1949

FROM : Security Office

SUBJECT:

A large quantity of classified documents and material is now en route to Washington from overseas.

The deputy Security Officer, with representatives of the Chief, Secretariat and the Archivist, has conferred on several occasions with the deputy Director, Administrative Services regarding provisions for adequate security for the premises set aside for the storage of subject material.

Up to this time no space has been allocated for this purpose.

To avoid the possibility of serious administrative and security problems upon arrival of this material, it is urged that this matter be given prompt attention.

/s/ A. van Beuren

A. van Beuren
Security Officer

To Louis Ream-

We must get space at once to meet this problem and advise me in London that this has been done.

Donovan

CONFIDENTIAL

Lt. Colonel Estey
Executive Office

14 July 1945

We are informed that the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, has issued an order transferring personnel and equipment of the ~~Map Division~~ ^{Topographic Model Section}, F & A, to the Office of Engineers.

Will you please have a member of your staff check to make certain that the appropriate documents are obtained in connection with the accountability of this organization for the equipment involved.

R. J. Putnall, Jr.
Lieut. (Jr.), Colonel
Executive Officer

Colonel Nehm

12 July 1945

Executive Office

Promotions of Enlisted Men

I have been asked to return your memorandum of 25 June 1945 with attachments recommending promotion of the following named enlisted men:

S/Sgt. Joseph H. George
S/Sgt. Vernon Turner
Sgt. Stephen Kostick
Sgt. Arthur P. Todd
Cpl. Louis H. Kallonsack
Cpl. Robert McIntosh

Since promotion vacancies are not available it is not possible at this time to effect these promotions. However, it is suggested that you hold the recommendations and resubmit them at such time as promotion vacancies become available.

Robert Thurn
Lieut. (jg) USNR

12 July 1949

TO: Deputy-Director, Administrative Services
 Chief, Finance Branch
 Chief, Fiscal Division, Finance Branch
 Chief, Special Funds Division, Finance Branch
 Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch
 Chief, Budget & Procedures Branch
 Chief, Personnel Procurement Branch

FROM: Executive Office

Effective immediately, no personnel or project will be assigned to the Office of the Director or to the Executive Office nor will any payments be made out of the budget of either office for such personnel or project unless and until the approval of the Director, Assistant Director or Executive Officer has been obtained in writing.

E. J. Pettell, Jr.
 Lieut. (jg), USN
 Executive Officer

Mr. Alvah H. Holloway

5 July 1947

Executive Office

Estimated Cost of History
Project and Special Services
Unit.

Could you have prepared an estimate of the cost to the Director's office History Project and Special Services unit of work in connection with war crimes for the coming year? This is for Mac's office, and they want the memorandum by tomorrow. I don't have no ideas on subject.

I think one of the things to be determined is whether we have placed in the Special Services unit personnel to work on this matter. Ned should be consulted when he arrives, as he may be familiar with it. Another factor, of course, would be the General's expenses in connection with the subject, which is impossible to estimate from here.

RT

INFORMATION

ROUTING SHEET

SUBJECT _____

TO	ROOM NO	DATE		INITIALS
		REC'D	FOR'D	
Miss Riedel				
Miss Maguire				
Miss Ferrari				
Mrs. O'Donnell				
Mrs. Starr				
Miss Herbst				
Miss Brucher				

(27449)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director's Office, Executive Office
Secretariat, General Counsel
FROM : Robert Thrun

DATE: 5 July 1945

SUBJECT:

The Acting Director has directed that effective 7 July 1945 OSS civilian employees will work a 44 hour week.

Skeleton forces, however, are to be maintained in each branch. ^{Saturday afternoon} Such individuals as are asked to serve on the skeleton force will be given either overtime pay or compensatory time off according to their preference.

94
Robert Thrun

Form 1 (Rev. 1-54)

DATE 7 July 65

TO: Lt. Putzell

Attached memo is in reference to the
two cables which Wadell forwarded to you
and sent Major D. for disposition. I
think Capt. Kaylor will be able to take
care of this matter.

W. H. O. W.
W.H.O.

Not

W.H.O.

re: Wadell

~~the subject~~

Wadell
W.H.O.
Wadell

FROM:

(12016)

EXT.

4 July 1946

SECRET

TO: Captain James Kayler

FROM: Alys M. Orie

SUBJECT: Attached cables

The attached cables were forwarded by London in the pouch to Medical Services Washington.

Major Delafield has asked me to write you concerning this matter so that you may take the necessary steps to stop this practice. In as much as proper distribution is made in Washington of the messages that emanate from here it is definitely unnecessary to pouch them back here. In addition, it should be prohibited.

Can you therefore, issue some sort of notice or memorandum with sufficient power in it ordering this to be stopped. It is highly possible that some over enthusiastic cable distributor in London would send a copy of a cable back to Washington that might have had a limited distribution at this end unless this is stopped. It would also mean that there are unaccounted for copies of cables in Washington and under the present or rather current program to cut distribution and limit cable copies in Washington this would cause some confusion and defeat its purpose.

A.M.O.

2 enclosures

cc Lt. Putsell

APPROVED: J.W.Delafield, Major FA

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

6 June 1947

Comdr. R. Davis Halliwell, USN
1154 Bishop Street
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Dave:

I am taking the opportunity afforded by Mr. Shepard to deliver this note to you.

Colonel Burton, Mr. Cheston and I had a very instructive and interesting discussion with Shepard last Monday afternoon. He is, as you said, a very intelligent man and the picture which he gave us was very helpful although I must confess not too encouraging. He certainly spoke highly of you and of the effort you are making despite the ever present handicaps.

The films have been developed and returned to him, much to his pleasure. In addition, he had certain other films which he wanted handled and I am glad we were able to do it in the short space of time that we had them in our possession. He can tell you about them.

Much to my surprise - and also to my subsequent great pleasure - I recently returned to my desk to find a package containing two bottles of "Southern Comfort" which you had sent me from your favorite liquor dealer. My only hope is that you enjoyed the scotch half as much - and my only regret is that I was not able to give you the accessory which you suggested. Unfortunately the time of your visit was bad since I did not come into knowledge of the accessory until after your departure.

The situation back here needs a bit of clarification in view of the recent appropriations voted for us by the House. It is now before the Senate and we assume that the recommended twenty million dollars will be given to us. That sum is adequate for the wartime job which we have to do in the fight against Japan and requires us to make certain

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economies of personnel and equipment which we believe are quite in order at this stage. Our only regret is that it will not give us much room for necessary activities in the post-combat intelligence field - a thing which this country sorely needs. However, the occasion produced by this gives General Donovan an opportunity to bring to the fore once again the Central Intelligence plan, and we are expecting that upon his return from Europe next week he will take up the matter where he left off.

At the moment Mr. Cheston and several others including myself are studying each branch both here and abroad to determine how we can effect adjustments and elimination of activities and personnel in order to have a tighter and more economical ship. I know you would like to be in on the party and we certainly wish we had you sitting with us.

We read with interest Lt. McInerney's report on the activities of his unit and we are pleased to receive it from you. Their job is not an insignificant one and we are satisfied with their accomplishments.

We are now awaiting word from Vanderblin as to the progress of his effort and we are sure he will have something constructive to say.

Recently the Joint Chiefs and War Department received a very helpful cable from General Wedemeyer in support of our MAPKO Plan which is now before the Chiefs, with the recommendation that it be approved for operations based on Okinawa. Mr. Cheston talked with Admiral Edwards about the plan since it inevitably will go to the Navy planners for study, and the Admiral was quite encouraging. Needless to say, we have the full support of OPD on this project as well as on JAVAMAN. In the latter connection, I hope that Shaheen behaves himself and does not get into any mischief out your way. If he does, just drop him overboard and nobody will say a word to you!

Becky joins me in sending every good wish to you.

Sincerely,

W. A. R. G. L.

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Lt. Robert Thrun, WENT.

FROM : Executive Office.

SUBJECT: Amendment to AMET General Order No. 19.

DATE: 4 June 1946.

You asked about the meaning of the attached amendment to AMET General Order No. 19. It simply corrects a grammatical mistake in the original order. AMET still includes as it has included since it was set up in February, the whole of the continent of Africa.

H. van R. Cleveland

H. van R. Cleveland.

CONFIDENTIAL

QSS FORM 21028

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM:

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No.

Date Rec'd

26 MAY 61 13 03

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials
		Rec'd.	Ret'd.	
1.		6/1	6/1	WEC
2.	Director 1210cku	4:30	5	me
3.	Clarkland			
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

CONFIDENTIAL

(206X0)

CONFIDENTIAL

DETACHMENT C

27991A PROVISIONAL OPERATIONS AND TRAINING UNIT
AFRICA MIDDLE EAST THEATER

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Executive Office, OSS, Washington, D. C.

Reference, Memorandum, to is H1, dated 1 May 45,
an extract of amendment to General Orders, No. 45, 1 May 45,
dated 22 May 45 is hereby forwarded.

For the Commanding Officer:

Herbert F. J. King
HERBERT F. J. KING
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

/lrm

21 May 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Executive Office, OSS, Washington, D. C.

Reference, Memorandum, this Hq, dated 21 May 45,
an extract of amendment to General Orders, No. 43. HQ, WHT,
dated 22 May 45 is hereby forwarded.

For the Commanding Officer:

PERCIVET R. INSKIP,
Captain, Infantry,
Adjutant.

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL ORDER

NO. 45

III-AMENDMENTS OF THEATRE
 THEATRE ORGANIZATION. No. 19, this headquarters, 1947, 1948
 Section IV, General Order No. 45, this
 roads "Rigoria, Gold Coast and Africa"
 to road "Rigoria, and Gold Coast and Africa"

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL

OFFICIAL:

/s/ Dale L. Thomson
 DALE L. THOMSON
 Colonel, AGC
 Adjutant General

A TRUE EXTRACT:

Herbert R. Jurski
 HERBERT R. JURSKI,
 Captain, Infantry.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Mr. William C. McCutcheon, Jr.
Chief, Civilian Personnel
Executive Office

1 June 1945

Mr. Stanley P. Lovell

You are hereby instructed to transfer Stanley P. Lovell from his present Civil Service classification, CAF-15 (Special Assistant), to a when-actually-employed status effective commencement of business 1 July 1945. Necessary forms (#1001) will be signed by this office.

Effective 1 July Mr. Lovell will be assigned to Special Services Unit.

E. J. Putzelli, Jr.
Lieut. (jg), USNR
Assistant Executive
Officer

Mr. Stanley #692A

Mr. Louis Hean
Executive Office

14 May 1948

In connection with my memorandum of 10 May 1948 concerning the committee to inquire into present OSS requirements for certain machine tools and engraving equipment requisitioned by the Visual Presentation Branch, kindly add Lt. Colonel Ralph A. Summe to the committee and have him present at all of its deliberations.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lieut. (jg), USNR
Acting Executive
Officer

Lt. John Wilson

16 May 1948

Executive Office

Six General Staff Vacancies for WFO

You are informed that a decision has been taken against making request to the War Department for the General Staff vacancies.

This matter is against the policy of the office of the Chief of Staff and we have been told that they would not consider it favorably.

Kindly notify Colonel O'Malley of the decision when you see him next in Paris.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lieut. (Jg), USNR
Acting Executive
Officer

Mr. William C. McDutcheon, Jr.

14 May 1948

Executive Office

Osgood W. Nichols

This transfer has reference to the office of the Strategic Services Officer, STC, and not to the Director's Office.

It is therefore appropriate that Colonel Morgan or his duly authorized representative approve the transfer and approve the necessary papers. The Director's Office in Washington has nothing to do with this personnel action.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lieut. (jg), USN
Acting Executive
Officer

Mr. Louis Neam
Executive Office
Attached file

10 May 1948

You are requested to constitute a committee to be composed of the following, with yourself as chairman:

Representative of MO Branch
Representative of Visual Presentation
Representative of R & D
Representative of Special Projects Officer
Representative of Major Leere's department.

Inquiry is to be made into the present OSS requirements for the machine tools and engraving equipment requisitioned by the attached, and to make recommendations concerning the most appropriate office of the organization in which such equipment should be located.

In this connection you should consider machine shop facilities now available in Field Photographic and Reproduction Branches as well as in other branches of the agency, and also the availability of the Government Printing Office and other existing OSS facilities for the engraving requirements of the agency.

Your prompt action is requested. Please return the attached file with your recommendations.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lieut. (jg), USNR
Acting Executive
Officer

Major Willis
Executive Office

3 May 1945

Attached letter for Colonel Shore. This was opened by me under the order which provides for this treatment when mail is addressed to the Director for a particular individual "only". Lt. Prichard sends everything through in this way. Much of the material is purely routine and should go through the normal channels so that the two Wilsons will be kept informed of organizational and other pertinent changes in the theater. Some time when you are writing Prichard, I wonder if you would mind including a sentence suggesting that he reserve the "Director for Colonel Lowman only" formula for mail that deserves special treatment.

Robert Thrane
Assistant Executive
Office

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington, D. C.
9 May 1948.

TO : Mr. John H. O'Carra
FROM: Executive Office

Several instances have come to my attention where junior officers of OSS who became prisoners of war were not considered for promotions, which they deserved, when the proper time came. I suggest that the Officers Board might wish to inquire into this problem generally and later instruction both to the Field and to the Branches in Washington concerning it.

John D. Wilson
Assistant Executive Officer, Europe-Africa

cc: Lt. E. G. Wilson
✓ Lt. E. J. Putsell

CONFIDENTIAL

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

TO : Colonel Missal

FROM : Executive Office

SUBJECT :

The Director has noted letter of 20 April from Major Carpenter to you suggesting that agents be given thorough physical examination at the time of debriefing and that such physical examination be made a part of their permanent records. The Director has requested that this suggestion be carried out.

Robert Thrun
Robert Thrun
Assistant Executive
Officer

1st Ind.

Col. S. C. Missal, M. C., Chief Surgeon, Medical Services Office,
208 North Building, OSS, Washington, D. C. 20535

TO: Mr. Robert Thrun, Assistant Executive Officer

OSS Theater Surgeons are being notified that physical examination is required at the time when civilian personnel who had been working for OSS overseas are debriefed.

Sylvester C. ...
Sylvester C. ...
Colonel, M. C.
Chief Surgeon
Medical Services Office

SECRET

1st Ind.

10/pm

Col. S. C. Missal, M. C., Chief Surgeon, Medical Services Office,
208 North Building, OSS, Washington, D. C. May 1945

TO: Mr. Robert Thrun, Assistant Executive Officer

OSS Theater Surgeons are being notified that a physical examination is required at the time when civilian personnel who had been working for OSS overseas are discharged.

SYLVESTER C. MISSAL
Colonel, M. C.
Chief Surgeon
Medical Services Office

SECRET

Colonel Missal
Executive Office

2 May 1945

The Director has noted letter dated 20 April from Major Carpenter to you suggesting that agents be given a thorough physical examination at the time of debriefing and that such physical examination be made a part of their permanent records. The Director has requested that this suggestion be carried out.

Robert Thrum
Assistant Executive
Officer

SECRET

24 April 1948

The Adjutant General
Army Service Forces
War Department
Room 42 300 Pentagon Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

The records of this agency show that on 4 September 1943 an advance of \$80 was made to Private Thomas G. Soter, 12004330, for necessary official purposes by the Office of Strategic Services. This advance has not yet been repaid. A letter dated 28 December 1944 was addressed to Private Soter requesting immediate payment of this advance. However, we have had no reply to this letter.

It is requested that you bring this matter to the attention of the officer at present exercising command over Private Soter for appropriate action. The last address we have for Private Soter is Fifth Headquarters and Headquarters, D3TRR, Camp Swift, Texas. This Office will appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lieutenant (j.g.) USNR
Acting Executive Officer

cc: Col. Rehm-Mr. Dimond
Lt. Putzell-Mr. Sulloway

Warner:Clarke

RESTRICTED

Security Office, Attention:
Lieut. Robert Clark, USNR
Executive Office

24 April 1945

Limited Passes for Sgt. Ora Barney and Pvt. Ethel Terhaar

This will confirm oral telephone request for a limited pass to permit Sgt. Ora Barney and Pvt. Ethel Terhaar access to the Administration Building and Q building cafeteria pending security approval. Until security approval is secured their work will be limited to non-classified material and to instruction on unclassified details of office procedure.

This will also confirm request that security check on these two enlisted women be expedited.

Robert Thrun
Assistant Executive
Officer

RESTRICTED

OS Form 2202a

FROM:

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Lt. Col. Sealife

INITIALS NO.

DATE

4/1/68

To	Room No.	Date		Initials
		Rec'd.	Fwd'd.	
1.				
Lt. Putzell	Adm. Bldg.			
2.				
<i>Mr. Barnes</i>				<i>(initials)</i>
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

Notes

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
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(20640)

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO: Lt.(jg) E. J. Putzell, Jr. DATE: 8 April 1948.
FROM: Divisional Deputy, Personnel & Services, 31.
SUBJECT: Janet Chong.

1. In response to your memo of 20 March 1948, I wish to advise you that we have discussed the matter with Captain Sarvis, Personnel Procurement Branch.

2. We have arranged with Captain Sarvis to have Major Persons of the New York Office secure personal history forms from Miss Chong.

3. As soon as we have had the opportunity of reviewing her personal history forms, we will inform you whether or not we believe she has qualifications for work in this Branch.

Amj
A.M.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington, D. C.
18 April 1946.

To : Lt. Thrum
From: Executive Office

This acknowledges your note
attaching memorandum from the Map Intel-
ligence Section, RAA, re map of OSM Theaters.

I have arranged with Lt. Gerlach
to have a map prepared showing both OSM and
Army Theaters. This can apparently be done
without security problems.


H. van B. Cleveland

✓

CONFIDENTIAL

11 April 1945

OGA - 190

VIA AIR MAIL

Colonel Edward J. F. Glavin
Commanding Officer
Headquarters Company
2677 Regiment OSS (Prev.)
Caserta, Italy

ATTENTION: Lois B. Frauenheim

Dear Mrs. Frauenheim:

Reference is made to the cable of 10 April 1945 requesting transfer of Miss [redacted] Executive Office in Bari, Italy.

In accordance with our [redacted] actions without a [redacted] as mentioned in previous [redacted] submission of a [redacted] in order that as [redacted] accordance with [redacted]

Please secure [redacted] possible [redacted]

General Counsel Secretariat
Executive Office Reports Office

12 April 1945

Executive Office

Mr. Shepardson brought back from Boston
a certificate either appointing or thanking W. Reginald
Foster for his services in connection with Civil Defense.
Mr. Shepardson's office cannot locate this certificate.
Do any of you know anything about it?

Will you please return this to me with your
answer as promptly as possible.

R
Robert Thrun

10 April 1945

Mr. Charles J. Lennihan, Jr.
18A Hibben Road
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Lennihan:

Upon returning to the office I learned of your call, and I am sorry to have missed talking with you.

We are jumping right into the matter of your telephone and hope to be able to do something for you. Don't expect too much until we hear from us, because in a situation such as yours it is nip and tuck. I do hope, however, that we will be successful.

When you get a chance let us know how you are getting along. Everyone here is pulling for you.

Best of luck,

Sincerely,

E. J. Mitchell, Jr.
Lieut. (jg), USN
Acting Executive
Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

27 March 1965

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Morgenthau:

We are forwarding herewith as of possible
interest to you a report by our Research and Analysis
Branch on The Backeller Research Institute (National
Coal Producer and Industrial Enterprise of the Indiana
Region).

Respectfully yours,

T. J. Fitzell, Jr.
Lieut. (jg), USN
Action Executive
Officer

Enclosure

Office memo P. 113 3
Deutsche to Penna Street # 3

Intelligence report 1/6/65-12

CONFIDENTIAL

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text, possibly a memorandum or letter body]

But

Dist. Member

Mr. (Mr.) William L. Felt, Jr.,
Post Office Box 2001
Washington, D.C.

RSQ:ms

RESTRICTED

Map Intelligence Section
Attention: Mr. Gerlach, Chief
Executive Office
Weekly News- or European Front-Map

17 March 1945

The "sample" service already rendered in connection with the forwarding of the Weekly News- or European Front-Map has been very helpful to this office. Will you kindly continue to make this map available for our information and retention.

S. J. Putzall, Jr.
Lieut. (jg), USNR
Acting Executive
Officer

RESTRICTED

Mr. O'Carra
Executive Office

15 April 1947

The Director has instructed us to procure for him two officer aides, one Army and one Navy. He would prefer to have officers who have had battle experience and who have been returned to this country after an extensive period overseas.

In addition he wants us to obtain for him without delay an enlisted man to serve as his orderly.

In all instances he believes that personnel of this organization should be canvassed before going to the Army and Navy to fill these requests.

Please have appropriate action taken in this matter.

HJP

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SECRET*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : General Donovan

DATE: 11, APRIL 1947

FROM : Lt. Thurman

SUBJECT:

✓ May transmittal of reports to you is delayed one day for preparation of a transcript and an additional two days for reproduction. The Branches will then have copies when you refer them to portions of the report.

Requests are being made of the field to submit reports in duplicate. When this procedure is in full effect, the delay will be only one day for purposes of indexing.

You have already seen the attached report. It is submitted as an example.

RT
LT**SECRET**

14 March 1945

Mr. Melvin Whiteleather
c/o Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Melvin:

I have looked into the matter which you mentioned to me today and find that if you can get down here immediately we can probably put you in touch with an individual who will answer your requirements exactly.

The need for urgency is due to the fact that he will be leaving the country any day now to return to his regular post abroad.

If you will call me upon your arrival in the city, I will make arrangements for you.

It was good to hear from you today. I look forward to being with you the next time you are in town.

Sincerely,

H. J. Fitzell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

TO : Mr. Julloway
 FROM : Lt. Thurin
 SUBJECT:

DATE: 11 APR 1951

Alvah:

The following distribution is suggested
 as to (1) no distribution; as to (2) the memorandum
 on Koreans, appropriate general distribution; as to (3)
 should certainly go to Bigelow so it can go to the
 attention. It also would be of interest to General
 Magruder and SI. In this connection General McNamara's
 cable answering McKenzie's request should have com-
 parable distribution. As to (3) no distribution of
 Coughlin's letter to the General but fairly general
 distribution of the theater distribution relating to

OSS.

Magruder
 Bigelow
 SI
 SO
 NO
 F. Section
 Council
 Langdon
 Review

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : General Donovan

DATE : 10/1/54

FROM : Lt. Putzel

SUBJECT:

The line to San Francisco which
you requested is now functioning.

Your attention is called to the
fact that the switchboard at the San Fran-
cisco office is open only between 7 and
5:30, Pacific time, so that use of the line
will be somewhat limited.

be advised
about
local

Mr. Chester,

For instruction - in
view of new plaque
in the Projection
Room

Taken care of
File

RT

EGP

Office of the Executive Officer

(30449)

OSS Form 1084b

DATE 2 March 1945

TO: Lt. Patrick

124 Administration Building

Attached is a request from Captain Elmo, O2 Command, requesting a plaque for the personnel connected with that unit who were missing or killed in action.

Due to the fact that a question of policy might be concerned, in accordance with our telephone conversation, I am referring this to you for consideration.

FROM: M. I. McHugh

(32816) 200 North

EXT. 785

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
OPERATIONAL GROUP COMMAND
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONE/ JVT

3 March 1947

Subject: Honor Roll Plaque
To : Chief, Maintenance Division
From : Operational Group Command

1. It is hereby requested that Operational Group Command have made for them a "plaque" on which will be posted the names of all the personnel who were killed or are missing in action.

2. The question of size, shape, finish, etc., should be discussed by the carpenter detailed to do the job and the undersigned. Therefore, it is hoped that, as soon as possible, arrangements will be made for the designated carpenter and myself to meet so that we can incorporate our ideas as to exactly how the plaque should be built.

3. The undersigned can be reached at 302 South Building, extension 2195.

For the Commanding Officer:

Ralph N. Elsmo
RALPH N. ELSMO
Captain, Inf

CONFIDENTIAL

8 March 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, ACTIVITIES BRANCH

We are forwarding herewith for review a manuscript written by one of our employees, Dorothy Dewey Comstock, concerning her experiences while overseas.

This agency has no objection to the publication of the manuscript.

E. J. Putzall, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Acting Executive
Officer

Attachment

Pub. No. 14,382

✓

Mr. Louis M. Ream
Lt. Colonel Boering

6 March 1949

This morning General Donovan and I were walking past the cafeteria in the Sul line, and the General noticed an accumulation of old paper scraps, packages, etc. on the side of the walk and in the grass. He would like this looked into right away as it is, at least, unsightly, and may be unsanitary.

cc: Gen. Donovan ✓

O. . D., Jr.

CONFIDENTIAL

Lt. John Wilson
Executive Office
Citations Board

26 February 1945

Your attention is called to the report of the MEDTO Citations Board dated 1 February 1945 in the Semi-Monthly Progress Report of the 2677th Regiment DSB (Prov.) 16-31 January 1945.

Please let us know whether the names listed in the letter as having been awarded decorations and/or letters of commendation have been posted on the Citations Board in the Projection Room.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.

CONFIDENTIAL

Lt. John Wilson

26 February 1945

Lt. Putzell

Deborah Stowe now with A-2 Branch, WFO has wired her mother asking, urgently, that summer clothes be sent to her. These items are being forwarded to General Donovan's daughter here who is anxious to get them overseas.

Please let me know if we have any personnel departing for WFO within the next week or two, so that we can impose upon him to take these articles.

For your information I have had Mrs. Donovan tell Stowe's mother that the items are to be kept to an absolute minimum in view of the burden which they will be on any traveler.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USAF
Assistant Executive
Officer

SECRET

General Magruder
Executive Office

27 January 1945

Pouch Document PE 7161-112

Your attention is called to pouch document from 344 to 950 dated 12 January 1945, subject: McKee and bearing Que Bldg. Registry accession number PE 7161-112, January 25, 1945. I believe that the Africa Section, SI, will have this document in its possession.

From my reading of it, it would seem to me that you would want to have X-2 and the Africa Section, SI, discuss this matter with you for your further consideration. It does not seem to be solely an SI problem.

E. J. Putzell Jr.
Lt. (j.g.), USNR
Asst. Executive Officer

CC: Colonel Pfaff
Mr. Boulton

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. O'Gara ✓

16 February 1949

Executive Office

Navy and Marine Personnel for POA

The Executive Officer has approved recommendations contained in Mr. Barnes' memorandum of 31 January to Colonel Doering that the following Navy and Marine slots which are not now occupied not be retained for POA purposes:

Navy officers	12
Navy EM	11

Marine officers	2
Marine EM	3

Accordingly, the foregoing slots are herewith made available for other use within OSS.

✓
E. J. Putteli, Jr.
Lt. (jg), USNR
Asst. Executive Officer

CC: General Donovan ✓
Mr. Cheston
Lt. Commander Carey
Mr. Robert Barnes

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

29 January 1948

TO: History Committee
 FROM: Executive Office

The following names should be added to the list I gave Mr. Wilson of your office on Saturday, 27 January.

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Colonel J. Russel Porgan	Strategic Services Officer, STC
Colonel Edward J. P. Glavin	Strategic Services Officer, SMDTO
Colonel Harry S. Aldrich	Chief, OSS, Cairo
Commander R. Davis Halliwell	
Colonel Richard P. Heppner	Chief, OSS, China
Lt. Col. William R. Peers	Commanding Officer, Detachment 101
Colonel John G. Coughlin	Chief, OSS, Burma - India
All Deputy-Directors and Branch Heads in Washington	

Alvah W. Smith

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

23 January 1946

To: Colonel W. L. Rahn
From: Executive Office - Field Section FE

The duties of the North American Theater Office (covering GMR activities on the West Coast) have been assigned to the Field Section FE of the Executive Office. S/Lt Edward W. Haines, of this office, has been put in charge of these activities. In connection with his duties in this capacity it is necessary that he proceed to the West Coast shortly for a period of from ten days to two weeks.

Mr. Haines is and has been for some time in civilian clothes as Executive Officer in the Far East Theater Office in charge of the India-Burma Theater. In order that Mr. Haines may better perform his duties during his visit to the coast, it is necessary that he continue to maintain his apparent civilian status.

Authorization is therefore requested for the payment to Mr. Haines of his traveling expenses and per diem, at the rate of \$8.00 per day, out of Special Funds in the manner similar to that which would be the case were he in fact a civilian.

The basis of this request is that Mr. Haines' expenses, in connection with this trip, will be those of a civilian.

GEORGE C. FEMAS
Lt., USNR

cc: Lt. Futsell ✓

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Lt. Col. James W. Kirk
Executive Office

22 January 1948

In connection with a possible more rigid control over the granting of air priorities, could your staff please compile the following information for our mutual consideration.

A breakdown by months of the total personnel who have travelled (a) by air, (b) by sea, to each of the following Theaters: ETO, MTO and Cairo.

Could each of the above compilations be further broken down by Branch?

I suggest you compile statistics for October, November and December.

As you know, all three Theaters are complaining about the number of requests put to them for air transport and we will have to introduce some further limiting of such requests, in particular to ETO.

John D. Wilson
Assistant Executive Officer, Europe

cc: Lt. Col. O. C. Doering Jr.
Via: Lt. Putzell *298*

CONFIDENTIAL

19 January 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Colborn, Jr.
FROM: Barbara Spencer
SUBJECT: Supplementary Gas Coupons

1. Request is hereby made for the issuance of C gasoline ration coupons for use by me in occupational driving. At present I am issued A ration coupons by the Ration Board.

2. I am driving a 1941 Buick 8, D. C. license number 180-482. It averages 10 miles per gallon and I drive an average of 500 to 525 miles per month.

APPROVED: Barbara Spencer
Director's Office

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (jg) USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

Message Center

Secretariat

10 January 1944

Confirming my telephone conversation with Mrs. Hawkins, the following named officers are authorized to work on and see the SI Far East material discussed with Mrs. Hawkins:

Lt. C.A. Bane

Lt. E. J. Putzell

C. A. Bane
Lt., USNR
Chief, Secretariat

cc: Lt. Putzell

CAB:mr

RESTRICTED

Mr. Whitney Sheparison

11 January 1965

Lt. (J.G.) E. J. Putzell, Jr.

Memorandum from T.I.I.C. Chairman, 11 January 1965

CC: Mr. John O'Gara
Lt. (J.G.) James Donovan

The Acting Director has instructed that the following committee convene at the earliest moment to consider problems raised in attached memorandum:

Mr. Whitney Sheparison
Mr. John O'Gara
Lt. (J.G.) James Donovan

General Magruder, Dr. Langer, Col. Chittuck and Mr. Bowman of the Branch have information which will be of use to the committee.

It is requested that recommendations from the committee be forwarded to the Acting Director for his consideration without delay.

E.J.P.

RESTRICTED

OSS Form 4001

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

Date

TO	NAME	INITIALS
	O. G. Doering, Jr.	
	C. A. Bane	
	J. B. Donovan	
	D. G. Lee	
	G. S. Platt	
	P. F. Pugliese	
	E. J. Putzoll, Jr.	
	A. W. Sullivan	
	R. Thrun	
	Files	

(23695)

1. L.T. Danner
2. Directors Files

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Lt. Putzell
 FROM : Major Willis
 SUBJECT:

In regard to the 25 SS-TR-1 sets destined for immediate files and about which we cabled General Donovan, the following is the action which we have taken as a matter of record for your files.

In order that credit to USS should both be recognized here in Washington and also in the field, I decided to handle it in the following way. I have called Captain Metzger today and told him that owing to their urgent need, we would be able to scrape up 14 sets from our stocks here which I would have delivered to Commander Katrola today at Room 2732 Navy Bldg. I had a receipt for same made out and wrote him a letter stating that we were happy to be able to comply to this extent with his request and to help him out at this time. I further stated that we hoped to be able to deliver 11 to Commander Miles in the field; but that owing to the current Japanese drive, I did not know to what extent any available stocks in the field had been exhausted and would he please understand the situation if he were advised from the field that they did not make deliveries from either Calcutta or Rangoon.

Captain Metzger was most gracious about the whole matter. In fact, he said that we were keeping up our end of this friendly arrangement better and more quickly than he could from their end. (There was a purely verbal arrangement between Colonel Lowman and himself over the telephone that they would make available to us some of their new, small Navy radio sets which were just beginning to come off production).

I asked Captain Metzger about when he thought they would be able to give us a few of their sets and he said he wanted to get the first 12 out into the field and would then send one to Miles and one to us ~~when~~ ^{when} they came off the line and he had given us the same number as we had given him of SS-TR-1s. I told him this was perfectly satisfactory and that we realized the position he was in on it.

P.S. If Calcutta can't supply the 10 to Miles
 we will give 10 more to Capt Metzger for his

SECRET

(25 in acc.)

J. M. C. L.

Mr. Mayo

1. September 1944

Executive Office

Carbine and Ammunition for the Director

General Donovan has requested that a .30 caliber standard Army carbine (straight-stock) and ten clips of ammunition be delivered to him for his personal use.

F. J. Pittrell Jr.
Lieutenant (J.G.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO: Hon. [redacted]
Executive Committee

FROM: L. J. [redacted]
Special Agent

[Handwritten signature]

Re: [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] General Donovan [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] which was [redacted] [redacted]
in the amount of \$[redacted] (2 [redacted]
[redacted] 2). Investigation [redacted]
involve Special Agent [redacted]
transfer [redacted] [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

6 December 1954

FROM: The Director

TO: Mr. Martin Mellugh

Cadillac automobile is essential for
use in official capacity.

William J. Donovan
Director

5 December 1944

S/Sgt Kiser
Military Motor Pool
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

S/Sgt Kiser:

Please have 14 gallons of gasoline put in
privately owned motor vehicle carrying War, and
License Plate No. 476-367.

By Order of the Director

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (jg) USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

Emily Saunders, OSS Telephone Operator on duty night of
5 December 1944 ran out of gasoline. On verbal order
of General Donovan, Sgt. Orr called Military Motor Pool
and directed them to put 14 gallons of gasoline in her
car. On December 6, 1944, Sgt Kiser requested that
a formal request be submitted.

Mr. McHugh
Executive Office

4 December 1964

Please obtain and forward to this office a
General Officer's flag bearing two stars and an American
flag, both with stands, for use in the Director's office,
as well as General Officer's plates for the Director's
automobiles also bearing two stars and covers.

E. J. Putzell Jr.
Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. John O'Gara
Executive Office

3 December 1944

The Director has addressed the following note to you:
"Will you do your best to obtain the kind of
administrator for SI that you think necessary."

Robert Thrun
Assistant to the
Executive Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Colonel Rehn
Ensign Donovan

Executive Office

2 November 1944

The Director has addressed the following note to you:

"I note in Crockett's report of 15 October 1944
request for \$50,000. Have Crockett's needs been
met?"

Robert Thrum
Assistant to the
Executive Officer

*Rehn's copy of
this report
received 11/3
by Donovan*

CONFIDENTIAL

Form 2201

SECRET

FROM:

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Appropriation No.

2,321,127

Date Rec'd.

NOV 11 1944

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd.	Put'd.		
1. WHS	1212	NOV 30 1944	DEC 1 1944	MM	act. incommence
2. Putz				P	C. 602/1121
3.					for Reference
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

(20640)

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

4.7.72
Office Memorandum

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Whitney Shepardson

DATE: 20 November 1954

FROM : Executive Office

SUBJECT:

The Director has addressed the two following notes
to you:

1. How about Penrose of Cairo for Chief of SI in Paris
or otherwise? Read his report of November 1.
2. How would Neave be as a Chief in the field?

*Cassidy has
been approached*

F. J. Putzell Jr.
F. J. Putzell Jr.

Neave is coming back here.

SECRET

SECRET

27 November 1944

Colonel Hoffmann
Executive Office
Norwegian Supply Requirements

With reference to pouch letter from Embassy to
Mayo dated 10 November on the above subject, referred to
in Daily Summary of Theater Communications No. 45, 22
November 1944, the Director has asked that SO look into
this matter.

F. A. Mitchell Jr.

SECRET

Lt. Commander Turner McBain
Executive Office

27 November 1944

The Director has addressed the following message
to you:

"Let me know what is being done about matter referred
to in pouch document YH/CK-48 dated 11 November,
Oxford to SI."

E. J. Putzell Jr.
Lieutenant (J.G.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Whitney Shepardson
Executive Office

November 1964

The Director has addressed the following messages
to you:

1. Are you prepared to submit plan for Tiskey? Do you consider Miner to Chief, SI, 1-002-1 Nov.?
2. Look at letter from MacIox to Brennan, J-0-13 Nov., and talk to me.
3. Read letter Scamporino to Brennan, J-4-10 Nov., and examine indication.
4. With reference to J-024-12 Nov. . . . in line to Brennan, I wonder if Scamporino places the correct interpretation on your letter?

E. J. Pitzell Jr.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. John C. Hughes

10 November 1944

Executive Office

Exemption of Miss Fogarty from "W" School

This is to inform you that Colonel Huston has today exempted Miss Fogarty, who is going to London as secretary to Mr. Bernard Yarrow, from the necessity of attending "W" School in accordance with existing regulations.

F. J. Puttall Jr.
Lieutenant (J.G.), USA
Assistant Executive Officer

CC: Mrs. Virginia Forbes

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Mr. Gardner Platt
Executive Office

4 17-00000 1144

Will you be good enough to have translated the attached photostat documents setting forth the Combat Signal Code of the German Navy and send the original and one copy of the translation to General Donovan.

E. J. Putzell Jr.
Lieutenant (J.G.), USN
Assistant Executive Officer

Attachments

SECRET

SECRET

Mr. O'Gara
General Donovan

28 October 1944

push document
Please look at CBBis. J-050-15 Oct, Theater Pouch,
Elise to Wallace and G010-15 Oct, Bailey to Reporting board
and give me your comments.

W. J. D.

(Listed in Daily Summary of Theater Com.
No. 223, 27 October 1944)

SECRET

SECRET

Mr. O'Gara
General Donovan

27 October 1944

per document
Please look at ~~Cable~~ G-247-15 Oct, Theater Couch,
Else to Wallace and G-247-15 Oct, Bailey to Reporting Board
and give me your comments.

W. J. L.

(Listed in Daily Summary of Theater Com.
No. 227, 27 October 1944)

SECRET

SECRET

MEMORANDUM

144 OCT 27 11 4 33

059

Washington, D. C.
27 October 1944.

TO : Lt. E. J. Putzell Jr.
FROM: Mr. Edward H. Dodd Jr.

Will you consider calling to General Donovan's attention the digest of two recent pouch letters in our Theater Pouch Report of this morning. One from Captain Elze, and one from Lt. Bailey, both on the subject of our base at Athens.

Since the British, and probably the Russians too, know that we are in Athens, since the ISLD move to Naples will orient that base toward Italy from now on rather than Cairo, and for a number of other collateral reasons, it seems illogical that we should maintain a fiction of clandestineness at Athens when our other city teams at Bucharest and Sofia and the future projected ones are all going to be comparatively open and above board. If it is possible, isn't it time to allow Athens to operate on the same pattern?

E.H.D.
Edward H. Dodd Jr.
Mediterranean Theater Officer

SECRET

SECRET

Chief, SI

28 October 1964

Executive Office

Pouch Document YH/KM-1 dated September 28 from "Ellen" to
Knollenberg

With reference to the above mentioned pouch
document, the Director has made the following comments:

"Yes - Give him money, arms and munitions, but
do it through head of OSS there".

E. J. Putzell Jr.
Lieutenant (J.g.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

SECRET

Lt. Pugliese
Executive Office

19 October 1944

Will you please draft a letter to General Barney M. Giles who issued the attached order requesting that the Director of Strategic Services be included among the parties in paragraph b.

Mr. Cheston spoke with General Giles about this yesterday and he said he would be glad to include General Donovan if such a letter were written.

RT

Major Morigan
Executive Office

10 20 50 10 10 10

General Donovan desires that you act as coordinator of recruitment and use of Nisei. One of the main purposes of having a coordinator is that when this class of personnel becomes available, SO, MO, SI etc. won't duplicate efforts and run all over the lot.

Colonel Bigelow can tell us some of the background and problems involved.

EJP

SECRET

General Donovan

11 October 1944

Lt. Putzell

The only thing that we can infer from Shepardon's reference to "negotiations for Warsaw team" is a suggestion that because of the special interest of Russia in this area arrangements be made by us for the immediate entry of our "capital city group" to that place upon its liberation.

A more remote possibility is the question in his mind of an answer from State Department to your request for political guidance for any JCS personnel going into Poland. In view of the fact that this matter was successfully concluded some time ago and the results wired to you in London, we doubt that he has this point in mind. If you will recall State's approval pertained only to German occupied Poland and Shepardon may possibly be hinting at the advisability of an extension of State's approval to cover specifically our Warsaw team.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : General Donovan

DATE: 11 APR 1944

FROM : Lt. Putzell

SUBJECT:

You asked for my recommendation concerning 2 officers to assist in making a survey of enlisted personnel in this country.

For your consideration, I suggest Major Monnigan, of your office, and Captain Rumph, of Col. Richard's office. Major Monnigan you know; Capt. Rumph is Personnel officer for FETO and has a background of experience in the Army. I believe that he would be a useful member of the group.

✓
E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (J.G.) USNR

General Donovan

3 January 1944

Lt. Putzell

You asked for my recommendation concerning 2 officers to assist in making a survey of enlisted personnel in this country.

For your consideration, I suggest Major Monnigan, of your office, and Captain Rumph, of Col. Richard's office. Major Monnigan you know; Capt. Rumph is Personnel officer for FETO and has a background of experience in the Army. I believe that he would be a useful member of the group.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR

Lt. Kellogg
Attention: Mr. Thayer
Executive Office

The exact language* of the cable of commendation received by Detachment 101 from Colonel Hunter, commander of the Gallahad forces, upon capture of the Myittha airfield in May was:

"Thanks to your people for swell job.
Could not have succeeded without them."

Robert Tarun
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant to the
Executive Officer

*As it appears in the May report of Detachment 101.

SECRET

Captain D. G. Stampados

2 October 1944

Lt. Putzell

Memorandum of 2 October 1944 to Director of Strategic Services--"Organization and Establishment of AIR SECTION in WETO".

This is to inform you that the Director has approved the program outlined in subject memorandum together with recommendations contained therein.

As the Director told you in your meeting with him, he specifically approves the recommended promotion of Messrs. Sholar, Jones and Scott and directs that the matter be taken up through channels.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant Executive
Officer

CC: Mr. O'Gara
Files

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Colonel Doering
 FROM : Executive Office
 SUBJECT:

Ned has given me the attached memo to you from Mrs. Hawkins.

Sunday, after you left, Major Delafield brought the messages in question upstairs to find out whether they couldn't go direct by Army from Kungming to Halliwell or whether we should send them through State Department here for reasons of cryptographic security. I told him there were reasons against this but suggested that if he wanted to talk over the problem he should do so with you, since you were the person in charge with reference to the Pacific and would be the best point at which the matter could be controlled.

This morning Mrs. Hawkins called up and gave to Mr. Putzell, on the phone, the data contained in the attached memo. This was done by the message center entirely on its own, without any request or suggestions from here. I suggested to Ned that, since you were the one person in a position to control Pacific affairs that, it would be more appropriate for the message center to give you the facts for your consideration. Ned, therefore, suggested to her that she send you a memo on the subject.

If anyone is at fault on this, I am, but I did it simply because I felt that you were in the driver's seat on the Pacific and could best coordinate what should be done with the message center. Major Delafield had, on Sunday, mentioned various possibilities for using OSS cipher direct from Kungming to Hawaii which would involve the transfer of suitable cryptographic personnel, and it seemed to me a much more satisfactory solution if this matter could be worked out between you and Communications than to have us sitting in on a few portions of it.

Bob

Robert Thrun
 Lt. (j.g.) USNR
 Assistant to the
 Executive Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

Right Thrun
I intended to
criticize whatever
I thought you
wrote to me
and to the
General's
attention
the effort
of sending
long any
intelligence
to Halliwell
under
existing
conditions
yesterday
or one
day before
we got
a cable
from
Halliwell
strenuously
opposing
them being
sent.
OTO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO : [illegible]
FROM : [illegible]
SUBJECT : [illegible]

DATE : [illegible]

Following is a summary of the work done by the Message Center in the processing of messages received from the [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible] and [illegible].

Cost of transmitting the messages is [illegible].
Man-hours necessary to encode the messages is [illegible].
Man-hours necessary to decode the messages is [illegible].
(This figure is based on the fact that [illegible] personnel is [illegible] and [illegible] with the work at [illegible] and [illegible] are necessarily slower.)
Man-hours necessary to transcribe, check and type the messages is [illegible].

Total Man-hours reported as [illegible] 75 hours

This memorandum is not in the nature of a complaint, after all the Message Center is here to do the work. I merely want to remind you of the delay and cost involved in processing messages of this length, and suggest that the pouch service be utilized whenever possible.

A. M. H.

SECRET

Dr. Langer

17 September 1944

Executive Office

Cable #67 (IN-20218) from Taylor, Stockholm, 13 September 1944

General Donovan makes the following comment to the subject cable: "Before approval is given to this see that it is carefully examined".

In this connection, attention is called to General Order #12.

E. J. Putrell Jr.
Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

SECRET

Form 10045

DATE

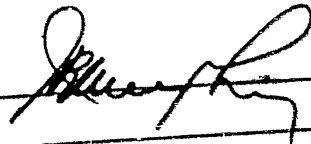
1/25/4 d

TO:

L. E. Putzall

I would think
 the X-2 man in
 Stockholm could
 pass on the
 security question.
 The policy question,
 as to accepting
 a British subject, is
 one for R & A to
 consider.

FROM:



EXT.

(32816)

1st

Mr. Murphy

*For your info &
return*

2/10

Office of the Executive Officer

(10449)

Date 9/20

General Donovan _____

Attached is a memorandum in answer to your request that before approval is given to authority requested to employ Heap, the matter be carefully examined.

E. J. Putzell Jr.

Office of the Executive Officer

(90449)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mrs. Jenks - 423 Admin. Bldg. DATE 19 September 1946

FROM : M/Sgt. David H. Clift, in the absence of Ensign Kilgour 194 SEP 19 11 41

SUBJECT: #67 from Stockholm

953

Heap will be a temporary employee. It is our intention to request approval of the NSA Administrative Office for his employment. If granted, we will follow our customary procedure and instruct Stockholm via our Field Representative in London to employ Heap at the salary suggested if in line with Embassy salaries.

David H. Clift
David H. Clift

DHC/vmr

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/27 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100310004-6

Lt. Colonel Roberts
Executive Office

11 May 1964

General Donovan suggests that the Personnel Board give thought to the advisability of issuing a certificate somewhat like an honorable discharge certificate to personnel who have served OSS faithfully and are terminating their relations with us.

Please let us have the Board's comments and recommendations at your earliest convenience.

F. J. Putzell Jr.
Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Arthur H. Robinson
Executive Office

22 September 1946

I understand that we can obtain from the Army
Air Forces through you copies of silk map 1/4, Southern
France, and 4/6 of the Tyrol and Balkans.

Would you be good enough to furnish us with
six copies of each of these.

F. J. Pittrell Jr.
Lieutenant (J.G.), J. I.
Assistant Executive Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Lt. Wilson
Lt. Colonel Roberts
Executive Office

With reference to pouch letter from Williamson to
Shepardson dated 2 August, Accession number S-100-2-1, the
Director has asked:

"Should not men be selected in London that might
be suitable?"

It would be appreciated if you would forward your
comments and suggestions on this matter to the Director at
your early convenience.

F. J. Rutrell Jr.
Lieutenant (j.g.), USN
Assistant Executive Officer

CC: SI

SECRET

SECRET

Lt. Colonel Paul Roberts

Lt. Putzell

Major F. N. Arnoldy

16 September 1944

Earlier this week there was conveyed to the
Mr. Christy's direction. It is advised that the removal of Major F. N. Arnoldy as Chief of the SI Branch, SI, Bari, with the request that recommendation of the Personnel Board be furnished the Director.

Enclosed herewith for your information and as a supplement to the material now in your possession is a memorandum of 16 September 1944 from Major Arnoldy to the Chief of SI Branch.

The Acting Director requests that you consider this matter along with the other papers.

S. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (J.G.) USNR
Assistant Executive
Officer

*see Arnoldy J.F. 10-27
16-27, 16-1-799*

SECRET

Deputy Director,
Administrative Services
Executive Office

With reference to your attached memorandum, Mr. Cheston does not feel that exception should be made of Services' branch. He thinks that in practice the privilege will be used only where men are either completely unfitted for their job or there is present some other compelling reason for their return. It is suggested that you might be able to achieve this end by instructing Services' personnel to inform you when such action is contemplated with reference to them.

Robert Thrall
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant to the
Executive Officer

Deputy Director, Administrative Services
Executive Office

18 September 1964

Memorandum dated 8 August from Capt. Trane re blood donors

Mr. Cheston has reviewed the attached file with interest. While he believes the 100% record of Capt. Trane's division is very commendable, he does not think a letter of commendation should be issued to this one group. Other groups have also made noteworthy contributions. However, only a few of these have been brought to his attention and he thinks a letter commending one unit would unfairly discriminate against others who are also worthy of the commendation.

Robert Tharin
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant to the
Executive Officer

11 September 1944

Lt. Edward G. Wilson, USNR
c/o American Legation
Cairo, Egypt

Dear MG:

Receipt is acknowledged of your note of 22 August inquiring about an alleged directive which gives X-2 the privilege of reviewing all cables. I have called upon my own memory and also checked with Sam and Ollie Doering to confirm the fact that, to the best of our knowledge, no such directive exists.

At one time in the past, X-2, Washington received an "irregular" distribution of all cables. However, that has long since been terminated and now the branch receives copies of only those cables in which it is interested and which it has good reason to see. To our knowledge no policy has been formulated and approved concerning the right of X-2 in the field to examine cables. Accordingly, I should imagine that the Chief of OSS, Cairo would be in a position at this time to determine the extent to which X-2 in Cairo is to see incoming and outgoing cables in light of the General's recent directive concerning personnel of all OSS field activities and other pertinent instructions and orders.

I am ashamed to confess to my utter delinquency in acknowledging your many notes I have had the best of intentions but the great pressure of work, which seems to increase rather than diminish, has just about got me down. All items of personal interest have suffered as a result.

I was so impressed with the job which you did on MG early this year that I took the entire file of letters from you along on my trip with the General to the Pacific in April. He had an opportunity to read them on the train going to the West Coast and his cable to you was the result. He really was impressed.

Toward the latter part of June I had an opportunity to go to the Mediterranean area with the General and planned on staying out there after his departure. However, I proceeded to fall victim to a good case of jaundice immediately upon arrival and it was all I could do to tear around North Africa and Italy with him, covering in all about 15,000 miles in about 10 days. I had hoped and planned to see you in Cairo but that pleasure never materialized.

Work in our particular office here in Washington seems to increase constantly. Fortunately, we enjoy the confidence of both Colonel Barton and Mr. Cheston so that we never have to look for things to do.

X-2 10/2/44

S. Cables & Permitted

when the General is away. At present, the main theme set up for consideration are principally consideration of our activities during the post-hostilities and then the occupational phases in Europe; repeated attempts to locate intelligence personnel with Minallian and with other areas in the Balkans despite opposition and increasing attention to operations in China, Burma, BAC and projected plans for the Pacific Ocean areas. Believe you as those themes alone are quite a desk full of worries and cares. Add to them the thousands and one minutiae which come before the Director and you have just about painted a picture of what we're doing back in Washington these last days. Nevertheless, the work continues to be most interesting and to hold my attention despite pressure of the job, long hours and need for a bit of a rest. In connection with the latter, Becky and I hope to get to New Orleans for Christmas.

DeBardoloben and everyone else who returned from Cairo tells me of you so I feel that I know about you and what you are doing despite the rather faulty correspondence between us. Everyone has nothing but good words to say about your activities both on the Chief's Staff and also in connection with MO. Recently Bill Casey, a very intelligent and able lawyer whom I got in OSS and who has subsequently become head of the Secretariat in London, was anxious to get someone to work with him on the Executive Office level in ETO. I nominated you and told him that the next time I wrote you I would inquire whether you might be interested in a change of scenery. If you are, let me know and I'll have him get in touch with you direct. He is a peach of a fellow and I am sure you will enjoy working with him. Incidentally, he was in OP and M before coming to OSS doing confidential jobs for the Under-Secretary. Prior to that, he was a lawyer and editor of the Research Institute of America, a job now held by Leon Henderson.

I seldom get to New York and consequently haven't spoken to Jane for many months. However, you can be sure that I will be in touch with her the next time I am in the city.

Becky joins me in sending every good wish.

Sincerely,

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR

SECRET

9 September 1944

Colonel Cecil J. Gridley, U.S.C.
Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff
Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Gridley:

In accordance with your recent suggestion
I hand you herewith copies of correspondence between
G-2 and OSS relating to the transfer of part in of
our personnel in the European Theater of Operations.

Sincerely,

F. J. Puttall J-1.
Lieutenant (J.G.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

Attachments

Copy of 7 Sept. memo Chester to Bissell
re: Postwar Baum & Gage
Copy of undated memo Bissell to Donovan
re: Postwar Baum & Gage
Copy of 7 August Chester to Bissell
re: Capt. Kindelberger
Copy of 28 July memo Bissell to Donovan
re: Capt. Kindelberger

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1044 SEP 6 PM 3 26

088

MEMORANDUM

To: Lt. (jg) W. C. Glavin, Jr.
From: Lt. Colonel Edward L. Digelow
Subject: Air Rescue boats for Global Marine

1. I have your memorandum of 2 September on this subject. By Air Dispatch of 26 August (#16351), Colonel Glavin was advised that the last two of the four air rescue boats were awaiting loading in New York, and he would be advised when they were shipped.

Edward L. Digelow
Edward L. Digelow
Lt. Colonel, AIS
Deputy Director - SSO

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Colonel Binslow

7 September 1944

Lt. Putzell

Lt. Colonel Howard Beir who has just returned from Italy has asked me to relay to Glavin information concerning the present status and whereabouts of the last two of the four air rescue boats which were to be obtained by him.

I would appreciate it if you will have this information forwarded to Glavin at your earliest convenience.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Louis Ream
Executive Office

September 1944

Attached is proposal of Mr. Shepard Morgan for dispatching the New York Times Overseas Weekly to our various field offices.

This proposal raises several questions:

1. If it is intended to pouch this material, our pouch facilities are already overloaded and the pony edition of Time weighs only a fraction as much as the Overseas Weekly.

2. If it is contemplated that these should be sent by regular airmail, the postage might be a substantial item.

Mr. Cheston believes the objective desirable but would like you to have a study made as to its feasibility and costs of carrying it out.

Robert Tarun
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant to the Executive
Officer

RESTRICTED

Mr. Louis Ream

5 September 1944

Lt. Putzell

Lt. Colonel Howard Beir, who has just returned from Italy, tells me that Colonel Glavin's Executive Officer, Lt. Colonel Early has requested him to have us obtain a Leica camera with all accessories for operational use by the SSO, MEDTO.

I know nothing of the merits or demerits of this matter and refer^{ed} to you for whatever action you consider appropriate.

E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

RESTRICTED

SECRET

Mr. Foster
Colonel, Staff
Major Staff
Executive Staff

... (1977), ... in ...
... (1977), ... to ...
... in ... state ...
documents concerning ...
with the ... involved in ...

Mr. ... you ...
will be in ... to ...
may be seen on this matter.

Robert ...
... (32) ...
... to ...

see. D.S. Operations 14,116
X Spain X Panama Project
X ...
SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

Colonel Carter
Executive Office

144

With reference to your request of 10/1/57
1977 to have Mr. Loch detailed to you. The Acting
Director said that he would like to hold this position
the report from you which he requested and handling
the return of General Donovan, in relation to his talk
with you on the earlier T/O you submitted.

Robert Thrun
Lt (jg) USNR
Asst. to the Executive Director

Kach, Maj. E. L. H. 10/1/57

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Mr. Ford

Ex-111-10100

10/1/44

To Cable No. 77 (In 100). 10/1/44
August 1944 from Cairo. Will be arranged
to find out when Pollard returns and where he
can be located so that Mr. Clinton can be located.

Patent run
at 10/1/44
At. to the 10/1/44

SECRET

Lt. Colonel Roberts
Personnel P. Robert French
Executive Office

I have been informed that [redacted] [redacted]
Woxby, ASN 330RA370, ASATO [redacted] [redacted]
Virginia, as requested in letter to this organization
and would it be very much to be [redacted].

I would appreciate it if you will let my office look into the matter and let me know if a Private Proxy can be of any use.

F. J. Fitzgibbon
Lt., (US) Navy
Assistant Export Control Officer

Franklin, Joseph Paul 137/160

SECRET

Major Pfaff

August 1944

Executive Office

In connection with your study of proposed JEE CP activities in the Far East, your attention is called to memorandum of 23 July 1944 from 2nd Lt. Carl J. Wilcoxon to Lt. Colonel Wilfred J. Smith entitled "Technical Report of Direction Finding Operations in China". This memorandum is a part of the ACPITS Monthly Report to the Director of Strategic Services dated 12 August 1944.

H. J. Putzell Jr.
Lieutenant (J.g.), USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

QC: Lt. Greenfield

SECRET

SECRET

Colonel Hoffmann

Lt. Putzell

29 August 1944

In a pouch letter from Caserta (Jigsaw to Gadfly, J-046, 19 August) reference is made to an SO target of prime importance.

It is suggested that your office obtain a copy of this letter and study the matter with a view toward undertaking operations, if feasible.

Lt. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (J.G.) USMA
Assistant Executive Officer

SECRET

ORS
Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE August 25, 1944

FROM

QUINTAV, CAIRO

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

SUPPLY

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, PROSECUTOR,
JUDGE, INFO, SUBJECTS

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37845-1

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

CONFIDENTIAL

#36631. Nicholas and Inskin to Mayo.

We have received a cargo, #503800, which includes a bottle of pills which, according to the label, are vitamin pills. The War Department invoice, however, shows a bottle of Tablets L, which are a fast lethal poison. Inform us immediately if these pills contain poison or vitamins. If they are poison, and you labelled them vitamins as a cover, we suggest that you send them to us without such disguise, and we will put the fake labels on at this end.

*They were
vitamins. RT*

Handwritten signature

CONFIDENTIAL

TOR: 8/25/44 11:27 AM

FILE COPY

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THIS CABLE
WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

SECRET

Dr. Lovell

Executive Office

10 AUGUST 1951

Reference is made to cable #2062, from Cairo (1018251) relating to Tablets L. We have learned from Mr. Martin I. McHugh of Supply that the bottle in fact contained vitamin tablets. It has also been explained to us by Supply that Tablets L are issued only upon requisition to the Medical Branch, are white in color (contrasted with the brown color of the vitamin tablets), are clearly marked "Poison" and are packed in a double container which is carefully sealed. However, notwithstanding the above, the cable suggests at least three additional points:

1. Would it not be better to arrange for some special means of transportation of L Tablets either by personnel going to the field, pouch or other relatively secure means?
2. The cable indicates a readiness in the field to use the fake label--a very dangerous practice to matter where it is done. This and the fact that the cable comes from the Services Officer out there raises a question as to who should supervise handling of these tablets in the field. Possibly they should be issued only by the Strategic Services Officer, the Medical Officer in the Theater or someone who understands thoroughly the care with which they must be handled.
3. The cable itself shows a lack of realization of the delicacy of the matter and is not even given a secret classification.

Will you follow through on these points?

Robert Thrun
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant to the
Executive Officer

SECRET

11 August 1946

1946 U.S. PM 09

OSS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. J. C. Hughes
FROM: Roger A. Pfaff, Major, Inf.
Acting Chief, X-2 Branch

We are returning herewith copy of an address by Colonel Roy H. Boberg entitled "Domestic and Positive Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Problems within the Army Air Forces," dated July 21.

Many thanks for your courtesy in sending this along.

R.A.P.

Enclosure
cc: Mr. R. Thrun ✓

CONFIDENTIAL

ONSTO personnel transferred to Field Section or Reports Section

To Field Section

Lt. (Jg) John D. Wilson
 Lt. (Jg) Joseph D. Coppeck
 Miss Elisabeth M. Gensle
 Miss Lucy V. Arnett

CAF-5
 CAF-4

Chief of European Unit
 Asst Chief of European Unit
 Secretary - European Unit
 Stenographer - European Unit

Lt. George Demas
 M/Sgt Robert H. Barnes
 S/Sgt Edward W. Haines

Chief of Far East-POA-N.Am. Unit
 Executive Officer for China Theater & POA
 Executive Officer for India-Burma Theater
 and North America
 Secretary and Administrative Assistant -
 Far East Unit
 Secretary for POA and North America

Mrs. Wilmpje Long

CAF-7

Mrs. Elsie J. Burgess

CAF-5

To Reports Section

Miss Helen Persky

CAF-7

Administrative Assistant for Secretarial
 and Clerical personnel in Reports
 Section and Field Section

Mrs. Mary M. Coghlan

CAF-7

Cable Officer for European Unit and
 Reports Section

Mrs. Anna S. Courtney

CAF-7

Cable Officer for Far East Unit and
 Reports Section

Miss Sara LaVonne Sammon

CAF-5

Secretary for Reports Section

Mrs. Aurelia P. DeLozier

CAF-3

Registrar and File Clerk for Field
 Section and Reports Section

Mrs. Helen G. Swift

CAF-9

Reports Officer for MEDTO

Miss Margaret P. Yates

CAF-7

Reports Officer for ETO

Miss Helen L. Brewster

CAF-7

Asst Reports Officer for MEDTO

Mrs. Inez G. Schneider

CAF-5

Asst Reports Officer for ETO

T/Sgt T. B. Clark

Reports Officer for FETO

Personnel already in Reports Section

Capt. W. B. Kantack

Lt. (Jg) S. P. Karlow

Supervises preparation of reports
 Preparation of special reports and
 overall studies

Mrs. Mary G. Donovan

Preparation of special reports and
 overall studies

Miss Delia T. Pleasants

CAF-7

Preparation of special reports, memoranda
 to Director concerning branch reports
 and returning personnel, proposed
 revisions of General Orders, etc.

Miss Marion D. Thompson

CAF-5

Secretary

Miss Mary Louise Olsson

CAF-4

Distribution of reports and digests of
 pouches and cables

DATE 12 January 1945

TO:

This is returned for Lt. Putsell's
personal use.

Mr. Putsell:
Staff file for this + personal
memos on space + personnel of
Executive Office of the President
please
FROM: John A. Staoy /*W.M.*

100 Coliseum

EXT. 445

(2816)

CABLES THAT SHOULD BE SEEN

1. Those pertaining to changes in the organizational structure of X-2, plans for future activities, relations with other Branches, and relations with other agencies, allied or American.
2. Those relating to the appointment of X-2 management personnel, including such personnel in neutral countries.
3. Those relating to the movement of X-2 management personnel.
4. Those pertaining to recruiting, promotions, allotments of military and Naval personnel.
5. Those having to do with transport.

Pfaff
Jenks

Marion

~~John~~

file -

File 12-1

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

12 February 1945

✓

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Charles S. Cheston
SUBJECT: Request of FBI for copies
of Executive Orders

The FBI, through X-2 liaison channels, has requested this office to obtain for them copies of the Executive Orders setting up the Office of the Coordinator of Information and later creating the Office of Strategic Services.

Lt. Col. Roger A. Pratt
Acting Chief, S-x Branch

△

CONFIDENTIAL

MILITARY ORDER

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

- 1) The Office of the Coordinator of Information, established by order of July 11, 1941, exclusive of the foreign information activities transferred to the Office of War Information by executive order of June 13, 1942 shall hereafter be known as the Office of Strategic Services, and is hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- 2) The Office of Strategic Services shall perform the following missions:
 - a) Collect and analyze such strategic information as may be required by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff:
 - b) Plan and operate such special services as may be directed by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- 3) At the head of the Office of Strategic Services shall be a director of Strategic Services who shall be appointed by the President and who shall perform his duties under the direction and supervision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- 4) William J. Donovan is hereby appointed as Director of Strategic Services.
- 5) The Order of July 11, 1941 is hereby revoked.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Commander-in-Chief

The White House

June
July 13, 1942

MILITARY ORDER

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4) William J. Donovan is hereby appointed as Director of Strategic Services.

5) The Order of July 11, 1941 is hereby revoked.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Commander-in-Chief

The White House

July 13, 1942

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is my order that:

1. There is hereby established the Coordinator of Information, with the duty to collect, analyze all information and data, the disclosure of which is deemed to be in the interest of national security; to coordinate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and agencies of the Government as the President may, from time to time, direct; and, when requested by the President, to conduct such activities as may facilitate the gathering of information important for national security, not now available to the Government.
2. The several departments and agencies of the Government shall make available to the Coordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the Coordinator, with the approval of the President, may from time to time request.
3. The Coordinator of Information may appoint such committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of the various departments and agencies of the Government, as he may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.
4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall in any way interfere with or impair the duties and responsibilities of the regular military and naval service of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.
5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Coordinator of Information by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services.
6. William J. Donovan is hereby designated as Coordinator of Information.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 11, 1941

DESIGNATING A COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the position of Coordinator of Information, with authority to collect and analyze all information and data, which may bear upon national security; to correlate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and officials of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such extraordinary activities as may facilitate the securing of information important for national security, not now available to the Government.

2. The several departments and agencies of the Government shall make available to the Coordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the Coordinator, with the approval of the President, may from time to time request.

3. The Coordinator of Information may appoint such committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of the various departments and agencies of the Government, as he may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall in any way interfere with or impair the duties and responsibilities of the regular military and naval advisers of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Coordinator of Information by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

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(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

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(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE

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3. The Coordinator of Information may establish committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of various departments and agencies of the Government, as may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall be construed to interfere with or impair the duties and responsibilities of the regular military and naval establishments, or the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

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DESIGNATING A COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the position of Coordinator of Information, with authority to collect and analyze all information and data, which may bear upon national security; to correlate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and officials of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such supplementary activities as may facilitate the securing of information important for national security not now available to the Government.

2. The several departments and agencies of the Government shall make available to the Coordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the Coordinator, with the approval of the President, may from time to time request.

3. The Coordinator of Information may appoint such committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of the various departments and agencies of the Government, as may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall in any way interfere with or impair the duties and responsibilities of the regular military and naval advisors of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Coordinator of Information by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

6. William J. Donovan is hereby designated as Coordinator of Information.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 11, 1941

DESIGNATING A COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the position of Coordinator of Information, with authority to collect and analyze all information and data, which may be of importance to national security; to correlate such information and data; and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and agencies of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such other activities as may facilitate the working of information important for national security and now available to the Government.

2. The several departments and agencies of the Government shall make available to the Coordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the Coordinator, with the approval of the President, may from time to time request.

3. The Coordinator of Information may consult with committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of the various departments and agencies of the Government, which may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall interfere with or impair the duties and responsibilities of the regular military and naval officers of the Department as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Coordinator of Information by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

6. William J. Donovan is hereby designated as Coordinator of Information.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 11, 1941

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1. There is hereby established the position of Coordinator of Information, with authority to collect and analyze all information and data, which may bear on national security; to correlate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and agencies of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such supplementary activities as may facilitate the securing of information important for national security not now available to the Government.

2. The several departments and agencies of the Government shall make available to the Coordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the Coordinator, with the approval of the President, may from time to time request.

3. The Coordinator of Information may cause such committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of the various departments and agencies of the Government, as he may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall be construed as interfering with or impairing the duties and responsibilities of the regular military and naval officers of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Coordinator of Information by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

6. William J. Donovan is hereby designated as Coordinator of Information.

(Signed: J. Edgar Hoover, Director)

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 11, 1941

DESIGNATING A COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the position of Coordinator of Information, with authority to receive and analyze all information and data, which may be of importance to national security; to correlate such information and data; and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and agencies of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such other duties and activities as may facilitate the carrying out of such important for national security as may be determined by the Government.

2. The several departments and agencies of the Government shall make available to the Coordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the Coordinator, with the approval of the President, may from time to time request.

3. The Coordinator of Information may establish such committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of various departments and agencies of the Government, as may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall be construed to interfere with or impair the authority and command of the regular military and naval establishments of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Coordinator of Information by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

6. William J. Donovan is hereby designated as Coordinator of Information.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 11, 1941

1. There is hereby established the position of Coordinator of Information, with authority to collect, analyze all information and data, whether or not such information and data are in the possession of the national security; to correlate and interpret such information and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and agencies of the Government as the President may determine; and, when requested by the President, to conduct such activities as may facilitate the conduct of such activities important for national security or the welfare of the Government.

2. The several departments and agencies shall make available to the Commission all and any such information and documents to the Commission, with the same security as the Coordinating Committee, with the exception of the Department, may from time to time request.

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/27 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100310004-6

4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall in any way interfere with or impair the duties and responsibilities of the regular military and naval advisors of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Coordinator of Information by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

6. William J. Donovan is hereby designated as Coordinator of Information.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 11, 1941

DESIGNATING A COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the position of Coordinator of Information, with authority to collect and analyze all information and data, which may be of national security; to correlate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and agencies of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such other activities as may facilitate the execution of such duties important for national security as may be determined by the Government.

2. The several departments and agencies of the Government shall make available to the Coordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the Coordinator, with the approval of the President, may from time to time request.

3. The Coordinator of Information may, in the execution of his duties, establish such committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of various departments and agencies of the Government, as may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

[Faint handwritten notes]

DESIGNATING A COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the position of Coordinator of Information, with authority to collect and analyze all information and data, which may bear upon national security; to correlate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and officials of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such supplementary activities as may facilitate the securing of information important for national security not now available to the Government.
2. The several departments and agencies of the Government shall make available to the Coordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the Coordinator, with the approval of the President, may from time to time request.
3. The Coordinator of Information shall have such committees, consisting of appropriate representatives of the various departments and agencies of the Government, as may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

2

4. Nothing in the duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator of Information shall in any way interfere with or impair the duties and responsibilities of the regular military and naval commanders of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Coordinator of Information by the President, the Coordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services.

6. William J. Donovan is hereby designated as Coordinator of Information.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 11, 1941

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE 9:00

file

PRECEDENCE RELEASE

The President today signed an executive order consolidating in one new agency the information functions of the government -- foreign and domestic.

The new agency will be known as the Office of War Information. It will be divided into two main divisions. The first will deal with the dissemination of information within the United States. The second will deal with the dissemination of information in all foreign countries except Latin America. Into the new agency will be consolidated all of the functions and duties of the following existing national agencies: The Office of Facts and Figures; The Office of Government Reports; the Division of Information in the Office for Emergency Management; the Foreign Information Service of the Office of the Coordinator of Information.

In addition, the Director of the new Office of War Information will have authority subject to policies

Laid down by the President, to be carried out by the departments and agencies of the Government, and by the informational services. He will be responsible for coordinating all overlapping and conflicting activities of the department any informational activity which is not essential or useful to the war effort.

The existing Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Information (exclusive of the Foreign Information Section) will be transferred to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and placed under their supervision. Its name is changed to the Office of Strategic Services, and it will be responsible for its functions of collecting, securing, and disseminating information in foreign countries and performing special strategic services abroad, other than the dissemination of radio, leaflets, etc. These information functions in foreign countries will become part of the function of the Office of War Information; and the administrative functions will be transferred to the new agency for this purpose.

To assist the Director of the Office of War Information, a Committee on War Information Policy will be established.

Director will be the Chairman of this Committee, other members of the Committee are set forth in the Executive Order. This Committee will formulate basic policies and plan on war information. But the Director after consultation with such Committee will have full power as the executive head of the new agency. The Director of the new Office of War Information will be Mr. Elmer Davis and an administrative officer to serve under Mr. Elmer Davis will be designated. Mr. William J. Donovan will serve as the head of the new Office of Strategic Services, reporting only to the Combined [sic] Chiefs of Staff.

The information service for Latin America will continue to be handled by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Executive Order prescribes close collaboration between the Director of Censorship, Mr. Sykes Price, and the Director of the new agency, for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and full dissemination of all available information which will not give aid to the enemy.

NOT TO BE RELEASED

The President has authorized the collection of information for the Government -- for the President and the Executive Branch -- in any manner which may be necessary to the national defense. It will be the duty of the President to see that the first will be the last, and that within the limits of the Constitution, the President will have the information in his hands which he needs to make the best possible use of it. Information will be collected from all sources, including the intelligence agencies; the State Department; the Office of Governmental Reports; the Office of Information in the Office for Security and Defense; the Foreign Information Service of the Office of the Director of Information.

In addition, the Director of the Office of the President will have authority subject to the President

laid down by the President to issue directives to departments and agencies of the Government with respect to informational services. He will have authority to coordinate all overlapping and duplication and to eliminate from any department any informational activity which is not necessary or useful to the war effort.

The existing Office of the Coordinator of Information (exclusive of the Foreign Information Service) will be transferred to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to operate under their supervision. Its name is being changed to the Office of Strategic Services, and it will continue to perform its functions of collecting secret and strategic information in foreign countries and performing general miscellaneous strategic services abroad, other than the dissemination of information by radio, leaflets, etc. These information functions in foreign countries will become part of the functions of the new agency - the Office of War Information; and the appropriate staff will be transferred to the new agency for this purpose.

To assist the Director of the Office of War Information a Committee on War Information Policy will be established. The

-3-

Director will be the Chairman of this Committee; other members of the Committee are set forth in the Executive Order. This Committee will formulate basic policies and plans on war information. But the Director after consultation with such Committee will have full power as the executive head of the new agency. The Director of the new Office of War Information will be Mr. Elmer Davis and an administrative officer to serve under Mr. Elmer Davis will be designated. Mr. William J. Donovan will serve as the head of the new Office of Strategic Services, reporting only to the Combined [sic] Chiefs of Staff.

The information service for Latin America will continue to be handled by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

The Executive Order prescribes close collaboration between the Director of Censorship, Mr. Byron Price, and the Director of the new agency, for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and full dissemination of all available information which will not give aid to the enemy.

CONSOLIDATING EXECUTIVE ORDER**Consolidating Certain War Information Functions
Into an Office of War Information**

In recognition of the right of the American people and of all other peoples opposing the Axis aggressors to be truthfully informed about the common war effort, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, by the First War powers Act in 1941, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The following, agencies, powers and duties are transferred and consolidated into an Office of War Information which is hereby established within the Office for Emergency Management in the Executive Office of the President:

A. The Office of Facts and Figures, and its powers and duties.

B. The Office of Government Reports, and its powers and duties.

C. The Powers and duties of the Coordinator of Information, relating to the gathering of public information and its dissemination abroad, including, but not

-2-

limited to, all powers and duties now assigned to the Foreign Information Service's outposts, publications, and pictorial branches of the Coordinator of Information.

D. The powers and duties of the Division of Information of the Office for Emergency Management related to the dissemination of general public information on the war effort, except as provided in paragraph 10.

2. At the head of the Office of War Information shall be a director appointed by the President. The director shall discharge and perform his functions and duties under the direction and supervision of the President. The director may exercise his powers, authorities and duties through such officials or agencies and in such manner as he may determine.

3. There is established within the Office of War Information a Committee on War Information Policy, consisting of the Director as Chairman, representatives of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Navy, the Joint Psychological Warfare Committee, and of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and such other members as the Di-

-3-

rector with the approval of the President may determine. The Committee on War Information Policy shall formulate basic policies and plans on war information and shall advise with respect to the development of coordinated war information programs.

4. Consistent with the war information policies of the President and with the foreign policy of the United States and after consultation with the Committee on War Information Policy, the Director shall perform the following functions and duties:

A. Formulate and carry out through the use of press, radio, motion picture and other facilities, information programs designed to facilitate the development of an informed and intelligent understanding, at home and abroad, of the status and progress of the war effort and of the war policy, activities, and aims of the government.

B. Coordinate the war informational activities of all federal departments and agencies for the purpose of assuring an accurate and consistent flow of war information to the public and the world at large.

-4-

C. Obtain, study and analyze information concerning the war effort and advise the agencies concerned with the dissemination of such information as to the most appropriate and effective means of keeping the public adequately and accurately informed.

D. Review, clear and approve all proposed radio and motion picture programs sponsored by federal departments and agencies and serve as the central point of clearance in contact for the radio broadcasting and motion picture industries, respectively, in their relationships with federal departments and agencies concerning such government programs.

E. Maintain liaison with the information agencies of the United Nations for the purpose of relating the government's national programs and facilities to those of such nations.

F. Perform such other functions and duties relating to war information as the President may from time to time determine.

-4-

5. The Director is authorized to issue such directives concerning war information as he may deem necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, and such directives shall be binding upon the several federal departments and agencies. He may establish by regulation the types and classes of national programs and releases which shall require clearance and approval by his office prior to dissemination. The Director may require the curtailment or elimination of any federal information service, program or release which he deems to be wasteful or not directly related to the prosecution of the war effort.

6. The authority, functions and duties of the Director shall not extend to the Western Hemisphere, exclusive of the United States and Canada

7. The formulation and carrying out of national programs relating exclusively to the authorized activities of the several departments and agencies of the government shall remain with such departments and agencies, but such national programs shall conform to the policies formulated or approved by the Office of War Information. The several departments and agencies shall make available to the Director upon

-6-

his request such information and data as may be necessary to the performance of his functions and duties.

8. The Director of the Office of War Information and the Director of Censorship shall collaborate in the performance of their respective functions for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and full dissemination of all available information which will not give aid to the enemy.

9. The Director of the Office of War Information and the Defense Communications Board shall collaborate in the performance of their respective functions for the purpose of facilitating the broadcasts of war information to the peoples abroad.

10. The functions of the Division of Information of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the provision of press and publication services relating to the specific activities of the constituent agencies of the office for Emergency Management are transferred to those constituent agencies respectively and the Division of Information is accordingly abolished.

11. Within the limits of such funds as may be made available to the Office of War Information, the Director may

-7-

employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities and services. He may provide for the internal management and organization of the Office of War Information in such manner as he may determine.

12. All records, contracts, and property (including office equipment) of the several agencies, and all records, contracts and property used primarily in the administration of any powers and duties transferred and consolidated by this order and all personnel used for the administration of such agencies, powers and duties (including officers whose chief duties relate to such administration) are transferred to the Office of War Information, for use in the administration of the agencies, powers and duties transferred and consolidated by this order; provided, that any personnel transferred to the Office of War Information by this order found by the Director of the Office of War Information to be in excess of the personnel necessary for the administration of the powers and duties transferred to the Office of War Information shall be transferred under existing procedure to other positions in the government service or separated from the service.

13. So much of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations or other funds available for the use of any agency in the exercise of any power or duty transferred or consolidated in this order or for the use of the head of any agency in the exercise of any power or duty so transferred or consolidated as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in the approval of the President shall determine, shall be transferred to the Office of War Information, for use in connection with the exercise of powers or duties so transferred or consolidated. In determining the amount to be transferred, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may include the amount to provide for the liquidation of obligations incurred against such appropriations, allocations or other funds prior to the transfer or consolidation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The White House,

June 18, 1942.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel William J. Donovan

From: Robert E. Sherwood

Subject: Executive Order No. 9063 concerning Resettlement and Changes in Status

The nature of this Order has just been made known to me. I understand that Commissioner Flemming is attending the meeting tomorrow, Tuesday, morning to discuss the Order. I am afraid it will be impossible for me to get to Washington in time for the meeting, but I should like to communicate to you my thoughts insofar as the FIS Branch is concerned.

Obviously, we understand that wherever possible vacancies in our personnel should be filled with full reference to the Civil Service Commission. But I am sure also that the Commission understands the highly specialized nature of the work in which we are engaged.

In adding new people to this organization, for service both at home and abroad, we must find exceptional specialists in the foreign field, in journalism, radio, etc. Most of those now occupying the important positions in our organization, and those whose services we would wish to obtain particularly for duty in foreign countries, are men willing to make considerable financial sacrifice in order to serve their country in this war.

I feel that in the preliminary discussion with Commissioner Flemming we should make every attempt to avoid any commitments or promises from our side. We should hear what he has to say and then discuss the matter fully among ourselves.

Copy to Thomas G. Early
 Nelson Poynter
 A. Ben Candland
 Ralph Smiley

Berk

17 June 1964

Major General Clayton D. Vogel
Office of the Commanding General
Marine Barracks, Parris Island
South Carolina

Dear General Vogel:

We are in receipt of a copy of your
letter of 14 June addressed to General Donovan,
who at present is absent from Washington.

I will be pleased to talk with Mrs.
Evans whenever she may come to Washington.

Very truly yours,

Charles S. Cheston
Special Assistant to Director, OSS

JJM:LC

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
Marine Barracks, Parris Island
South Carolina

14 June 1944.

Brigadier General Wm. J. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Donovan:

This will introduce to you Mrs. F.E. Evans who resides at 540 St. Peter Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. Evans is the widow of the late Brigadier General Frank E. Evans, USMC, who died in Honolulu about a year or so ago.

Mrs. Evans has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to be the sponsor for a destroyer being built by the Bethlehem Steel Company which will probably be launched the latter part of September or early in October to be named after her late husband. Mrs. Evans is anxious to contact you, hence this letter of introduction.

General Evans, who was known in the service as Pat, had a very colorful career in the Marine Corps. He was with the Marines in Europe in the last war and I think perhaps you knew him. His widow is a very lovely woman and I would appreciate very much you giving her a few moments of your time when she desires to contact you.

Thanking you in advance and with best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

022

Clifton B. Vogel
Clifton B. Vogel,

Major General, U.S. Marine Corps.

CBV/hs

1044 JUN 15 11

RECEIVED

COPY

Colonel Return
Mr. Sulloway

I am returning herewith the file relating to
expenditures for the dinners given on 19 November 1944
and 22 November 1944 in honor of the Jubilee of the

As you will note, the Acting Chief of the
written authorization appears on Major Eubank's

Alvan Sulloway

cc: Major Eubank

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SECRET**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : Mr. Cheston
 FROM : Mr. Sulloway
 SUBJECT:

JAN 27 1945

In the attached memorandum Major Kirkbank, CG, has requested that you authorize Special Funds Branch to reimburse Lt. John G. Vonetes, Schools and Training, in the amount of \$581.09 for expenditures made in connection with the dinners at Area 7 for the Jedburghs.

As you will note from the yellow slip attached, the General Counsel states that he and Mr. Asmuth worked on this request and believe that it is now in proper form.

AMS

*Mr. Cheston approved the expenditure
 on 1/25/45; his signature appears
 on Major Kirkbank's memorandum
 AMS.*

Entire file returned to [unclear]

SECRET

OSS Form 4001
(Rev. 1/1/44)

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

DATE		
TO	NAME	INITIALS
	D. C. Dorrance, Jr.	
	J. J. Monigan	
✓	M. J. Ditzell, Jr.	
	R. Thum	
	D. C. Lee	
	J. W. Auchincloss	
	W. D. Kantack	
	W. H. Miley	
	P. P. Pugliese	
✓	A. W. Sulloway	
	J. B. Donovan	
	A. W. Amuth, Jr.	
	A. L. Dart	
	H. H. Hamilton	
	L. R. Houston	
	C. S. McClelland	
	J. L. McDonnell	
	J. R. Schoemer, Jr.	
	Secretariat Files	
	Director's Files	
	O. G. C. Files	

AWA & I worked on
this, after rejecting the
previous submission.
I think it was
told in the meeting that
you were to
be working on it.

9 December 1944

Miss Mildred Kirk
c/o D. C. Recreation Department
3149 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Kirk:

Please accept my congratulations for your excellent singing at the dinner held recently in honor of certain military personnel of this organization at the Hotel Hamilton. It was very kind of you and the other members of your group to come to the Chantilly Room after having already performed for another organization earlier that evening.

The officers and enlisted men there join me in this note of appreciation for your very enjoyable contribution to the evening's entertainment.

With best wishes for your continued success in the future, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

9 December 1944

Miss Betty Anne Feistner
c/o D. C. Recreation Department
3149 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Feistner:

May I congratulate you on your fine performance at the dinner in honor of a group of military personnel of this organization on the evening of 29 November 1944 at the Hotel Hamilton. Your impersonation of a child was very humorous and very cleverly done.

The officers and enlisted men present that night join me in a note of thanks to you and your associates for the very entertaining program.

With best wishes for your continued success in the future, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DUNOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

9 December 1944

M/Sgt Thomas A. Rollo
Hq. & Hq. Detachment, CGS
2324 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sergeant Rollo:

I wish again to express my appreciation for the fine efforts of you and your group in entertaining the CGs at the dinner held in their honor recently at the Hotel Hamilton. As I remarked to you that evening, I was quite pleased that you were able to gather together such a group of capable and highly entertaining performers.

I particularly wish to commend you for your excellent performance as "master of ceremonies" and for your efforts in assisting with the arrangements for the appearance of the group of volunteer entertainers.

The officers and enlisted men of the CGS who attended the dinner join me in this note of appreciation for an enjoyable evening.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

9 December 1944

Miss Elisabeth Owens
Office of Strategic Services
85th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Owens:

May I express my appreciation for your excellent singing at the OG dinner held at the Hotel Hamilton recently. I thought your rendition of "Together" was very well done.

The officers and enlisted men there were very enthusiastic over your contribution to the program. They join me in this note of appreciation.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

11 December 1944

Sgt. William J. Lynch
Hq. & Hq. Detachment, OSS
2324 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sergeant Lynch:

I wish to express my appreciation for your contribution to the program of entertainment at the OG dinner held at the Hotel Hamilton recent 7. Your tap dancing routine was very skillfully executed and won high praise from the officers and enlisted men present who enjoyed it a great deal.

I am sure they join me wholeheartedly in this note of thanks for a fine performance.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CONOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

11 December 1944

T/Sgt Stephen F. Palades
Hq. & Hq. Detachment, OSS
2824 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sergeant Palades:

As I have already informed the Sergeant Major, I wish to thank each member of his group who entertained the OGS at the dinner given in their honor at the Hotel Hamilton recently.

I did not get an opportunity to thank you personally that evening. However, I want you to know that I appreciated your contribution to the evening's entertainment and enjoyed your piano selections a great deal.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

11 December 1944

T/S Nicholas Mamula
Hq. & Hq. Detachment, OSS
2324 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sergeant Mamula:

Please accept my thanks for your excellent contribution to the entertainment of the OGS at the dinner held in their honor at the Hotel Hamilton recently. Your piano selections were very well rendered and I enjoyed them a great deal.

I am sure the officers and enlisted men present that night join me wholeheartedly in this note of appreciation.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

11 December 1944

Miss Ruth Adler
c/o D. C. Recreation Department
3140 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Adler:

It was very kind of you and the other members of your recreational group to provide the program of entertainment for certain of our officers and enlisted men at the dinner given in their honor recently at the Hotel Hamilton. We were particularly grateful when we learned your group had already performed earlier that evening for another organization.

We enjoyed the program very much and thought it was very well organized and presented. Your piano accompaniment was excellent.

Please accept our appreciation and thanks for an entertaining and enjoyable program.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

9 December 1944

Miss Gretchen Rickel
c/o D. C. Recreation Department
3149 16th Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Rickel:

It was very kind of you to arrange for your volunteer group to entertain certain of the military personnel of this organization at the Hotel Hamilton on the evening of 29 November 1944. Most of the officers and enlisted men present that night had just recently returned from overseas service and they enjoyed your program very much.

We were especially grateful to you and your group for coming to the Chantilly Room after having already entertained another organization earlier in the same evening. We were quite impressed by the lively enthusiasm of your very capable performers and the variety of the program presented. Please accept our sincere appreciation for an enjoyable evening.

With best wishes for the continued success of you and your group, I remain

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Maj Gen, USA
Director

9 December 1944

Miss Charlotte Holland
c/o D. C. Recreation Department
3149 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Holland:

I wish to congratulate you on your fine performance at the dinner held recently for the benefit of certain Army personnel of this organization at the Hotel Hamilton. Your skilful tap dancing was enjoyed very much by all of us.

The officers and enlisted men who were there join me in this note of thanks to you for your contribution to the evening's entertainment.

With best wishes for the future, I am

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CONNOR
Major, USA
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
OPERATIONAL GROUP FORWARD
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

3 November 1944

Subject: OG Party, 29 November 1944

To : The Director

Through: The Secretariat

From : 1st Lt Albert G. Lanier, Acting in Command, A

1. The Director requested that he be given the names of those participating in the floor show at the OG party held at the Hamilton Hotel on the evening of 29 November 1944.

2. Miss Gretchen Rickel, D. C. Recreation Department, 1120 - 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., supplied the feminine talent, which included the following:

- ✓ Miss Charlotte Holland (Tap Dancer)
- ✓ Miss Mildred Kirk (Singer)
- ✓ Miss Betty Anne Feistner (Impersonator of 30-year old girl)
- ✓ Miss Ruth Adler (Piano accompanist)

3. Besides these, OSS supplied the following masculine talent:

- ✓ A/Sgt Thomas A. Rollo, Hq & Hq Det (Master of Ceremonies)
- ✓ A/Sgt Stephen P. Palacios, OG (Pianist)
- ✓ Tec 3 Nicholas Mamula, R&D (Pianist)
- ✓ Sgt William J. Lynch, Hq & Hq Det (Tap Dancer)

4. It was the writer's understanding that the Director wished to write a note of appreciation to the above performers.

Albert G. Lanier

ALBERT G. LANIER
1st Lt, A. G. S.
Acting in Command

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

**HEADQUARTERS
OPERATIONAL GROUP COMMAND
OFFICE OF OPERATIONS SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

5 November 1944

Subject: CG Party, 29 November 1944

To : The Director

Through: The Secretariat

From : 1st Lt Albert G. Lanier, Acting in Command, CG

1. The Director requested that he be given the names of those participating in the floor show at the CG party held at the Hamilton Hotel on the evening of 29 November 1944.

2. Miss Gretchen Rickel, D. C. Recreation Department, 3149 - 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., supplied the feminine talent, which included the following:

Miss Charlotte Holland (Tap Dancer)
Miss Mildred Kirk (Singer)
Miss Betty Anne Feistner (Impersonator of 3-year old girl)
Miss Ruth Adler (Piano Accompanist)

3. Besides these, CGS supplied the following masculine talent:

M/Sgt Thomas A. Rolle, Sq & Sq Det (Master of Ceremonies)
T/Sgt Stephen P. Palumbo, CG (Pianist)
Ted J. Nicholas, CGS (Pianist)
Sgt William J. Lynch, Sq & Sq Det (Tap Dancer)

4. It was the writer's understanding that the Director wished to write a note of appreciation to the above performers.

**ALBERT G. LANIER
1st Lt, U S
Acting in Command**

CONFIDENTIAL

OSR Form 40, 4006

TOP SECRET

SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

Source: TOP SECRET <i>General</i>	Description: <i>General</i>	Registry: <i>TOP SECRET</i>
Addressed to: <i>F.D.R.</i>	Accession No: <i>TOP SECRET</i>	
Document date: <i>2/22/45</i>	Accession date: <i>22 Feb</i>	
Document No: <i>10,262</i> Copy No: <i>1</i>	Office or Branch: <i>Director</i>	
No. of pages: <i>7</i> Attachments: <i>1</i>	Logged by: <i>WJD</i>	

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	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED			RELEASED		
		SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.	TSCO						
2.		<i>W. J. Donovan</i>	<i>2/22</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>WJD</i>	<i>2/22</i>	<i>1520</i>
3.		<i>W. J. Donovan</i>	<i>2/7</i>	<i>1130</i>	<i>WJD</i>	<i>2/7</i>	<i>1520</i>
4.							
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(branch or office)

TOP SECRET

(41457)

TOP SECRET

22 February 1944

582

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Grace:

Will you please hand the attached
memorandum to the President. I think it will
be of interest to him.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachments

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

22 February 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In the event that the question should arise you might wish to know the assistance given by the British to the investigation and trial of espionage cases within the United States since the beginning of the war from January 1942 to February 1945.

This information has been submitted by the British at my request.

William J. Donovan
Director

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

20th February 1945

To date there have been 20 cases of espionage or sabotage in the U.S. which have been brought to trial. Of these 20 cases, 16 have already been brought to a successful conclusion, 1 case is currently being tried, and 3 await trial.

In 12 of these cases, the original tip-off that the individual was a German agent came from outside the U.S. from the British.

In 2 other cases, the agent was uncovered through agents who in turn had been uncovered by the British.

In 2 more cases, background information on the German Intelligence Organization controlling the agents was given by the British.

In only 4 cases was no assistance given by the British.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

NAME	DATE
1. The JUQUEME Case	2nd January, 1944
2. LUDWIG, Kurt Frederick	13th March, 1942
3. FREUDT, Richard	1st September, 1942
4. The EIGHT SABOTEURS' Case	3rd August, 1942
5. BEHR, Hubert Karl Friedrich	2nd September, 1942
6. KROGGER, Johannes	17th December, 1942
7. LEHMITZ, Ernst Frederick	20th September, 1943
8. LANDS VALLECILLA, Robert	9th November, 1943
9. BUCHANAN-DINTON, Grace BEIRNEY, Therese	25th March, 1944
10. PURVIS, John da Silva	19th November, 1943
11. VIEJARAHO, Carlos	27th December, 1943
12. von RAUTTER, William Albrecht	10th October, 1944
13. DICKINSON, Valvalet	14th August, 1944
14. OTTMER, Waldemar	31st July, 1944
15. STRIEPE, Adolf	Trial pending
16. BRACKX, Laurent Hendrikus Johannes	Trial pending
17. KOEDIG, Simon Emil KOEDIG, Marie Hedwig	March 1st, 1945
18. SCHL, Heinrich Ludwig	Trial pending

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

NAME

REMARKS

19. KRIEGER, Carl Emil Ludwig

Trial current

20. COLEPAUGH, William Curtis
GIMBEL, Brian

14th February, 1945

TOP SECRET

OSS FORM NO. 4003
(REV. 1/4/45)

TOP SECRET
ROUTING SHEET

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	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED			RELEASED		
		SIGNATURE OF TSCO	DATE	TIME	IN FILE	DATE	TIME
1.	<i>Col. Bruce</i>	<i>ACE Bruce</i>	<i>7/24</i>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>OKED</i>	<i>7/2</i>	<i>15.05</i>
2.							
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11.							

This sheet, together with the subject document, should be returned as soon as possible to

Director's Office
(ORIGINATING TSCO)

(41457)

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

20th February, 1945

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SENTENCED</u>
1.	The DUQUESNE Case	2nd January, 1942
2.	LUDWIG, Kurt Frederick	19th March, 1942
3.	FREUNDT, Richard	1st September, 1942
4.	The EIGHT SABOTEURS' Case	3rd August, 1942
5.	BAHR, Hubert Karl Friedrich	2nd September, 1942
6.	KROEGER, Johannes	17th December, 1942
7.	LEHMITS, Ernst Frederick	28th September, 1942
8.	LANAS VALLECILLA, Robert	9th November, 1942
9.	BUCHANAN-DINEEN, Grace BEHRENS, Therese	25th March, 1944
10.	PURVIS, John da Silva	19th November, 1943
11.	VEJARANO, Carlos	27th December, 1943
12.	von RAUTTER, William Albrecht	10th October, 1944
13.	DICKINSON, Valvalet	14th August, 1944
14.	OTHEMER, Waldemar	11st July, 1944
15.	STRIEPE, Adolf	Trial pending
16.	BRACKX, Laurent Hendrikus Johannes	Trial pending
17.	KOEDEL, Simon Emil KOEDEL, Marie Hedwig	March 1st, 1945
18.	SUHL, Heinrich Ludwig	Trial pending
19.	KREPPER, Carl Emil Ludwig	Trial current
20.	COLLEPAUGH, William Curtis GIMPEL, Erich	14th February, 1945

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

30th February, 1945

To date there have been 20 cases of espionage or sabotage in the U.S. which have been brought to trial. Of these 20 cases, 16 have already been brought to a successful conclusion, 1 case is currently being tried, and 3 await trial.

In 12 of these cases, the original tip-off that the individual was a German agent came from outside the U.S. from the British.

In 2 other cases, the agent was uncovered through agents who in turn had been uncovered by the British.

In 2 more cases, background information on the German Intelligence Organization controlling the agents was given by the British.

In only 4 cases was no assistance given by the British.

TOP SECRET



BRITISH SECURITY CO-ORDINATION

CIRCLE 6-6800

UNITED STATES ARMY
(RECEIVED 1964)
NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 20th, 1964.

Dear General Donovan:

Before leaving the United States for duty elsewhere, I wish to express my warmest thanks for the help and cooperation accorded to me, as Mr. Stephenson's assistant officer, by every member of your staff with whom it has been my duty to be associated during the four years I have served in the United States.

Although I look forward to service in a more active sphere of operations, I am not leaving the United States without feelings of regret.

It has been a great privilege to have worked with Bill Stephenson and yourself, and whatever new experiences my future activities may bring, I shall always recall my four years here with pleasure, and with respect and affectionate regard for yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

C. Howard Ellis
(Colonel)

Brigadier General W. J. Donovan,
Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

HEADQUARTERS
2677TH SIGNAL BATT
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
APO SIA, HI 96341

6 June 1944

My dear General,

The news reached us this morning of the Allied landings in northern France which immediately exhilarated my thoughts on war planning for OSS.

After talking several times with Colonel Glavin and other officers in Africa and Italy of the post-war situation, I would like to have the opportunity to see you and discuss as I am most interested in it.

One of the great causes of this war, or rather the lack of preparation for it, was in deficiencies of the Intelligence Service--military, diplomatic, economic, etc. It seems to be a matter of utmost urgency that the continuance of OSS intelligence after this war the United States will not be caught short again.

If you are contemplating the organization of a post-war section within OSS, I would appreciate the opportunity to visit London to speak to you. Colonel Glavin has a personal and very interested in seeing the work go on.

Colonel Huntington has written a letter in this regard which I had hoped to deliver to you personally, but since Colonel Glavin is away in Italy, and will be for a little while longer I thought it best to pouch these letters to you.

For your information the Navy has just inaugurated a new air route from Fort Lauty here to UK which may be helpful in case or any officers there are contemplating a trip down here. I hope to see you soon.

With kindest regards from the Colonel and myself,

Respectfully yours,

Brig. General William J Donovan
Director, Office of Strategic Services

Bill Donovan
2nd Lt.

WKA 0714-21001
26776L 00000001 0001 (0000)
APO 512 C.A. 0000

28 May 1944

Dear Chief:

First of all, greetings and I hope you are well (as I am sure you are). I only wish I were there to "carry your bag". I always wanted to do this particular job with you.

Second, Bill Eliscu, who is bringing this note, happened to talk to me the other day about a matter which for many, many months has been on my mind. A matter you and I have often, in fact, discussed. One in which I know you are vitally interested and about which, knowing you as I do, you have probably not only done all the necessary forward thinking and planning but have also taken most of the essential action.

Lieutenant Gill, by reason of his peace-time background and training has developed a natural and professional interest in the subject to which I am referring, to wit: Post War OSS.

You will be pressed with many things at the time this is delivered to you so I will omit all the niceties and hot air.

Everybody knows that the United States would never have had even the beginnings of the sort of Intelligence organization which is required to service present day military needs had it not been for Bill Donovan. Everybody likewise knows that no other individual in the United States could have put the job across. Yours was the prestige - yours the know how. And, if I may say so, no one else I know would have had the sheer guts to overcome the obstacles with which some of us, who have served under you for so long a time now, know you have been confronted.

So much for that. The job is done and is being done. But will the organization - in its essentials - be preserved and used in the years to come or shall we have other Pearl Harbors as introductions to future wars?

Now is the time to strike. No one but yourself can "put it across", of course, and in putting it across in the near future, your strongest supporters will be the thoughtful and important officers of the Army and Navy.

If the idea has validity - and we all know it has - a plan must be carefully prepared and documented. What departments or branches are to be maintained; what fields of activity need be serviced during ~~war~~ *peace* time; are operations to be limited to military and political missions or can an organization of this type be of advance to American enterprise; what personnel is available and what is its experience; under what "cover" could operations be conducted?

-2-

These and lots more questions need careful study. A brief based on OSS experience in the field must be prepared. The sympathy and support of business and military leaders and of thoughtful congressmen must be enlisted.

Younger men, like Bill Eliscu and others who are interested, will have to do the ground-work in preparing a presentation such as that I have described. The work must be done without too great demand on your own time or the time of your important subordinates. But, surely, if anything is to be done it must be done soon. This is why I was interested in talking to Bill and it is why, too, I offered to write this letter.

Incidentally, I know that something has already been started so my "penny's worth" may not be of much value. The specific thought I have in mind is that there are many of us in the organization now who will soon return to civil life but our services would be available for contacts. You, I, many of us have rather extensive business connections which would be invaluable. I have another thought in mind too. It is this: Any future organization should, I believe, be independent of the Army and Navy but should be closely related to the War and Navy Departments - just as you have insisted, always, OSS should be. You have gathered a lot of fine "regulars" about you many of whom I suspect would be keenly interested in "carrying on" - fellows like Ed Glavin and one or two younger off ones with whom I have talked and some like John Magruder, for example, with whom I have not talked.

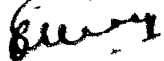
So much for that and forgive me for "butting in." I don't know whether I am doing anything here for Ed or not. I am glad to be with him and have never had a better assignment. As you will know, however, I am "operationally" minded. Based on the ideas you proposed when you first talked me at the 5th Army Mission, I have a plan, to which Ed is not opposed, which I'd like to have considered, at least. I would feel better if you knew and said "no harm in trying". Lt. Eliscu will outline the idea to you.

Ed has done a good job here. He has a real command - set up as you would want. I went around with Preston and as a result had a good (but not thorough) look. Preston was, on the whole, pleased. I have reported to Ed and am giving Preston copies of the reports. You will be well satisfied at the progress which has been made here.

We all miss not being able to see you more often but you can't be everywhere.

The best of luck and my affectionate regards.

Yours,



Ellery C. Huntington
Colonel, Infantry

Brigadier General Wm. J. Donovan
Director, Office of Strategic Services

TIME
INCORPORATED

February 15, 1945

Dear Bill:

You'll shortly be hearing from Robert Elson, Chief of our Washington Bureau. If you will agree to see him, Bob will transmit in confidence to me anything you care to say.

I understand and so will be that this is not an interview with the press. It is simply a personal conversation between you and Bob Elson.

If you do not wish to do this, I'm afraid the matter will have to wait until you and I can spend a few hours together, which will be Lord only knows when — *but I hope soon*

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Harry
HENRY R. LUCE

Major General William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET

21 February 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General William J. Donovan
THROUGH: Colonel G. Edward Sutton and Lt. Colonel J. M. Scribner
FROM: J. M. Scribner
SUBJECT: Attached Memorandum dated 21 February 1944 to General Donovan from Major Hoffman.

Attached is the memorandum you passed me in your office this afternoon concerning the invitation to attend, requesting that I make appropriate comment.

It seems to me the recommendation contained in numbered paragraph 3 of the attached would be extremely appropriate to be followed by the work outlined in numbered paragraph 2, as soon as permission might be secured for this type of work. I do not agree with the suggestion in the first part of numbered paragraph 4 concerning the scaling up of Maritime operations in SEAC, and I concur with the opinion expressed in the last part of numbered paragraph 4 concerning the position of coordinator.

*I agree - but still
think this officer should be
considered for head of U.S. training
and paragraph 1.*

J. M. Scribner,
Deputy Director, SS.

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET

21 February 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DONOVAN ONLY

The following attempts to describe various capacities in which the officer we discussed last night might serve.

1. R & D Operations Chief for ETO, EA and FE. In this capacity he would set up Schools and Training in the various theaters for the purpose of schooling squads described in the attached memorandum. While the attached memorandum specifically refers to China, I should think the same would apply throughout the world.
2. Islandraiding under MacArthur. When the work described under number 1 is fully organized and operations have commenced, it might be possible that some very important island raiding work under MacArthur will have to be done. This could be held out as the ultimate task.
3. The Generalissimo and Tai Li would like some Chinese troops trained in OSS warfare. While I was in China I refused to undertake mass troop training because I said it was in competition with General Stilwell. General Stilwell, I believe, will accept any help he can get. It may be that we could do an excellent job for Stilwell and the Chinese by using the officer in question with a staff of highly trained OSS officers who can be assigned by General Stilwell to various Chinese troops for training purposes. The subject individual is excellently qualified for this job. It would put him under the command of a man for whom he has great regard. He would fulfill a request of the Chinese and the Chinese would be very complimented that Stilwell was withdrawn from his important tasks to do this work. I do not recommend him for any other assignment in China because of the great delicacy that is necessary in handling all matters in China.
4. The individual in question is, in my opinion, the best man to head up all Maritime operations in SEAC. He is one of the best small boatmen I have met in some time and he has the courage and stamina and ability to organize plus the ability to get equipment. A recommendation for a decoration for his rescue work is already in process and his commendation from General Davidson from the Air Corps gives him the necessary background and prestige. OSS has no man that I know of with even a fraction of his ability on Maritime work. He has a great appetite and love of this type of activity. He could be Chief of our Far East Maritime Division. As such, I do not think he will create too many problems for either of the chiefs now serving under you in FE. I do not think he has the disposition or temperament to, at any time, be a coordinator or your representative.

SECRET

General [illegible]

Being your representative, I am, with
with, first last, and, second of [illegible]
period of time, [illegible] and [illegible]
other two [illegible] [illegible]

The foregoing [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]

[Handwritten signature]
[illegible]
[illegible]

SECRET

In China gasoline is scarce. The attack targets of major importance are scarce and the few that are available are of fuel. This makes transportation of the Chinese military difficult. The troops, notwithstanding, the Americans must carry on the fight. Through its participation in who, when trained and equipped, menace the enemy with effectiveness to the Allied war effort.

No matter what method is discovered they will have a great deal of destruction because of discovery which will show up Japanese operations. In opinion, get severe psychological results.

Casual and episodic use of troops trained for other purposes and equipment will not get the best results.

It is, therefore, necessary for demolitions and chemistry, be trained once and be thoroughly trained in training they will be sent to the following types of squads are suggested:

1. Airplane sabotage squads. These squads will operate in enemy occupied territory and will be trained in planes. The results obtained will be striking and bombing. In fact, they will have a serious effect on the morale of pilots and ground crew without being attacked.

2. Maritime sabotage squads. These squads will destroy ships by fixing special devices. The destruction to take place will be as follows:

SECRET

SECRET

3. Motor and tank cores should be destroyed without any delay. These are critical equipment in China.

4. Anti-aircraft guns. The Japanese have a great many of these in places, without any great value. They are a great deal of trouble and cost a great deal of money to maintain.

5. Troop destruction. The Japanese have a great many troops in China. They are a great deal of trouble and cost a great deal of money to maintain. They are also a great deal of trouble and cost a great deal of money to maintain.

6. Fuel sabotage squads. The Japanese have a great many of these in China. They are a great deal of trouble and cost a great deal of money to maintain. They are also a great deal of trouble and cost a great deal of money to maintain.

I did not want to break the security of the Japanese.

I propose to have a great many of these in China. They are a great deal of trouble and cost a great deal of money to maintain. They are also a great deal of trouble and cost a great deal of money to maintain. Under the SPC's recent report, it appears to the writer that this type of sabotage is exactly what the Chinese are anxious to get going. They have our support.

This memorandum is routed to the Chinese for getting their sanction. If they do not sanction the matter be taken up with the Director by the Chinese.

I suggest that similar training be given to the Chinese. I suggest that the matter be discussed with the Chinese. China plan is offered as a foreman.

SET

DEMONSTRATION OF OSS PROTOTYPES RELEASE

Friday, 19 Feb. 1944

Maryland Research Laboratories

<u>DEVICE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1. Fighting knife	Personal defense weapon
2. Smatchet	Personal offense weapon
3. Spring cosh	Personal offense weapon
4. Cacoslube	Engine sabotage
5. Who, Me?	Harassing agent
6. Dog drag	Defensive agent
7.* Firefly	Gasoline tank exploder
8.* Silent weapons	Modified weapons
9. Liberator gun	Dropped in occupied areas
10.* Stinger	Assault weapon
11.* Pencils	Time delay
12.* Bushmaster	Simulated sniper
13.* Clam	Demolition device
14. Beano	Impact firing grenade
15.* Mole	Railway sabotage device
16. Release devices	Firing switch
17.* Pocket incendiary	Delayed incendiary device
18. Adhesive	General purpose adhesive
19. Anerometer	Airplane sabotage device
20. Last chord	Parachute locating device
21.* Aunt Jemima	Camouflage explosive
22.* Well	Metal sabotage
23.* Limpet	Snip sabotage device

Demonstrators

Lieut. L. R. Bailey, USNR
 Lieut. E. C. Crocker, ORC. DEPT.

*Field demonstration to follow discussion period.

1344 FEB 20 1944

SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET & 1st

4 February 1944

Subject: Personal Memorandum on Performance of 8th Air Force

To : General William J. Donovan

1. This is in response to your request for a personal memorandum on why the 8th Air Force has failed. My own view is that the 8th has by no means failed; its operations have brought about a heavy curtailment of the enemy's fighting strength. On the other hand, the actual accomplishment has, until recently, fallen considerably short of full potentialities. Responsibility for past shortcomings lies partly outside the 8th Air Force, but a considerable share of the fault must be assigned to the deficiencies of some of the higher officers and some of its staff work. Shifts in personnel over the past six months have brought about a striking improvement, and the present situation and prospect is extremely promising.

Much of what is set forth below is based on fairly good evidence; much of it, however, must rest on impressions gained from slight observation or gossip and hearsay. Our contact with the 8th Air Force has been fairly intimate in target and planning matters at the headquarters echelon. At other levels the contact has been sporadic and usually indirect.

2. Background: The 8th Air Force was formed two years ago, and began operations six months later. Another six months elapsed before it made its first attack on a German target. Three or four months more passed before it operated against a target "deep" inside Germany, as contrasted with those in coastal areas. Beginning with the attack on Hildesheim in June 1943, or, since this attack was followed by a full month of bad weather, beginning with the attacks of July 28, 29 and 30, 1943, the 8th Air Force finally embarked on a real strategic program. This was 20 months after the United States had entered the war against Germany, and at least 30-35 months after preparations for a bombing offensive against Axis Europe had been contemplated by War Department planners.

The slowness of the 8th Air Force in getting off its marks is not due solely, as the 8th Air Force thinks, to the failure of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to allocate planes to the ETO. An important part of the responsibility for the slowness belongs in the ETO, but in Washington it goes much deeper than unwillingness or inability to provide ETO with equipment and crews. The Army Air Forces have been forced, ever since Pearl Harbor, furiously to improvise. They had few plans, and those only on the side of recruitment and basic training of flying and ground personnel. During the 25 years of peace, the Army Air Forces did not seriously try to formulate a coherent and workable basic doctrine of aerial warfare. Some effort was devoted to technical matters, in particular to the overpublicized Norden bombsight and Flying Fortress; these, however, were used to exploit an eager public interest and to gain popular support for the Air Force. Judging from the results, no real thought appears to have been devoted to the employment of the future air forces in war.

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This stemmed from the attitudes and interests of the senior staff officers.

In addition to inadequacies in the peacetime conception of the strategic purpose of aerial bombardment, and in training for combat conditions, the Air Force labored under the disadvantage of poor recruitment and promotion policies. The staffs of many commands in the Air Force became loaded early in the war with colonels and lieutenant colonels of average or less than average judgment, imagination and executive ability. The weeding out process begun six months ago is already paying high dividends.

Finally, the War Department fell down in some purely technical matters in which it would normally be expected to provide well. This may be illustrated by the case of incendiary bombs. The 8th Air Force had been in the United Kingdom for almost two years before it received satisfactory bombs. Its requirements were known. They were for bombs which were aimable and had satisfactory ballistical qualities on the one hand, and would, in the limited concentration which could be achieved with the American Air Force bomb scatter, burn heavily guarded industrial premises in daylight. The fault for the poor bombs provided, including millions which are stored in the United Kingdom and never even tried on industrial targets because they failed their U.K. tests, can be divided between the Air Forces in Washington and the Chemical Warfare Service. Perhaps the failure is attributable to divided responsibility and buck-passing, the Air Force asking for a satisfactory bomb, and the Chemical Warfare Service demanding that the other Branch provide it with specifications.

Similar problems exist in other types of equipment. The tail fusing of the HE bombs is suspected to be something less than satisfactory. Bombs are available only in a limited range of sizes. Here, it is admitted that while the peacetime doctrine of the value of the small bomb was immediately discarded in wartime, the RAF policy of huge bombs is probably not suited for the ends in view of the daylight precision work and the pendulum has swung too far toward big bombs. Nevertheless, a year ago colonels and generals in Washington still held that the 100 lb. and the 250 lb. bomb was adequate for all industrial work, with the possible exception of reinforced concrete multi-storied buildings.

3. The development of an adequate rationale for bombardment: The strategic targets of the 8th Air Force - fighter aircraft, ball bearings, rubber - constitute a basically simple and direct program. This program, however, is less than a year old. It did not replace a formula which had to be discarded with the passage of time. It filled a vacuum left by air force ideas on the subject which were almost exclusively confined to the romantic and lyrical level. Target selection was presumably to be guided by intuition, hunch and the glamour appeal of certain types of targets.

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Request for Information

The development of an adequate rationale for the use of air power is a relatively simple problem, as can be demonstrated by giving a brief account of the genesis of the present program. OSS had a part in it, both here and in Washington. In Washington, the Air Force began to feel a need for a program of attack in the fall of 1942 and the Committee of Operational Analysts was formed, under the chairmanship of Elinor Root, Jr. OSS participated in the committee, and in the many subcommittees which were constituted under its aegis to study particular industries. At the same time, OSS, through the top committee, developed in a few weeks a set of quite simple criteria by which strategic value of various industries as targets could be objectively assessed and compared. Beginning with the assumption that the purpose of industrial bombing is to reduce the enemy's fighting strength the central problem becomes one of analyzing the speed and magnitude of the effect on fighting strength of loss of output of various industrial products. This problem was broken down into its essential elements, which provided a framework for determining industrial priorities, or, in other terms, a strategic doctrine.

In the United Kingdom, OSS, in collaboration with BEW, had begun to assist the Air Force with analysis of individual German targets as early as September 1942. Help was sought by the Air Force simply in carrying the identification of the productive processes in given factories farther than British intelligence agencies had yet done. It was sought only because absolutely no supplementary material had been received from A-2 Washington.

While the Enemy Objectives Unit (OSS-BEW) which was formed in London for the purpose of supplying this information, was intended to restrict itself to the narrow task set for it by the Air Force, it quickly became apparent to the members of its staff that the 8th Air Force had no overall rationale on which to choose targets. At the same time that OSS, Washington was developing the basis of an appropriate rationale, EOU was evolving the same set of principles in London. No collaboration was required. In two months or less, both in Washington and in London, a program was developed by individuals having no previous contact with this field of problems, and nothing on which to draw. This was in no sense a feat of exceptional virtuosity. The doctrine was extremely simple, indeed obvious, although considerable time elapsed before it gained general acceptance. It is, however, a sad commentary that it was originally formulated and applied by pure amateurs, not by professional staff officers.

4. The early experience of the 8th Air Force: The first cadres of the 8th Air Force arrived in England at the end of January 1942, and the Force flew its first mission in August 1942. This may or may not be a good record; I have no basis for judgment. It is important to emphasize, however, that the Air Force started in January 1942 under severe handicaps: it was inadequately equipped, recruited and trained; it had no preparation for British weather condition,

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no knowledge of Ruhr base or German fleet; no intelligence staff, no direction from Washington, no program. It was forced to rely on its British allies for accommodations, supplies, signals, and intelligence, none of which were designed to meet American standards, or to achieve American purposes. But they were expected at the highest levels in Washington, to make a good name for the Army Air Forces and for all American military forces. They were expected, that is, to make headlines and to make them in a hurry.

It may be well at this juncture to make the point that the 8th Air Force was not adverse to publicity. Indeed, this is the only respect in which its staff was adequately recruited and trained. Public Relations Officer units in most echelons of command were by far the most active and energetic, if not always the most intelligent or informed sections. A-E functions were swallowed up by the necessity to get hot copy, with the names and home towns of affected individuals to press. The combat crew reports are not, even now, being adequately screened for their information on German Air order of battle, which would provide a valuable addition to the basic material provided by British Air intelligence, and shape order of battle intelligence more accurately to meet 8th Air Force needs. These reports, however, are carefully combed for quotable bits to provide human-interest background angles required to spice up communiques.

In addition to the pressure from Washington to make headlines, the 8th Air Force has submitted to continuous interference with the achievement of a real strategic mission. Some of this interference has not been unwelcome. All of it has reflected a misunderstanding in Washington and London of the strategic mission of air power and has treated the air forces as simply useful toys to have around for spot undertakings.

The Casablanca directive, issued in January of 1943, for example, set Axis submarine bases as the first priority class of 8th Air Force targets, and Axis submarine building yards as next priority. Shipping losses were high at this time, and the President, the Prime Minister and the Combined Chiefs of Staff were properly treating it as an important tactical enemy of Allied ability eventually to mount an invasion in Western Europe. At the same time, a step had been taken earlier to provide increasing numbers of escort vessels, to enlarge the air forces assigned to coastal command, to equip such planes with radar detection devices, and to build cheap, small aircraft carriers for escort work. The nature of submarines built to withstand heavy underwater pressures, and hence blast from near misses, the construction of the pens which were virtually bomb proof, the small rate of monthly production in relation to submarine fleets at sea, all made air attacks on bases and yards a very poor way to defend against the submarine menace.

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It is believed, perhaps uncharitably, that the 8th Air Force did not very much mind the fact that it had been diverted from its effective mission by this directive. Submarine bases and yards were peripheral to basic German defenses, and while the installations themselves were well protected by flak, they could be approached over water rather than over airfield after airfield servicing enemy fighters. Losses were low; some, but not much, experience was gained for crews; the air force grew in size. Officers in the 8th Air Force with a real understanding of how air power should be used to proper effect grew restive under the program. The high command of the Force and the commanding general of Bomber Command at that time were content with a policy, which if it did not gain them much, at least lost them little.

During this period, the 8th Air Force ventured little and was able to excuse its lack of initiative by pointing to its directives. The raid on Ploesti in August 1943, however, was likewise laid on by the very highest authorities, and the Air Force complied despite its complete lack of enthusiasm for the project in the high command, jealous of the high losses to be encountered. Ploesti is a striking example of the misuse of air power. If it had been persistently attacked, in conjunction with other raids on French, Dutch, Italian and German refining capacity, and German synthetic oil plants, it would have formed a good strategic system of targets. But the system as a whole was regarded as being too dispersed, and, in view of the very little time believed to exist between the spring of 1943 and D-day, too deep. Instead of keeping clear of the entire system, Ploesti itself was attacked and not followed up. As such, it annoyed the Germans but did not seriously injure them.¹

In general, it is not unfair to say that the 8th Air Force was controlled largely by timid officers with insufficient stature for their jobs. The chief preoccupations were to make a good impression in Washington, follow the rule book, avoid any steps requiring initiative and acceptance of responsibility, make good headlines, and build up the largest (not necessarily the most effective) air force in the world. Losses of 15 or 20 planes in routine missions of third rate importance were readily accepted because they were not considered "out of line"; losses of 50 or 60 planes in strategic missions of first-class importance (e.g. Regensburg, Schweinfurt) were unacceptable. It was better to piddle away strength on unimportant targets than to accept the costs (smaller

¹ It should be mentioned that the "oily boys" as Sir Arthur Harris has called them, have been among the most egregious offenders in the intelligence field, continuously pointing dramatically at the German oil position and shouting that it is teetering on the verge of collapse. Naval, transportation, electric power, coke oven and special steel "experts" have sinned in the same direction in descending order of irresponsible ranting. The Air Forces are more to be pitied than scorned having regard to much of the advice they have received.

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in the aggregate, but more concentratedly at fulfilling a real strategic mission. This kind of timidity was also evident in 8th Air Force relations with R.A.F. There was no real insistence on a *quid pro quo* from the British in terms of operations. We did not press strongly for adequate cooperation from R.A.F. Bomber Command (Barris) along combined directive lines. The principle was "keep the ally happy and damn the program".

Further adverse comment may be made on the early hesitant steps of the 8th Air Force. Operational considerations have overruled strategic ends time after time. In running an air force, operational considerations are, to some extent, a compelling limitation - particularly weather, and keeping crews operationally fit by continuous missions. This means that frequently it is necessary to attack places where no strategic end can be advanced, simply because there are no useful targets in localities where the weather is adequate for bombing. It is natural that after a long spell of bad weather over Germany, therefore, Bomber Command gets impatient and attacks Norway, or Bordeaux in France, or anywhere where the slightest excuse for a mission can be found in conjunction with a favorable weather forecast. (Pressure from Washington to get moving also plays a role in this impatience). On the other hand, operational considerations can always be advanced as adequate objection to the missions to very useful targets: "this place has too much flak", "always full of ground haze", "the boys aren't ready for a deep mission", "crews need more training" etc. etc. Any Air Force which wants simply to grow in size without regard to its strategic accomplishment can find excuses by the dozens to ease its conscience.

Casual conversation with officers of the 8th Air Force working in A-1 and A-4 has brought to our attention a number of points on which the younger staff officers have felt themselves handicapped in attempts to improve the efficiency of the Force by the inertia and lack of imagination of the high command and/or the senior staff. I am unable to weigh the validity of these points.

- (a) Until about September/October 1943 all attempts at instituting a policy of cannibalizing the sound parts of badly damaged planes in order to provide spare parts for other damaged aircraft were frustrated. Delays in the flow of spare parts to the theatre made such a policy desirable if serviceability was to be maintained high. Air Force policy prior to the autumn of 1943, however, was to avoid writing off damaged planes as long as possible. At times planes lacking a tail assembly as a result of flak or combat damage were allowed to sit idly alongside a plane with a shot-up undercarriage or unrepairable wing. Operations were delayed for lack of more than 100 serviceable aircraft, when a policy of cannibalization might have made another 100 planes operational out of the 300 damaged craft set aside to wait for repair until spare parts arrived from the United States.

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- (b) the flow of planes and crews from the United States has at times been badly coordinated, with the frequent result that serviceable planes were on hand without operational crews, or vice-versa.
- (c) it took many months before the Air Force devised a system of floating crew members so that an otherwise complete crew with an injured gunner could be made operational again by the assignment of an adequate, experienced gunner from a pool.
- (d) Plane modifications in the theatre, and the distribution of responsibility for plane modifications as between Washington and the theatre were for a long time apparently badly mismanaged. Limited repair personnel were frequently swamped with the necessity to modify features which had been discarded six months or more earlier.
- (e) One of the major complaints of younger officers was that those who did well at operating - whether running a motor pool or managing a series of repair centers - were rewarded by assignment to Headquarters. There, according to these accounts, no work was performed and time was spent in the laborious preparation of statistics and charts which served no other purpose than to impress the impressionable visitor to headquarters.

5. Recent Record of the 8th Air Force: Since June 1943, the 8th Air Force has done an outstanding job. It has had a program; its best officers have been able to assume essential control; it has been handicapped by miserable weather. Weather has kept the 8th Air Force, with its slow start, behind its schedule of deep attacks. Nevertheless, it has achieved the reduction of single-engine fighter production of more than 40 percent below planned German schedules; it has reduced German ball-and-roller-bearing production by perhaps 28-30 per cent; less striking success has been met in the field of synthetic rubber, where production has been cut back perhaps only 15 percent, the successful attack on Huls in June 1943 not being followed up except for a blind bombing (and hence imprecise) venture against Ludwigshafen-Opau.

The potentialities of mass precision air attacks may perhaps be judged in their reflection in German eyes. In June 1942, according to the former Italian Air Attache in Berlin, the Germans revised their single-engine fighter production program schedules sharply upward from 450 a month at that period to a projected 1500 in December 1944. 500 of these were planned to consist of F.W. 190s. Between June and August 1943, following the first successful deep penetrations of Germany by the 8th Air Force, but not before, the Germans revised their projected schedules for F.W. 190s, as revealed by documents photostated by Polish Intelligence, to 1400 by April 1945. It is not known whether sights on the Me. 109 program were raised as sharply, or at all, at the same time.

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Credit for bringing the 8th Air Force out of the slough cannot be fairly apportioned by me, since my knowledge of the situation is extremely limited. Colonel R. D. Hughes, formerly Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, A-5, 8th Air Force and current head of the Targets Section, Office of the Director of Intelligence, United States Strategic Air Forces - Europe, seems to me to be one claimant to a share in the credit, for the steadfast way he has pressed, in spite of opposition, for an integrated strategic program. General Fred Anderson's succession to the post of C.O., Bomber Command, was marked by a lift in the spirit of all echelons of the Air Force. General Orville Anderson, currently A-3, 8th Air Force has addressed himself, for the first time in the 8th Air Force, to the tactical planning of operations in terms which showed an adequate grasp of the "new" weapon with which he dealt. General LeMay, who commanded a Fortress group and now leads an Air Division, has been a skillful and intelligent commander. He and General Fred Anderson, for example, have won agreement in the Air Force to attack targets of first importance from 11,000 rather than from 25,000 feet, gaining three times the number of hits in the target area for 20 to 30 per cent higher casualties as a result of flak.

The picture here presented is by no means intended to be all white. There is room for improvement on a number of issues. For example, the 8th Air Force's inclusion of twin- with single-engine fighters in its basic strategic program is highly questionable. The twin-engine fighter, equipped with rocket guns, is a tactical opponent of the bombers themselves, and not, like the single-engine fighter, the key to air supremacy, important for ground, and sea as well as air forces, for D-day and post-D-day operations. The Air Forces have developed one satisfactory tactical answer to the twin-engine rocket gun fighter, i.e. the long-range fighter escort ship; it should prepare others, like changes in formations, rather than use its strategic power to accomplish a purpose calling for no more than tactical responses. The 8th Air Force could go much farther than it does in explaining its program to its crews, both in the large and in the detailed analysis of specific targets. Crews instinctively feel when the missions on which they risk their lives are piddling, insignificant, and laid on because of inadequate resistance to outside, mis-guided pressures, or through sheer inertia. The 8th Air Force was in no position to explain its policy to its crews when it was attacking submarine yards, or to describe what it intended to accomplish by hits on 10 ft. thick concrete pens, or submarine hulls under construction on ways. Now that the program is good, the 8th Air Force might achieve even better results by describing to its crews the nature of the targets, and what their destruction is expected to

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accomplish. ^{2/} The Ninth Air Force has recently adopted a policy of treating its crews like men instead of children, and has found that it paid dividends.

6. Conclusions: I trust that this rather inchoate memorandum meets the requirements you have for illumination on the 8th's progress. It was possible, of course, for me to describe some of the 8th's greatest successes - like Regensburg, Schweinfurt, Marienburg and Ails - the last a happy accident; some of the failures like Stuttgart (which General Arnold has properly confessed as such) and some of the messes like Rjukan and Eria at Antwerp. On the whole, however, I think that these steps may be safely omitted from this meandering account of the progress of the Force, as seen from the peculiar perspective developed from my occasional contacts with odd parts of it.

The new crop of officers acquired by the 8th Air Force seem to me to have kept the best men in the old group, the men in fact, who succeeded in making the 8th Air Force, from a paper threat, into a going concern. How the new men will affect and change it, and how the force will meet the new problems set for it by the approach of D-day and the necessity to work with the ground forces, cannot be forecast. Planning of air operations in support of the main invasion of Europe is still in a nebulous stage. COSSAC, now SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force), has labored on these plans for almost a year, but has failed to produce a viable program. The Air Force is properly alive to its responsibilities in the matter, insisting upon examining in detail the plan to which it is to be committed. This is to ensure that the plan can be carried out, and that the accomplishment of the plan will achieve the ends the Army has in view. In this examination, the 8th Air Force has enlisted the aid of the OSS-SEW personnel in the Enemy Objectives Unit.

Emile Despres (ED and E.O.C. staff)

2. EOU Aiming Point Reports are distributed to only two American organizations in the ETO, - USSAFE Headquarters, and 8th Air Force Headquarters (Wide Wing and Pinetree respectively). Briefing of crews is done by A-2 officers at groups, who are provided with British target information sheets - an emasculated stereotyped single sheet of descriptive matter - and a teletyped directive on aiming points received from the wings, which received them by teletype from the divisions, which in turn receives them by teletype from Pine Tree. A-2 officers as high as division have been astounded by the wealth of knowledge which has been accumulated about certain targets. In the much smaller 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean, EOU Aiming Point reports are held by groups. It has been urged by the 15th that the same practice be followed by the 8th. The negative reply to this suggestion has explained that communication is so much better in the ETO than aiming points can be incorporated in teletyped directives, and that EOU reproduction facilities are limited. This does not meet the 15th's point which is that crews ought to know as much as possible about what they are expected to do.

Form 64 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE August 14, 1944

RECD 8/14/44

4:23 PM

TO

EXDET, ALGIBRS

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

DIRECTOR

(FOR INFORMATION)

SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37880-1

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#55634. From 108 to 109.

SECRET

A letter written to Colonel Glavin by Robert Murphy was shown to me by Bill Eddy, just prior to his departure for his station. It was in reference to a claim made by Comte Jean de Sirey, for unreasonable damages to his home which we occupied prior to the invasion. Eddy strongly urges that, after an appraisal is made by Glavin, we make any payment which we feel to be equitable and which is satisfactory to the owner.

TOD: 8/14/44 7:56 PM

J.B.

SECRET

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THIS CABLE
WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

COPYUNITED STATES POLITICAL AID
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

JULY 17, 1944

Dear Bill:

First of all, hands of congratulations about your new appointment. I congratulate you and wish you every possible success. I am looking forward to your return through here some time in Aug. st. In the meantime I am in touch with Mary although I was disappointed to be in Italy at the time of her wedding.

I know that you will be interested in the attached copy of a letter which I have written to Ed Glavin about the disgusting fashion in which so-called junior officers of the OSS have thoughtlessly seized the Sinety property, Bordj el Amia. I will ask you to take a personal interest in following this thing through in the event that you find that possible. We really cannot be saying great many officers, both in the OSS as well as in our own organization salaries for reports on how to improve Franco-American relations and countenance actions such as these which go pretty far to destroy such friendly relations. I do not need to tell you how fine the Sinety have been throughout this matter, and I know that you will see that they are not let down.

All the best to you and warmest regards to Mrs. Eddy.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Murray (signed)

Col. William A. Eddy
Department of State
Washington, DC

July 17, 1944.

Dear Ed:

I enclose a letter of July 1, received from Comte Jean de Sinety, 4 Rue des Bananiers, Algiers, regarding the damage said to have been caused to the property, Bordj el Amin, at Hydra, Algiers, incident to its occupation by O.S.S. I am told that the property has been treated rather ruthlessly, and I take the liberty of calling it to your personal attention because I feel a certain responsibility. It was I who leased the property in November 1942, thereafter turning it over to Colonel Eddy on his arrival in Algiers.

I think the property has served O.S.S. exceedingly well, but I fear that it has passed through a succession of hands and, as individual officers of your service were changed, no one took a personal interest in the matter so that items of furniture and equipment disappeared. As you know, the property had a large and attractive garden. I am told that one of your officers had the inspiration to convert it into an automobile park and repair station. To this purpose, he took upon himself to cut down valuable trees and turn the place into a garage.

I am sure that you will agree that all of this was due to thoughtlessness and lack of appreciation of the manner in which we acquired this property for our purpose at a time when its use was essential to us. It was, to say the least, ungrateful on our part, and I am sure that you personally will disapprove the action taken. I also hope that you will designate someone to see to it that justice is done to M. de Sinety's claim and that a conscientious effort be made to repair the damage and to

compensate ...

Colonel E.J.F. Glavin,
2677th Regiment,
A.F.H.Q.

- 2 -

compensate him for the loss of his personal effects. M. de Sinety is a patriotic Frenchman of the old school with a fine sense of fair dealing. He befriended us before the landing of November, 1942, and thereafter he and his family were at all times glad of any opportunity to cooperate with us. I feel very strongly about this matter and I do hope that you see that it gets sympathetic treatment.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Murphy

RDM.sdh

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
60 HUDSON STREET
NEW YORK 11 N.Y.

JOSEPH L. EGAN
VICE PRESIDENT

January 31, 1945

Mr. Charles S. Cheston
Acting Director
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cheston:

I am indebted to you for your letter of
January 28th about the casualty status of my son,
Captain Joseph L. Egan, Jr. I appreciate your
efforts greatly.

Please remember me to General Donovan
when he returns to this country.

Sincerely yours,

Joe L. Egan

100 January 1945

Mr. Joseph L. Egan, Sr.
60 Hudson Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Egan:

In the absence of General Donovan, who is presently overseas, your letter concerning the casualty status of your son, Captain Joseph L. Egan, Jr., has been referred to me for reply.

I was indeed very sorry to hear that your son has been reported missing in action. I am certain that were General Donovan here he would convey to you personally his sincere hope that favorable information concerning your son will soon be received.

Unfortunately, our attempts to obtain further information for you concerning his status have been fruitless. On several occasions our liaison officer has visited the Casualty Branch of The Adjutant General's Office but the records there contain no information in addition to that which you already possess. I regret very much, therefore, our inability to present to you and Mrs. Egan any further news.

With every hope that in the near future you will receive good news of your son, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. CHESTON
Acting Director

C O P Y

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington 25, D. C.

In reply refer to:

21 November 1944

Egan, Joseph L., Jr.
PO-N ETO 139

Mr. Joseph L. Egan, Sr.
60 Hudson Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Egan:

As promised you, I am writing again regarding your son,
Captain Joseph L. Egan, Jr., 0790815.

It has been my fervent hope that favorable information would be forthcoming and that you might be relieved from the great anxiety which you have borne during these months. It is therefore with deep regret that I must state that no further report in his case has been forwarded to the War Department.

I want to again emphasize the fact that the Commanding Generals in all our theaters of operations are making a continuous effort to establish the actual status of personnel who have been reported as missing, or missing in action. In many instances the War Department must rely upon the reports by a belligerent government through the International Red Cross for information.

You may be certain that when any information is received, it will be promptly transmitted to you. In the event no additional information is received within the next three months, I will again communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

J. A. Ulio
Major General
The Adjutant General

GCS FORM 1001A

Date 22 Jan 48To: Mr. Cheston

1. Attached for your approval and signature is a proposed letter, drafted by the Secretariat to Mr. Joseph L. Egan, Sr., regarding the casualty status of his son, Capt. Egan, Jr.

2. The reply to Mr. Egan's letter was delayed in the hope we could obtain favorable news from the Adjutant General. Our liaison officer visited the Casualty Branch several times in connection with this case but to date we have been unable to obtain any information in addition to that which Mr. Egan has already received.

Peter P. Pugliese
 PETER P. PUGLIESE
 1st Lt., AUS

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)

642

19 March 1945

The Honorable Joseph Clark Baldwin
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I have personally looked into the question of taking on Captain Khret. I find that we are prevented from requesting him, since we do not have any Marine Corps vacancies in our table of organization.

If Captain Khret would like to talk with Colonel Hoffmann, who is head of our Special Operations Branch, I should like to have him do so. That is the only branch in which we could possibly use him (even if we do obtain additional vacancies on which to draw). At this stage in the war our other branches are interested only in personnel who have expert knowledge of German or oriental languages.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : General Donovan

DATE: 1

FROM : Secretariat

SUBJECT:

Attached is the file on a man
who was recommended to OCS by General Donovan
win.

I understand from Lt. Col. Antell that
Capt. Shret's name has been in the file
in OCS, and that they are to be considered.
He has had an unimpressive record in
the Marine Corps, and he was recommended to
OCS. His knowledge of Italian is poor
and his knowledge of German is poor.
Antell feels, and I believe is correct,
we would not be justified in using
of the Marine slots which are

A proposed reply to Mr. [redacted]
attached for your signature.

John W. Auchincloss
John W. Auchincloss
1st Lt., USA

JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN
17TH DISTRICT NEW YORK

HENRY LEE MUNSON
ASSISTANT TO MR. BALDWIN

WASHINGTON OFFICE
GERTRUDE E. PREUSSE
CONGRESSIONAL SECRETARY

NEW YORK OFFICE
230 PARK AVENUE
GRACE HUMPHREYS
CONGRESSIONAL SECRETARY
RUTH DOYLE
ASSISTANT

JOHN KELLY
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

MAXWELL J. SHAPIRO
COUNSEL

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Sen. [illegible]
Office of [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]

Dear Sir:

George First of the [illegible]
after two years in the [illegible]
application for a [illegible]

If [illegible]
who knows him to be a [illegible]
in the community, is [illegible]
of Captain First. He [illegible]
lived abroad for many years [illegible]
personable young man. [illegible]
and loyalty, and [illegible]
very well.

wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr.

JCB:hny

No-out 20
115

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : John O'Gara
FROM : Maj. Gen. Wm. J. Donovan
SUBJECT:

DATE: 2 March 1945

1. On February 13 a letter came to me from Joe Baldwin, member of Congress from New York City, in reference to Capt. George Ehret of the Marine Corps, who has just returned after 24 years in the South Pacific, and wants an appointment with us.

I think Ehret has been interviewed, and I wish you would look into the matter so that we can properly advise Mr. Baldwin.

2. Congressman Luther Johnson has written me concerning the qualifications of Mr. Charles Andres. I attach copy of the letter.

I would like to know more about the reports of those who interviewed him, and what qualifications he actually possesses.

W.J.D.

H. WENDELL ENDICOTT
SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING

SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Colonel, Infantry, U.S. Army
2 Wall Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

I am glad to hear from you and
when we talk again, I will be glad to

discuss the situation in the
of Kluane Lake. This is one of the most serious
this is quite different from the situation in the
you think you and the General

I have been thinking about the
problem of internal security. I have been thinking about
General Milos, who has been in the
a good job. I think we have been in
activity. We started on Flat Top
June and have been in operation since

You might be interested in the
and I am enclosing a copy of the same. I would like
course to read it out the first of the
The introduction on Page 9, I have
"The Mission" on Page 11, gives an

Our course is a very interesting one.
In addition to our students, we have a number of
outside the First Service Command. I have been in
Jorsey, Michigan, a surprising amount of time
on Texas. I visited Missouri, and the
at Camp Bullis in Texas and have been in the
Command Tactical School at Hackettstown, New Jersey

The keen interest that we have in the
their efforts are all voluntary but we are sure to be
determined if and when we have an internal situation, we
know how to handle the situation. The situation is a very
interest and difficulties that are thrown to the
at Washington. However, every day we are getting more
encouragement and I hope that will be the future. The
of a Security Force in my opinion helps their major problem
hinder them. If we ever did have an internal situation, the
Security troops were not developed yet, we would have a
the populace for military protection. The way to do this
and Congressmen who would make it pretty difficult to
in Washington and thus interfere with intensive combat
for our regular forces as well as taking as much as possible
possible mobile requirements in other theatres of war.

H. WENDELL ENDICOTT
SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

-2-

Colonel William J. Donovan

Jan. 20, 1941

a vital factor in the progress of the War and those facilities are tempting targets for the enemy. The more desperate they become it seems to me the more chances they will have to disrupt those facilities.

The state-wide maneuvers that are conducted each Summer and Fall indicate very clearly our vulnerability. A great many agents can be landed by submarine at some secret and well known spot along the coastline, twenty or forty miles inland. One submarine can land troops, other submarines can land tanks and other highly trained ruthless group of commandos, a small force can do more acting in conjunction with combat than a large force can do quite a job. When you stop and think that the population of the State of Maine alone is some 2000 miles, you can see the importance of this.

How are you, these days? I am not sure. Yes, I am. I address so am sending it on to New York with a request that you forward this letter to you.

Perhaps the General would be interested in the situation of the Kluane Lake and would you forward it to him?

Cordially yours,

Wendell

HWE:O

18

C

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1954

A NEW COMMUNITY SPRINGS UP ALONG THE ALCAH HIGHWAY

ALCAN ROAD BOOMS
WAST UNTAMED AREAInflux of Military, Official and
Business Groups Presents
Problems to Outposts

POST-WAR POSSIBILITIES

Natural Resources Are Great
but Remote and Opinion Is
Divided on Development

This is the last of four articles on the construction and significance of the new Canada-Alaska highway, as viewed by a New York Times staff writer who has returned from an Army-approved tour, by truck and by airplane, of the route.

By THEODORE STRAUSS

The Canada-Alaska highway is only one of several projects of great scope now being pressed through to completion in that region by the United States and Canadian Governments. Certainly the highway is central to the whole expansion in the north, but many of the related projects, though they are common knowledge among the people from Edmonton north, are still concealed under military censorship. But the impact created by the influx of thousands of American soldiers, engineers and laborers has been enormous, and the undaunted energy with which they are accomplishing great tasks has made a deep impression upon the sparse populations of Western and Northwestern Canada.

As one Hudson's Bay Company official in Alberta said: "I knew you people were going to build the road two weeks before Washington and Ottawa came to a formal agreement. I could see your materials on the sidings."

Today, in the remotest wilds to the Arctic Circle as far east as Northern Manitoba and the District of Mackenzie, many thousands of trucks and construction machines, including the hundreds of "cats" capable of pulling up to seventy-five or even 100 tons each, are clawing and biting their way through the rugged terrain, building auxiliary roads, laying pipe lines, and establishing bases for the military planes of all types which are now familiar in the northern skies. Until recently that country was accessible only by river steamers in summer or by the winter "cat trains," tractor-drawn trains of loaded sleds which moved through old forest trails and along the frozen rivers.

Fuel Supply Arranged

The problem of providing fuel for the machines from more local sources is being solved rapidly. It was early discovered by the Army that a medium-ton truck making the round trip from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks without fuel sources on the way would have no more than a 600-pound payload capacity.



Kluane Lake Camp, a mixture of tents, log cabins and lapboard barracks

their homes after the periods of their contracts, whereas he feels himself bound to these frigid wastes indefinitely.

Whitehorse a Boom Town

Whitehorse, headquarters of the northern sector, is now completely overwhelmed by soldiers' barracks and the great civilian encampments of the contractors. Until recently a little village of some 300 souls, in which many of the old-timers still live in primitive log cabins, and groceries are delivered by dogsleds, the soldiers and civilian workmen have given it all the appearances of a boom town except for the fact that precious little whoopie is possible.

The several untidy cafes are crowded with uniformed Canadian boys and white and Negro troops from the United States trying to get a little cheer from a cup of coffee; the last shipment of beer long since gave out, and probably no more will arrive before Spring. On movie nights queues of soldiers stand for long periods outside the doors of the frame building in temperatures of 20 and 30 degrees below zero waiting to see some vagrant little Western.

The dark-paneled lobby of the Whitehorse Inn, adorned with tinted photographs of old gold-rush scenes, totem poles, and the heads of moose and caribou, is now piled high with the luggage of strangers unable to find a room. As in Edmonton, they are the same assortment.

building a road through the winter. The military planes of all types which are now landing at the northern airfields. Until recently the country was accessible only by river steamers in summer or by the winter "ice trails." Trains drawn through old forest trails and along the frozen rivers.

Fuel Supply Arranged

The problem of providing fuel for the machines from more local sources is being solved rapidly. It was early discovered by the Army that a medium-ton truck making the round trip from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks without fuel sources on the way would have no more than a 600-pound payload capacity above the gasoline supplies it would have to carry. That figure would increase materially with the use of large trucks and even trailers. However, it has already been arranged that a private oil company will provide a fleet of tanker trucks to establish oil and gasoline dumps at intervals from Fort St. John to Fort Nelson.

In Edmonton, the largest city and distribution center serving the north country, one feels at once the quickened pulse that these projects have created. Along its railroad sidings one may see assembly lines on which completely equipped living units are being built to house the men who this winter will be at work in the wastes beyond. Measuring about 24 by 14 feet, the six-room units include a bunk-house with accommodations for twelve men, a store-room and workshop outfitted with all essential repair equipment, and a kitchen-mess hall furnished with everything from mops to an extra screen door for summer use.

In one kitchen unit lay a note scrawled in longhand to whatever unknown sordid cook might occupy it: "Sorry, but we had only five desert spoons, so am sending fifteen teaspoons."

These units will be shipped by flatcar to the railhead on the Peace River and there put on sleds permanently to be drawn from one temporary bivouac to the next as work progresses.

Problems in Edmonton

Edmonton itself, a friendly and thriving prairie city where smart shop windows offer the latest dress models beside stores selling trappers' supplies, is bursting with the influx of Americans. The hotels are invariably crowded with military, government and commercial travelers moving north, and in the city large barracks have been built to house the great number of American laborers pausing on the way to the wilderness.

Already this influx has created a problem for the Canadian Government, which, in order to protect its own industries against the high wages paid by the American contractors, has found it necessary to rule that Canadians may not accept employment on many of the projects.

Inevitably, too, the civilian laborer has caused some resentment among the soldiers whose minimum pay as privates amounts to \$66 a month—\$50 base pay, \$10 for foreign service, plus \$6 benefit through the difference between United States and Canadian exchange. The civilian laborer, on the other hand, working for private contractors under the Public Roads Administration, may make as high as \$30 a day for performing tasks no different in some cases from those of the soldiers. Furthermore, the soldier knows that the civilians may return to

from the United States trying to get a better start from a cup of coffee and a hot blanket of their long drive back out and possibly no more will arrive before morning. On movie nights queues of soldiers stand for long periods outside the doors of the frame building in temperatures of 20 and 30 degrees below zero waiting to see some vaudeville little Western.

The dark-paneled lunny at the Whitehorse Inn, adorned with tinted photographs of old gold-rush scenes, Indian gales, and the heads of moose and caribou, is now glad high with the language of strangers unable to find a count. As in Edmonton, they are the same assortment of military and government officials and commercial travelers.

Grounded by the weather they stare forlornly at the moon heads. Some after hours, however, awaiting the flight of the moon, and some taking their time with a drink off within the hour. Sometimes it does angle. Every one piles pell-mell into the town's single taxi and rushes up to the airport only to find that the flight has again been canceled by the weather. This happens so frequently that it is known as "baggage drill."

At night, if one is equipped with a sleeping bag, one may stretch out beside the radiator at the end of the hallway until morning. But most of the stranded travelers simply sit out the night in the lobby chairs.

Plane Crews Tired and Thirst

Frequently Army plane crews dressed in leather, fur-lined flying togs come into the inn's restaurant with the taut, tired faces of men who have been flying for many hours from unknown points. From time to time a few secretaries or nurses, or even in one case a nightclub pianist, headed for the Army or air bases in Alaska, may cause ferment among the soldiers until they are safely stowed aboard a northbound plane. Sometimes they are grounded until money disappears, and in some cases food, clothing and all reported articles are expensive. Transportation and communication are even now laborious and prohibitively costly.

Most of the new people in the north are Americans. Some day, when the war ends, this tide will recede and the Alcan Highway and its related projects will have fulfilled the military necessities which caused them to be built. But the roads and airports, developed largely through American energy and wealth, will remain. The highway, by agreement with the Canadian Government, will return to Canada soon after the completion of the war.

There are outspoken engineers in the north who feel that the United States, in order to avoid the complicated postwar problems inherent in the maintenance of the link to Alaska, simply should have built a road from Haines, near Skagway on the coast, straight north to Fairbanks across a corner of the Yukon and then "trade Canada a hummingbird for the piece." In that way the road would have remained permanently under United States jurisdiction. Others look upon the present road as merely one of the many lies which will bind the United States and Canada more closely after the war.

Perhaps it is premature to ask whether this northern wilderness, so long cut off from the outside world and hampered by its costly communications, is going to bloom like a rose. Certainly, it is increasingly evident that the com-

mercial position of Northern Canada and Alaska to the limit market of the globe will make that region a focal point for the future. A sort of new aerial Northwest Passage. It is, as Vice President Wallace has suggested, the Canada-Alaska Highway is only a link in some future international roadway linking from South America to Europe. Then the Northland will show the benefits from increased commercial and tourist travel.

How much infiltration of permanent population and industry the road will bring only the future can answer. Much of the land is too arid or frigid for agriculture, although in places where the soil is rich sixteen-pound cabbages have been raised in the short growing season. Its greatest contribution by the long hours of the winter and after the summer season.

Rich in Natural Resources

In other respects, even the land is immensely rich. At Fort McMurray, a vast lakehead has been discovered in which oil is mixed with sand and in a sort of gumbos which the oil can be expressed. It is a species of sand which is being scooped up by steam shovels, put on conveyor belts and dumped into a hot bath which releases the oil from the sand and sends it to the surface for skimming.

Elsewhere, scattered over the domain, one may find deposits of

coal, copper, asbestos, iron, uranium, oil, and other minerals. The discovery of these resources and the fact that the northern countries are not yet bringing it out. The riches of the North are so plentiful that they will not be given up easily.

However, there are many people in the North who are anxious about the future. They are worried about the Swedish prospector who came to the North sixteen years ago and has prospered as Fairbanks ever since. They are worried about the fact that the North is so rich in resources that it will not be given up easily.

Colonel G. W. Whiston, commander of the Alcan Highway and its construction, says: "The Yukon is the richest, most beautiful country in the world. The snows are pink, the rivers are green, and you can see rainbows on a winter midnight. But she won't be tamed, and there are times when you think she ain't worth taming."

Some of the men, Colonel Whiston, under General Hogg and his successor, General O'Connor, and their ever had to battle one of the most rigorous frontiers left on the globe. They set out to do a job. They

March 18, 1943

Mrs. Gardner Erdle
Boman & Candee
574 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York

Dear Mrs. Erdle:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 8, 1943, asking for information as to how your husband should go about finding a suitable position in one of the armed services.

I suggest that when next Mr. Erdle is in Washington he call personally at the office of the Officers Procurement Service, War Department. I am sure that he will find the officers there most cooperative and glad to advise him as to the branch of the service in which he can be most useful, and the proper procedure for filing his application.

I shall, of course, be glad to see Mr. Erdle when he comes to Washington.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan
Director

LEE:BLACK

001-3242

To	Name	Date
	O. C. Doering, Jr.	3/27/68
	D. C. Lee	
	P. F. Pugliese	
	E. J. Putzell, Jr.	
	A. W. Sulloway	
	Filon	

Suggest that /

Suggest that, when on Washington, he go to the Officer's Procurement Service and have a talk with one of the officers there. - and that Col. Amson, or any of our good cooperative officers, with, as advised him as to what, and in his particular case, etc.

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

Date *8/14/42*

To	Name	File
	G. C. Downing, Jr.	
	J. L. Lee	<i>OT Lee</i>
	P. F. Bigliani	
	F. J. Pittzell, Jr.	
	A. W. Gullaway	
	Ellis	
	<i>LT Bass</i>	

Have you
any recommendations
on this?

OT Lee

8397)

DC ✓
To: MAJOR DOOLING

What should we do
about this?

W. J. D.
J. D. D.
J. D. D.

Director's Office

(3908)

BEMAN & CANDEE**CONSULTING ENGINEERS****376 DELAWARE AVE BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Colonel William F. [unclear]
1647 36th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Colonel [unclear]:

I am writing this with the hope that you will remember me. I was at [unclear] secretary. I am also a friend of [unclear] who at that time was in [unclear].

My husband, [unclear] has been [unclear] a commission in the Army, [unclear] has the necessary qualifications, [unclear] years experience in [unclear] plumbing, ventilation, [unclear] experience in pump [unclear].

His last effort was a reply to a [unclear] released by the [unclear] Procurement Office at 33 [unclear] publication in the [unclear] was published on February 1st [unclear] wrote a special delivery letter to [unclear] at the above address stating [unclear] and asking what steps to take [unclear] no reply has been received. [unclear] on numerous other occasions with [unclear] and Procurement Departments. Mr. [unclear] has not stated his qualifications, [unclear] information as to procedure and has [unclear].

I realize that you are a busy man, [unclear] you might find the time to see Mr. [unclear] to Washington, or if you felt that [unclear] effort, you might be able to give [unclear] who might be able to find a place for [unclear] the service.

E/Cr

MYRON C. BEMAN, M.E.

HENTHAM C. CANDEE, P.E.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Charles A. Bane, Lieut (jg) USNR

DATE 9 November 1943

FROM: Colonel Connely

SUBJECT: Mr. Spencer Ervin

At the present time no branch shows any interest
in Mr. Spencer Ervin.

873
E.P.C.



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE

TO: Colonel Connolly
FROM: The Chief of Staff
SUBJECT: P. Spencer Orvin

1. During the past few days, it has been
to be any, the fact of the matter is that
fil is attached.

Charles A. Rame
Colonel, USAF

(88)

24 September 1943

Mrs. Frances G. Ervin
The American Legation
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Mrs. Ervin:

Your letter of 20 September to
General Donovan has been received in his
absence and will be brought to his atten-
tion upon his return to the city.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin J. Putzell, Jr.
Ensign, U.S.N.R.
Acting Chief, Secretariat

THRUN:BLACK

Monday, Oct. 1, 1961

Dear Bill,

Gil had expected to see you and deliver the enclosed, but his departure for England was suddenly accelerated and he left early yesterday morning without having had the opportunity, so I asked me to forward this information to you in case you should have an opening for a man of his type.

I hate to leave Washington without a glimpse of you and Ruth, but am returning to Ottawa tomorrow, and plan to spend the winter there since I can't go to our farm until spring.

Gil enjoyed his duty as Ass't Military Attaché for Air in Canada very much, but is thrilled to have the chance to serve overseas of course. He was to report to Ira Eaker and will be attached to the 8th Air Force in some capacity, so if you are in that bailiwick I hope you will meet. Lt. Col. R.G. Erwin, APO 4145 is the only address at present.

Congratulations on the wonderful work you
are doing - - more power to you,

Sincerely

Frances J. Erwin

*The American Legation
Ottawa, Canada*

Erwin, Speaker
 Monday Sept 26-
 51246316

WHERE TO ANCHOR
 IN WASHINGTON



THE ANCHORAGE
 THE GALLEON
 THE CARAVEL
 THE MOORINGS
 CONNECTICUT AVE.
 AT ONE ST

Dear Bill
 I hope you are well. I am
 returning to Ottawa tomorrow &
 plan to spend the winter there since
 I can't go to my farm with spring.
 Gil enjoyed his duty & is
 Attached for his is Canada very
 much, but is thrilled to have the
 chance to serve overseas of course.
 He was to report to the Eaker
 & will be attached to the 8th Air
 Force in some capacity, so if you

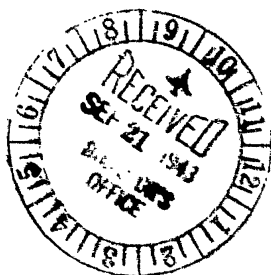
I hope to learn Washington & I will
 glimpse of you & I will be
 returning to Ottawa tomorrow &
 plan to spend the winter there since
 I can't go to my farm with spring.
 Gil enjoyed his duty & is
 Attached for his is Canada very
 much, but is thrilled to have the
 chance to serve overseas of course.
 He was to report to the Eaker
 & will be attached to the 8th Air
 Force in some capacity, so if you

are in that fair way. I hope
you will meet. I hope
APO 4145 is the right address, I
present.

Congratulations on the wonderful
work you are doing.
Have power to you.

Sincerely

Francis J. [unclear]



Dear Mr. Nevins:

The Secretary has been instructed to transmit to you a copy of the Board's conclusions accepting your resignation and expressing the Board's appreciation of your services.

I wish to add to the resolutions of the Board an expression of my own sincere appreciation of the valuable and patriotic services which you have rendered to the War Trade Board as Representative of the Board at Madrid. The services you rendered in that capacity were of great value both to the United States and the Board, and I know that your work was done in an unusually capable, energetic and conscientious

anner. I think you may take a just pride
in your contribution to the victory which
has been won.

With best wishes for your future
success, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Vaino M. Orent
Chairman.

Spencer Ervin, Esq.,
War Trade Board,
Washington, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS OF MARCH 27, 1919

RESOLVE that the War Trade Board hereby accept the resignation of Mr. Thomas Ervin as Representative of the Board at Madrid, Spain, said resignation to take effect as of January 15, 1919;

FURTHER RESOLVE that the War Trade Board do hereby extend to Mr. Ervin their thanks for the very valuable services which he has rendered to the War Trade Board as Representative of the Board at Madrid, Spain, and they do further express to him their full appreciation of the exceptionally energetic, able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of this office;

FURTHER RESOLVE that the Secretary of the Board is directed to transmit to Mr. Ervin a copy of these resolutions.

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared _____, known to me to be the Secretary of the War Trade Board, who being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of resolutions duly adopted by the War Trade Board at a meeting thereof duly called and held on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1919.

March 28, 1919.

War Trade Board

PERSONAL DATA SHEET

1. Name **Ervin, Spencer** 140 5 ft. 10 1/2 in.
 2. Address **Belmont Ave. & Lancaster Rd.,** Telephone **Cynwyl 0741** **RI 5, 3464**
 3. Birth **U.S.** Date of Birth **2/9/06** Are you a citizen of U.S. **Yes** Race **White**
 4. Marital Status **Married** Draft Classification **None**
 5. High School **9 years** Year Graduated **1904**
 6. College **3** Yrs. completed Degree **A.B. (liberal arts)** **1907**
 Course **L.B. (law)** Graduated **1910**
 7. Physical Defects—if any. **Far-sighted astigmatism; wear glasses and cannot read without them, except headlines.**
 8. Military experience. Give dates and highest grade held **None**

9. Positions held in civic or community organizations. **Treasurer, Phila. Bar Ass'n 1923, 1926, and 1929. Member of Board of Governors 1926-1928. President, Family Society of Philadelphia, since 1929. Member of the Standing Committee, Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, since 1934.**

10. Present annual earnings **Not employed** Average past 5 years **Volunteer work only.**
 11. Business experience for past ten years. Start with last employment. Account fully for time you were not employed.

FROM	TO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	POSITION AND DUTIES
1932	1942	Episcopal Diocese of Penna. 308 S. 19th Street, Phila.	Vice-president of the Executive Council. Administrative, promotional, and co-ordinating work.
1928		Episcopal Diocese of Penna.	Engaged chiefly in writing.
1920		Law office of	Legal

Legal

Assigned to Madrid Office of War Trade Board

Signature of applicant

Date

Information on reverse side.

Type in Print

PERSONAL DATA SHEET

1. Name **Ervin, Spencer** 140 5 ft. 10 1/2 in.
 2. Address **Belmont 412 1/2 Lenox Rd. Atlanta, Ga. 30304** Telephone **Cynoyd 0741** R10. 2454
 3. Birth **U.S.** Date of Birth **2/9/06** Are you a citizen of U.S. **Yes** Race **White**
 4. Marital Status **Married** Draft Classification **None**
 5. High School **9 years** Year Graduated **1904**
 6. College **3** Yrs. completed **3** Degree **A.B. (liberal arts) - 1907** Course **LIB (law)** Graduated **1910**
 7. Physical Defects—if any. **Far-sighted astigmatism: wear glasses and cannot read without them, except headlines.**
 8. Military experience. Give dates and highest grade held **None**

9. Positions held in civic or community organizations. **Treasurer, Phila. Bar Ass'n 1923, 1926, and 1929. Member of Board of Governors 1926-1928, President, Family Society of Philadelphia, since 1929. Member of the Standing Committee, Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, since 1934.**

10. Present annual earnings. **Not employed** Average past 5 years **Volunteer work only.**
 11. Business experience for past ten years. Start with last employment. Account fully for time you were not employed.

FROM	TO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	POSITION AND DUTIES
1932	1942	Episcopal Diocese of Penna. 802 S. 19th Street, Phila.	Vice-president of the Executive Council. Administrative, promotional, and co-ordinating work.
1928	1932	Self-employed attorney in a building.	Engaged chiefly in writing.
1920	1928	Partnership, law office of Ervin and Smith	Legal
1919	1920	A.H. Wintersteen	Legal
1918	1919	U.S. Department of State	Assigned to Madrid Office of War Trade Board

Date

Signature of applicant

Spencer Ervin

OPB-2

Space for additional information on reverse side

INTERVIEWER'S REMARKS

Do you recommend applicant for appointment?

If so—Grade..... Branch or Branches

Remarks as to qualifications

Name: **Ervin**
Last
(To be completed in duplicate)
Special
Title

Address

I recommend this applicant as superior, excellent, good, satisfactory, acceptable. (Strike out words not applicable.)

Interviewer.....

District.....

DO NOT WRITE IN ABOVE SPACE
USE SPACE BELOW FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

I have some knowledge of French, Spanish, and German. Cannot at present speak any of them fluently but can read the first two fairly well. In two or three weeks intensive work could branch them up for general use reading or speaking.

I do not wish to do strictly legal work: (contracts, etc.).

Publications (in case they are of interest in this connection)

I have been:

1929--The Law of Building and Use Restrictions in Pennsylvania.

1931--The Magistrates' Courts of Philadelphia.

1933--Henry Ford vs. Truman H. Newberry: The Famous Senate Election Contest.

(All the above are in the Law Library, 600 City Hall)

Have been in Spain (1910 and 1915) France, main tenor, Kentucky, Italy, Germany, England, Egypt, India

Photostats of letters from War Trade Board are attached.

My half-brother, Robert Gilpin Ervin, is a Lt.-Col. in the Air Service. He was attached to the U.S. Legation, Ottawa but has recently been ordered on active duty overseas.

Signature of applicant

Robert Ervin

Fort Monroe—4-1-43—50,000

Belmont Ave. & Lancaster Road, Bala, Pa.

11 November 1943

Mrs. Frances G. Ervin
The American Legation
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Mrs. Ervin:

Since General Donovan had to go abroad before he found the opportunity of answering your letter of September 20, 1943, I should like to inform you of the results of an investigation which we have made in this office as to the possibility of using the services of Spencer Ervin.

Many of the Branches were impressed with Mr. Ervin's past experience and particularly his foreign travel, but unfortunately at the present time our needs are confined almost exclusively to young men in the military services. However, we are keeping Mr. Ervin's data in our active file and will get in touch either with you or with him in the event of any developments.

Sincerely yours,

G. Edward Buxton
Acting Director

Not sent

BANE:PETERSON

NEW YORK.

April 17, 1961

Dear Jimmy,

Before leaving, I want to thank you for all your help and friendship. It has been a privilege working with the Colonel and I consider myself extremely fortunate in having such colleagues as yourself, Dave and Preston.

With luck, I should be back within six months. If not, it will not be through lack of trying on my part, as my heart is here, and not with the Pharoahs!

Best of luck and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Wick [Ellis]

Mr. James Murphy,
Coordinator of Information Office,
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK

April 11, 1961

Dear Colonel Donovan,

Before leaving I would like to express how much I appreciate the privilege of working with you and your staff. It has been a great pleasure watching the "bab," grow, and my little help Bill and I have been able to give in feeding the lusty infant has given us both a great deal.

The job in Egypt will be a most extremely interesting, but I hope to return to my due course as my heart is in this country. I want very much to continue working with Mr. Stephenson, and renew my association with you.

With many thanks for your personal kindness and confidence in me, and best wishes for your early recovery.

Sincerely yours,

(Handwritten signature)

Colonel W.J. Donovan.

*Invitation
to Latin American
Institute ✓*

August 30, 1941

Mr. William P. Everts
President, The Latin American Economic Institute
Room 401, 24 Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Everts:

I have your letter of August 27 addressed to Colonel Donovan extending to him an invitation to become a member of the Institute.

Since taking over this new work he has found it advisable to resign from many organizations and to refrain from accepting membership in others. It is for this reason only that he will be unable to accept your kind invitation.

Yours very truly,

James R. Murphy

ENFIELD, GEORGE S.
WHITE HOUSE

August 1, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a letter from Dr. George
S. Enfield of Bedford, Pennsylvania, which
contains an expression of sentiment you might
find of interest.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan

The President
The White House

George E. Enfield, M. D.
 Allentown, Penna

July 27, 1941

Col. Wm. C. Donovan
 Co-ordinator of Information
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Col. Donovan:

After listening to the President's speech last night, I thought you might like the reaction of many people throughout the Country to it. It was a very stirring appeal for greater defense effort. It undoubtedly prepares the public for the possibility of active war in the near future. The President leads us to believe that he has confidential reports and information i.e. the same, not accessible to the general public.

That I can't understand, and what the average man on the street can't understand is that the President would carry on a controversy of words with John L. Lewis in the newspapers at such a critical time. The people are tired of strikes from whatever cause. They are developing "round and round" a. They would like to see the President take a firm stand with the A.F. of L., C.I.O., U.A.W. and other organizations or leaders right now. Surely he has the power under the "National Emergency Law" to handle this situation firmly. If President Roosevelt does this his popularity will be tremendous and he will be truly the leader of the American people. If he pursues a weak course with the labor leaders, his speech will be just another firestorm chat.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Enfield

*Emerson Ralph
Burdett
10/1/41*

September 3, 1941

Mr. G. Edward Buxton
Coordinator of Information
270 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ned:

I certainly don't know Ralph
Emerson. I have sent no one to Customs, so
he must be a fake.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

WJD:ZFH

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

August 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel Wm. J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information.

FROM: G. Edward Suxton.

SUBJECT: Ralph Emerson.

Deputy Collector of Customs from New York, Mr. O'Keefe, told me yesterday that a man, stating his name to be Ralph Emerson, 114-25 41st Street, Flushing, New York, claiming to be a representative of Colonel Donovan, approached a Customs' guard and gave the guard certain alleged information. He did not ask for any information or for any special privileges.

This morning Mr. O'Keefe telephoned me that the same person, again claiming to be your representative, approached the same guard and made certain statements concerning platinum, which he asked the guard to report to the latter's superiors.

Mr. O'Keefe says that he made inquiries when his guard was first approached and received the message that Colonel Donovan did not recall any such person. Please let me know if this man is claiming to represent you without your authority. If such is the case, I will ask the FBI to investigate; also, please let me know if my contact with FBI is through Mr. Lester or directly with the New York office. No one has thus far approached me from FBI.

Sincerely,

G. Edward Suxton
G. Edward Suxton.

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Col. Unknown:-

Work is progressing as fast
as is possible with the
preparation and communication
of data which I am to pre-
sent you. I should say it
will be in your hands by
Friday. I assure you the
time spent on it will be
worth while from point of
view of all concerned.

[Signature]

Monday
Oct 13-41

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 1, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL LONO AND:

Talked with John Daly, Assistant Chief, Industrial and Division, Census (who would be in charge of industrial and tool survey for Census) last night, and who knows need for information and dissemination. He was enthusiastic. Said, "I will provide drawing board, plans and all tomorrow (Wednesday) morning in all of the information I know my chief (McClure, Assistant Secretary, Industrial) is delighted to help."

Saw McClure at 9:45 a.m. today. He said he was delighted to know we will get somewhere. Said, "Let's go to the Director (Caps)."

Told Caps that Donovan and I were going to see how a survey of materials in tools, etc. would cost; how it could be done; how it could be of service to various divisions. That Donovan would like to talk with divisions. That Donovan would like to talk with proper parties, preferably the Industrial Census, at 4 p.m. today.

Caps's reply was, "I think I can do it. Donovan at 4 p.m. I'll try and be back here at 4 p.m. Of course, before I can do anything, give me information out, I shall have to see the Secretary of War (Under Secretary of Commerce). I can't discuss this matter further until I will have seen these gentlemen."

While waiting for Caps and McClure, I heard many calls come through from OPM and Army. Many know survey is in the air. Some do not want it - say they do it themselves. All seem to be afraid of facts to be revealed through same.

Colonel Donovan - Page 2.

I have all of the data and facts to make an excellent report. Daly and McClure have told me of how the results to be procured. Have practically all of the signal information required. If someone is willing to go on Caps and if he wants to be "big", I will give him the reference to the report and data plus the chart I am making for you.

Caps is a Texan and a Jones man. Been direct for two years.



F. M. Elliott.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Colonel Penovan:

Contacted Census officials. They will call you at 4:00 PM. They are arranged.

Will set up a drawing board and will start making graphs and report to you through until complete.

Expect will be given a room and established in Census. When established will give room number and telephone number.

Census highly pleased that you are interested. However, I am advising you that at the time.

Will make a daily report to you on progress.

[Handwritten signature]

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Honorable Gifford Pinchot
Milford, Pike County
Pennsylvania

My dear Governor:

For the past three days, I have been busy, among other things, with the various Agencies having to do with the well as the general economic placement, material handling, manpower to such material, inventory and the need for more -- and the need for more -- their controlling contribution.

At the moment, I am working on a report for the day and J. Donovan, Coordinator, is interested in seeing to it that the necessary information relative to the when, as and if required.

It is within the realm of possibility that I may be called upon to do certain work in the liaison work for one of more Departments, information on materials, men, money, transportation, financing, etc., and in this connection, I would like to have expressions of the ability I may possess as in the present, to pass along as may be required.

The matter of which I have written is of great importance. We are all working at it and it may be necessary to come to quick decisions. Colonel may know that he is or is not, as far as I am concerned, you are not, and I write a letter to me stating your opinion as to function and serve as above set out, this is a part of my report to the Colonel. It is my reply shall reach me not later than next Sunday.

Sincerely,
J. Donovan

CC Wm. J. Donovan

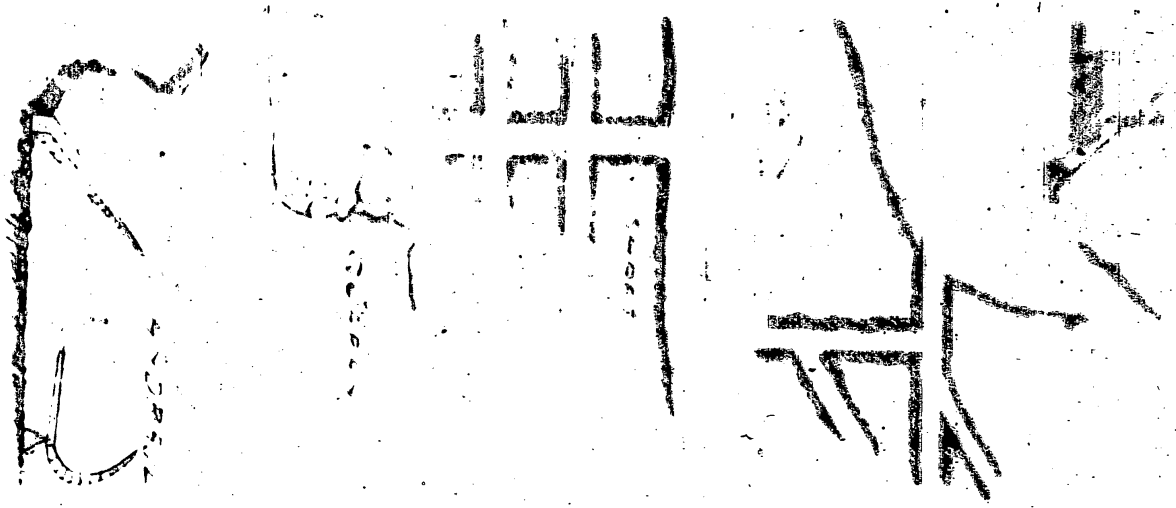
United States Senate
WASHINGTON D C

Col Donovan—

COPY OF SKETCHES FURNISHED
SEN. PEPPER ON FLOW OF MEIN
FROM MIKE IT THROUGH

[Signature]

OCT 22nd 41,

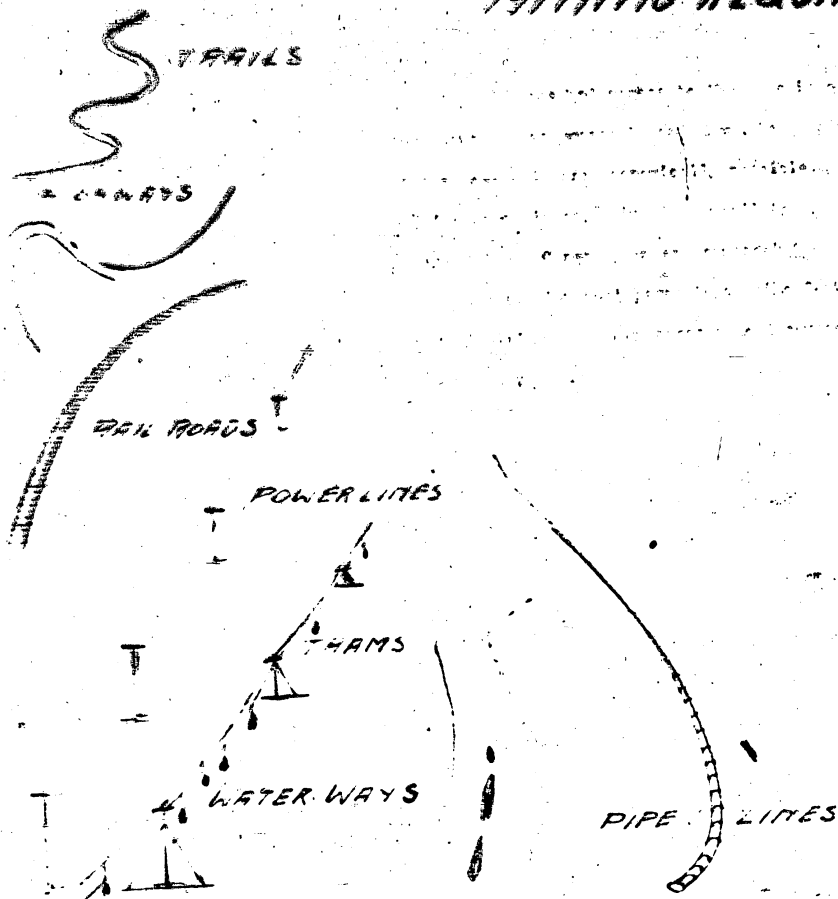


U.S. GOVERNMENT
- - - - -
DIRECTOR
OF THE
BUREAU OF
MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE

U.S. GOVERNMENT
- - - - -
DIRECTOR
OF THE
BUREAU OF
MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE
SHEET 1101

MINING REQUIRES

SHEET NO. 2



EUGENE M. ELLIOTT

Mining Conservation

SHEET No. 3



CONSERVATION



WATER CONSERVATION

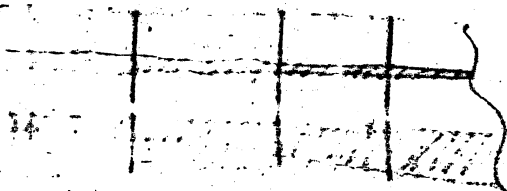


PHOTO DRILLING FOR SAMPLING

BAD PRACTICES

(1)

SPOILS

HIGH

GRADE

MEDIUM GRADE ORE

(2)

TOO LARGE A ROOM
INVITES CAVING

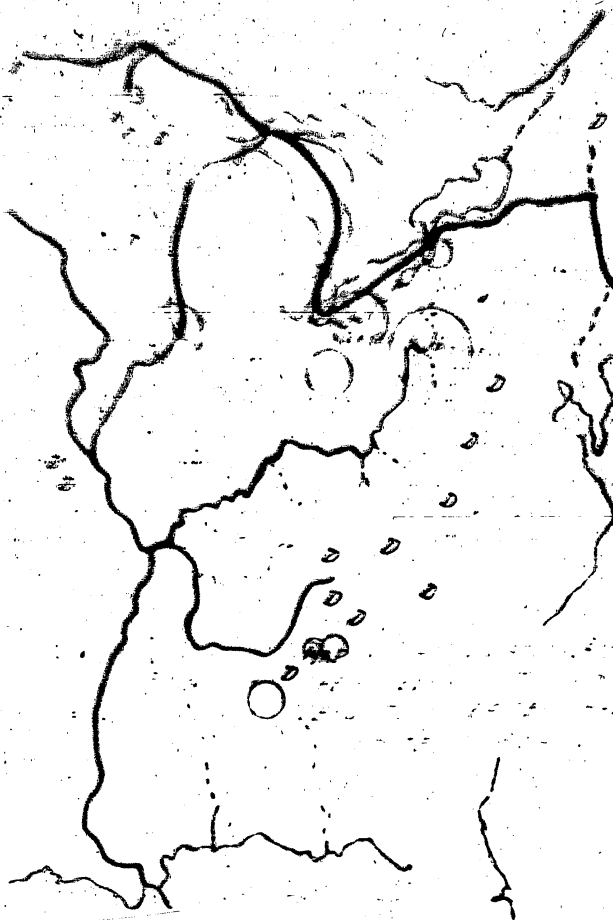
(3)

OVERLAPPING OPERATIONS

EUGENE M. ELLIOTT

^D
IRON ORE DEPOSITS
(EAST)

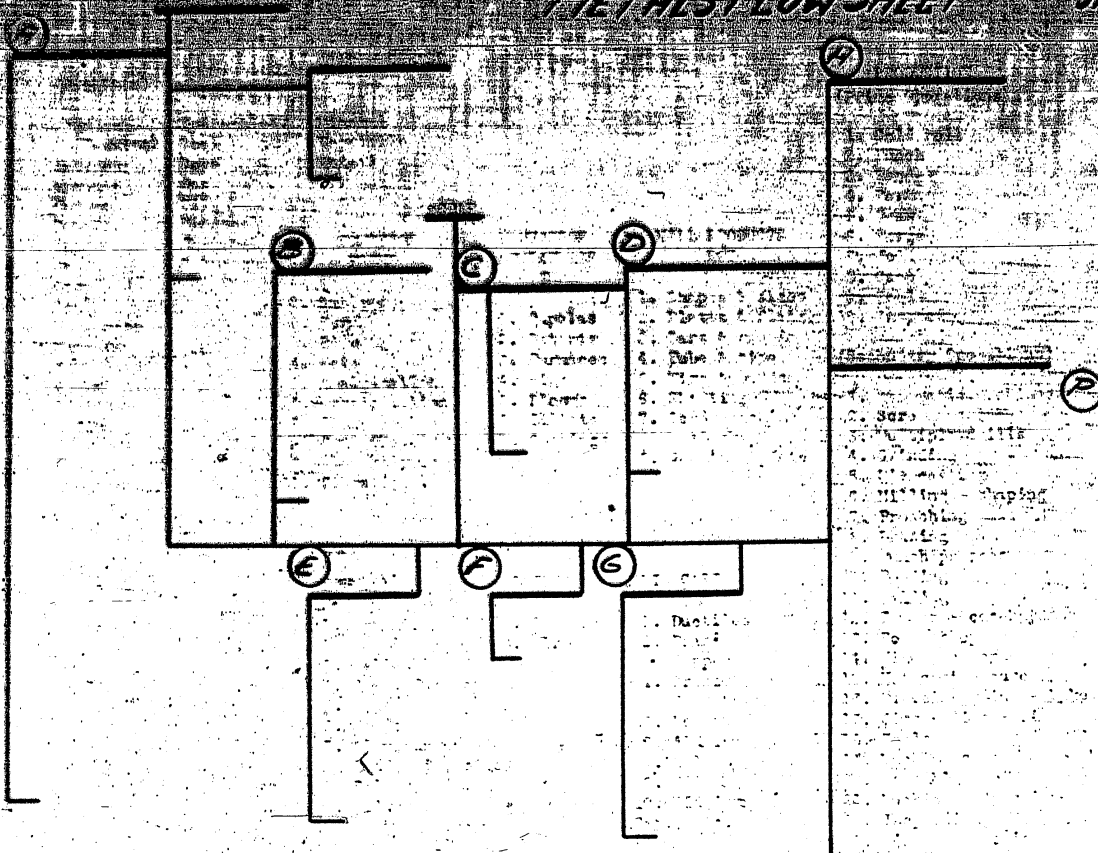
○
ORE REDUCTION
ZONES



EDDIE H. ELLIOTT

METALS FLOW SHEET

SHEET NO. 5



CHAD BONT...
PROPOSED PROGRAM ANALYSIS...
By
E. J. Elliott

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

COL. VORTOFF:

COPY OF "SMALL BOAT BOBBAR"
 FURNISHED TO PEPPER TO UNITE
 SMALL BOAT BUILDERS AND TO
 RELEASE SKILLED MEN IN LARGE
 PLANTS FOR OTHER WORK

Y
 VORTOFF

OCT. 7TH 41.

Apartment 3B
1433 Columbia Road
Washington, D. C.
October 4, 1941

Honorable J. C. Capt, Director
Bureau of Census
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Capt:

Referring to a certain letter directed to the Honorable J. C. Capt, Director, Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, by the Honorable Robert A. Taft, Senator from Ohio and member of the Committee on Finance, on October 3, 1941, it may be fitting for me to relate and to advise the circumstances, in part, under which the letter was written, and more particularly, certain of the details of my report to the Senator and others of his collaborators on the matter of the existence, or the lack of it, of certain all-necessary information pertinent to the successful and economical conduct of our preparedness program and the many issues and conditions which must needs arise in the prosecution and promulgation of the same.

As an analyst and adviser -- as distinguished from an investigator -- I have been engaged for some weeks in an intensive study of the possible results and effects which may be expected, in a national way, from and through an intelligent and thorough application of the President's Executive Order, under which the Division of Contract Distribution was brought into being, and those methods, procedures and vehicles to pursue and use to best function the Executive Order, and any plan of procedure which may have been thus far evolved, for the purposes intended.

From the outset may I state that the Order, in my opinion, is a remarkable document from point of clarity and obvious direction of purpose, and if carried out to the extent made possible through it many, if not most, of the vexing problems which confront us may be overcome.

Hon. J. C. Capt
October 8, 1941
Page 2

My studies have taken me into most of the Administrations, Departments, Bureaus and Agencies having to do with the preparedness program on the one hand, and the stabilization of industry on the other. If we are not as efficient as we might be in any of these organizations, I feel the fault lies largely in the fact that we are lacking in required information.

Inflation, so-called, could be mitigated were we to better know supply and demand. Bottlenecks could be broken were we to know with accuracy, supply. The freezing of certain raw products and commodities could be lessened and industry better served were we to know materials on hand, in a national way, as against demand and the rate at which materials may be replaced.

Many know a part of the material story. None know the whole of it. Were everything that all organized agencies know of various materials pooled, it is doubtful that any such appraisal or inventory, other than in isolated cases, would show the facts with a degree of accuracy closer than from 65% to 85%. At best, most so-called inventories would be based and compiled around estimates. Such methods of late have been at such a variance with fact that many unnecessary restrictions have been imposed upon industry, and to no small degree have caused price inflation, skepticism and opposition to defense program.

Considering for the moment but one phase of the Executive Order under analysis, the President desires that prime contracts be broken down into possible subcontracts; that certain specifications and restrictions be modified; that small subcontractors be encouraged to enter the defense program; that technical and financial aid be given to them as required -- under certain sets of conditions; that, in general, the industrial capacity of the nation be used on one phase or another of the preparedness program, and that our economic existence is in fact a part of such program.

Thus it is obvious that the business of the nation is one of preparedness. To prepare we must know within very narrow limits our materials and tools with which we are to prepare. We must know where we are long and where we are short for the purposes intended. We cannot make an intelligent start until those who would function and guide the program not only know the products of industry required, but know in addition, materials, present and future, from which to fashion such requirements, together with the tools at hand with which to make the start.

Hon. J. C. Capt
 October 6, 1941
 Page 3

Inventory is the one phase of business which receives maximum attention -- the inventory of raw, semi-finished and finished product. Without a perpetual inventory no business can know its true position. In the matter of the Government, and more particularly in the defense program of the Government, this rule is equally true and fundamental.

To function as intended and as is necessary in the national scheme under conditions which obtain, an inventory of materials from the mine, stick and fibre -- from the source of product through to the finished product -- is required.

Such an inventory must not only show materials on hand, but the rate at which raw product may be produced to replace materials drawn from inventory.

The national survey or inventory must take into account and catalogue plant by plant and machine by machine. It should require of and induce plant management to state as to the work to which the plant, equipment and working personnel are adapted, for which purpose a detailed statement of the various requirements will be submitted to plant management for study, that the best possible "preference" statement may be made and reasons given.

Such a survey should analyze and enumerate working personnel, particularly as pertains to technicians, supervision, submanagement and the like. It should show power requirements, present and future, and the source of supply. It should study and report on shipping facilities, wharfage, dockage, warehouse facilities, possibilities of plant expansion and many other details pertinent to production, present and future. It should show and report on the general attitude of those residing in the community toward the preparedness program, with recommendations as to how improvements in any such negative situations may be made.

While an inventory is necessary, it is not unlikely that before program to function the full use of inventory information is set up, inventory will undergo a vast change. Thus it will be necessary that inventory be taken on some sort of a period basis, perhaps monthly, and that an organization be set up on a permanent basis as a fact-finding group.

It should not be the function of Census to undertake in any sense the control of inventory. Rather, Census should set up a

Hon. J. C. Capt
 October 6, 1941
 Page 4

vehicle and method by which it can keep a perpetual inventory and may from period to period, or time to time, advise those entitled to the information the exact status in terms of amounts and locations of materials on hand.

Census in this matter should be a Bureau of exact information. More than that, Census should place itself in a position where it may do certain accurate forecasting. Some of the things -- information -- Census should be able to furnish might be as follows:

Ore blocked out through diamond or core drilling, or other reliable sampling, and known to be in place.

Tons per period of time which can be produced through present methods and equipment.

Tons per period of time which can be produced with improved methods and/or increased facilities. Details from point of materials and supplies required, also manpower and cost data.

Lumber on the stump, scaled and ready for felling. Quantities which can be produced per period of time with present facilities and manpower. Possible increases in production and requirements therefor.

Wool in sight for next shearing. Methods by which production may be increased and the cost thereof. Effect on the lamb, mutton, grease, hide and other markets and requirements.

Raw silk expectancies and methods of increasing domestic production. Details.

Next cotton crop planting expectancies and possible and probable yield.

Power development and extensions possible. Cost. Time. Price at which h.p. or k.w.h. may be sold. Added demands on mining, iron, steel, cement, rock, lumber and other industries, also on labor to produce equipment for added capacity. Zones added capacity might serve.

Hon. J. C. Gapt
October 6, 1941
Page 5

Oil well expectancies. Possible increases in production. Refineries necessary to process such increased production. Added storage and transportation facilities required.

Increases possible in transportation facilities -- railroad, water, air, highway. Materials and manpower required. Effect of such improvements on the national scheme. For what purposes may such increases be used, including the military.

Increases required in water supply, sewage disposal, and other municipal facilities, and the effect of the same, district by district, and place by place. Materials and manpower required.

Cattle expectancies in terms of various grades on the hoof and methods of increasing the same. Effect on the beef, veal, hide, hair, fertilizer and other markets and sources of supply.

Domestic flax and linen sources and the possibilities of increasing the supply. Possible contributions.

Possibilities of increasing charcoal iron output and the probable effect on the hardwood market and sources of hardwood supply.

Possibilities of opening up small independent mining and furnace operations. Relation of such a program to the general productive and supply and repair scheme.

Possibilities of a further development of CO₂ (dry ice) together with a full analysis of the same.

Possibilities of a further development of sources of supply of cellulose and other materials for the textile, synthetic, and paper requirements.

Hon. J. C. Gapt
October 6, 1941
Page 6

Much of this information is available in whole or in part as pertains to a part of an industry or as to some situation. Information at hand must be analyzed and consolidated. Additional required information must be procured. Information must be concise, accurate and conclusive. Data must be kept up to date that conclusions and decisions may from time to time be arrived at.

These problems and many, many more confront those who would guide and function the national scheme of business. Out of them maximum efficiency and economy may be achieved.

Respectfully,

J. C. Gapt

Mr. J. C. Chapin,
Director, Office of the
Department of Defense,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chapin:

I am deeply concerned
priority program to
and throughout the nation. New
new plants are being built, and
into idleness, seems to be a

Could you let me know what
government department or agencies
showing, as of a comparatively

(1) An inventory of material
out the country at the time of
fabrication?

(2) A comprehensive list of
in which details can be obtained
and sizes?

(3) An inventory of still existing
the tools in such plants?

If we do not have the information, how
go about ascertaining the time
time element involved?

If a survey were made, could the information
purpose continue during the period of
changes and keeping a perpetual record of
this information may always be available to
edness agencies?

Mr. J. C. [unclear] [unclear]

I realize that you are [unclear]
a job as I have [unclear]
provided [unclear]

SMALL BOAT BUILDING PLAN
and
PROPOSED PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND AMT-UP

By
E. A. ELLIOTT
Sarasota, Florida

FINAL BOAT BUILDING PLAN

AND

PROPOSED PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION PLAN

Contemplates Construction of 4000 Small Ocean-Going
Craft in First Year (45 to 70 feet in length)

(Figures based on 50-foot boats)

APPLIED LABOR

Administration	3,333 workers	1,107,400.00
Hull production labor	12,000 workers	37,000,000.00
Outfitting labor	10,000 workers	20,000,000.00
Industrial - Assembly fabrication	40,000 workers	30,000,000.00
Industrial Raw Materials	10,000 workers	20,000,000.00

OPERATING EXPENSE

Administration (less labor)	1,407,400.00
Plant expense (less labor)	10,000,000.00

Cost (4000 boats)	117,143,000.00
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Cost per boat (less military equipment)	29,285.75
Add for military equipment	10,000.00

COST PER BOAT IN SERVICE	39,285.75
--------------------------	-----------

Total employed	58,033	-	100.00%
Direct labor count	55,500	-	95.55%
Indirect labor count	3,333	-	6.43%

Direct labor cost	71.45%
Administration labor cost	5.13%
Administration (less labor)	5.42%
Plant expense (less labor)	17.00%

B. 4. Schematic Plan

Plan is evolved predicated upon the fact the preparedness program requires:

- (1) Many thousand small craft:
- (2) Barges and other light floating equipment:
- (3) Where practical, the decentralization of industry:
- (4) Use of skilled labor, impossible to move from place of domicile:
- (5) Use of local materials and the fabrication of same at place of origin:
- (6) Creation of local interest in program:
- (7) Use of labor on "spot jobs" not available for other work:
- (8) Absorption of unemployed.

Plan contemplates building small hulls in upwards of 1,000 small "boat building" shops or plants. Shipping hulls on completion to one of a dozen or more plants for outfitting. The employment of upwards of 20,000 skilled "boat builders", the average age being about 50 years. The procuring of close cooperation of local chambers of commerce, service club groups and prominent citizens with such local "boat builders".

Taking the preparedness program in a practical way into hundreds of lesser communities the pro-

E. M. Elliott Plan

duction of upwards of 8,000 high-speed boats within the first year; the production of 8,000 within the first six months.

Figures based on draft of 60-foot water line measurement.

Plan contemplates getting the job done without equivocation; avoiding labor disturbances; price range or cost to be less than otherwise possible; mass or quantity production to be the objective.

That proposed program or plan may have friction and anticipated success, the following are "points":

- (1) The selection of a director possessing experience, imagination and foresight, with a will to do the job. One who is capable of looking at the entire program from the stratosphere. Preferably one not identified with the small boat or pleasure craft industry, a man, however, who knows boats, the material that goes into boats. One who has had wide production experience during the exigencies of extreme stress: none other can succeed.
- (2) The initiation by that man, of a program such as outlined herein.
- (3) The selection of proper heads of departments, by that man, under the plan.
- (4) The design of a craft or crafts (not to exceed four) which will best lend themselves to labor, materials and tools at hand.
- (5) Designs to provide that hulls may be fabricated locally in small plants; loaded on flat cars; shipped to outfitters.

E. M. Elliott Plan

- (6) Hulls to be equipped only with gasoline, water and oil tanks -- if practical -- by hull builders.
- (7) Design to provide for removable decks that prime covers (engines), auxiliary mowers (light plants, hoists, winches, bilge pumps), and other equipment between decks may be installed by outfitter.
- (8) Design to provide for use of local or easily obtainable materials -- oak and mahogany knots; mahogany, cedar, cypress and pine planking and decks. Plywood where suitable.
- (9) All boats to be fastened and fitted for salt water usage.
- (10) Patterns, forms and molds to be furnished by central plant to each builder.
- (11) Practice to be established and passed on to builders.
- (12) When hulls are completed, they are to be loaded on cars and shipped to centralized outfitters for installation of equipment to finish job.
- (13) Hull materials (wood) to be procured for hull builder by centralized agency working in conjunction with builder.
- (14) Hardware, naval stores, tanks and findings to be furnished to hull builder by centralized agency.
- (15) Centralized agency to check set-up of molds; inspect all materials; follow progress of materials into hull; assist hull builder with problems as they arise.

E. H. Elliott Plan

- (16) Local builders to save shafts, but not install struts, bearings, nor boxes. Local builders to install only such equipment as may best go into hull as soon as possible, that hull installations by builder be held to a minimum.
- (17) When hull is completed, same to be loaded on flat cars (equipped to facilitate loading) and dispatched to outfitter's assumption.
- (18) By way of explanation:

Experience has taught, in boat and ship production (Emergency Fleet - U. S. Shipping Board, where the writer had charge of all materials, the difficulty of placing in a great multiple of yards, all of the equipment making up the finished ship. Completion of ships was very often held up for the want of parts. Here parts in certain stores, long on certain articles or parts, to have been made available to all yards, completion would have been greatly stepped up.

To overcome this difficulty, it is proposed to build naked hulls over a wide area. Divide production area into ten (10) zones. Each zone to have outfitter and outfitting production line. Such a method will permit of a proper inventory of parts on hand, parts required, better production control in the field among manufacturers, better dispatching, better traffic control, and an infinitely better job in the finished ship (boat).

- (19) Engine cradles or mounts to be so designed that sub-frames may be added, that any one of the half dozen engines may be used.

E. A. Elliott Plan

- (20) Outfitters to train crews, each man or crew of men to become specialists in the installation of given assemblies, as for instance: engines, gear boxes, packing boxes, shafts, struts, pumps, winches, auxiliary lighting plants, batteries, floats, ground tackle, galley equipment, bunks, navigation equipment, radio, listening devices. etc.
- (21) Special crews to install offensive and defensive devices.
- (22) Provisions to be made in design, that any deck or pilot house assembly, or otherwise, over engine may be lifted off as a unit, that engine may be quickly removed as a unit. This is not as difficult as it may sound.

This plan has been evolved, based upon experience gained in similar work with the Emergency Fleet Corporation - U. S. Shipping Board during the last war, and otherwise. It is inspired due to the necessity of producing large numbers of small craft, and the attitude of those who would seemingly lack in understanding of the problems before us.

By way of explanation: a small, but well equipped Florida boat company undertook to procure a small boat order. They were told it was the policy of the Government to place such orders only in the plants of those who were equipped to handle large orders, a multiple of boats, on a production basis.

This attitude might be proper, were we not needed for an "All OUT" preparedness program in which the entire skilled population should be put to work.

Mass production, such as practiced by the pleasure boat builder, calls for youth and agility. The fact remains that much of the labor employed by such boat builders might be better otherwise employed. It is

E. M. Elliott: Plan

conceivable that large boat builders desire to keep their forces intact. This they can do. The ship building and naval program shall require various naval auxiliaries, craft and apparatuses which shall see such plants going full blast.

It would appear the preparation of these vessels thousands of small, fast craft, and such other light floating equipment.

America can build such craft at a rate of no less than 1000 hull units within the first four months, after completion of design; production to be stepped up to 500 or more a month beginning six months after completion of design.

To do this is to use the small boat builders of this plant. Thus far the writer has recently checked 62 of such plants in Florida, and others in nearby states. There are more than 100 in the state of Florida. There are several thousand in the United States, with many of which the writer is familiar.

Of great interest is the fact that these small plants (boat builders) are manned by men who have spent their lives in the boat building business, the average age being well above 30 years. These men know every device having to do with the building of good, staunch, seaworthy boats. These men are slow, but nonetheless are skilled artisans with an interest in their work. In Florida, as an example, there are some 1500 to 2000 of such men.

These men are rooted at home. They can be easily moved. They are not city-wise nor product-wise men. Given the materials and the money with which to work, plus molds and reasonable supervision, however, 10 to 15 of these men can produce a 45 to 60 foot hull in 90 days. They can do this on each of more than 100 ways in yards in Florida; 800 to 900 along the Gulf Coast; 1200 to 1500 along the Atlantic Coast; 1000 inland; 750 to 1000 along the Pacific Coast. Labor difficulties would be almost nil, and by using several thousand of such plants for such purposes, a psychological advantage of tremendous proportions may be attained.

E. M. Elliott Plan

The American public is "nose" minded. It sends its delegates to every "Miss America" or "Miss State" contest. Each state, each city, each village seeks representation. Small boats named after the community in which they are built will give each representation and will add to cost of program.

The Government wants small fast craft. Plants in several thousand small localities can build them. The U. S. Small Boat Production Plan through the Senator and Congressman can reach the local Chamber of Commerce. The member of Congress could write and say:

"The U. S. S. B. P. P. has asked me to contact those in my district capable of building small speed boats. I hope you have those who can do it. The U. S. S. B. P. P. will underwrite the cost, help procure the materials, furnish designs, molds and supervision, and will name the boats you build after your fair city. Here is a chance to put local labor to work, money in circulation in your city, and to do your bit. Write me if you are interested.

P.S. Engines and heavy equipment will not be installed by you. Your job is to build the hulls."

This program would take like wild fire. It would produce hulls locally, ready for shipment. It would create in each local community a much needed preparedness consciousness. It could be placed in operation in 30 days, and by the time designs are in readiness, several thousand small plants would be waiting with men and materials ready to jump to the job.

In that the plan contemplates the building of hulls only in the small yards in each locality, hulls could start into production upon half design completion. Hulls could be held locally or

shipped to locale of outfitter -- pending the development of outfitting plants and equipment.

I could take hold of this program and have it running in a very few weeks -- pending the selection of a man to head it, whose assistant I could be, or as conditions might develop or warrant.

In this, I am not seeking to build monuments or personal acclaim for myself. I know my business. Few men can follow the pace I set. The fact that I have done an even bigger job -- and with success -- tells the story.

To do this job would necessitate that I shut down my bridge building program, or at least detach myself from the same -- for the duration. This I would gladly do for the good of the cause. Let's get going.

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SMALL BOAT BUILDING PLAN
AND
PROPOSED PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND SET-UP

SMALL BOAT BUILDING PLAN AND PROPOSED PROGRAMANALYSIS AND SET-UP

This proposed program contemplates the times and the attitude of the average American toward the preparedness program insofar as his individual interests and possible efforts are concerned.

While "business as usual" either is or shall shortly be in the discard, nevertheless those beyond conscription age and of modest income, and particularly those without a back log in terms of stored up competency, may not be expected to quit a job and to accept work with the Government for less pay, unless forced to do so by conscription or necessity.

One of the biggest mistakes we made in the World War was to offer too little money to executives for work to be performed on important jobs. Due to lack of available funds or budget, we were forced to employ many of those who more or less volunteered their services, and who took the jobs that they might "strut their stuff" and brag that they were doing their patriotic duty on war work. It was well enough as far as it went, but many of these men, whom we were forced to employ out of necessity, were not efficient; were difficult to handle; would not follow instructions; were individualists; were inclined to take too much outside of work, and generally, were the weak or soft spots in an otherwise driving organization.

Then there was a group of men, misfits generally, habitually unemployed, with a glib line of conversation, who wormed their way in, took the best salary offered, went on the job, and while perhaps they did the best they could, their best was not good enough.

One of the most costly phases in the last war, all too often, was the selection of the wrong man for the

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job. Such a condition made for delays, mistakes, insubordination, inefficiency and confusion. It devolves on us to profit through our mistakes, and those of us who know them should use every effort in preventing a repetition.

In presenting a plan for small boat production, the writer, in all humility, but nonetheless with all of the force and sincerity in his possession, states that it behooves us to recognize conditions as they obtain and to plan accordingly.

The rule of the day should be to know the capacity, experience and the caliber of the man required; to seek him out; to employ him, and to pay him a salary commensurate and competitive with, a similar job in private life.

We must appreciate that the average American with a growing family, finds it most difficult to readjust his own standards, and those of his family, downward and it is on this hypothesis that the several salaries for the works to be performed are as set as in the accompanying schedule.

For the proposed program to have maximum success; for it to run smoothly; for it to produce finished boats in the shortest possible time, at a comparatively low cost, is for the proper director, on a well conceived program, to be so instructed and to be so empowered, that he may select men, procure materials and utilize labor in a fashion, manner and sequence that the product of his division -- boats, ready for service -- come off of the line at the earliest possible moment. This, the proposed small boat production program portends to be able to do.

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ORGANIZATION AND FLOW OF MATERIALS

There are more than a thousand communities in America affording one or more small boat plants ready, willing and able to quickly build hulls from 45 to 70 feet in length.

A large percentage of such plants, without any assistance whatsoever, having been furnished plans and money or credit with which to build these hulls, can do creditable and satisfactory work.

Other plants, having been furnished plans and money, plus certain supervision, can likewise do good jobs.

The utilization of these plants will make available thousands of skilled boat builders -- men well above the conscription age, firmly rooted at home and useless, or largely so, were they uprooted and moved to larger centers and placed on industrial production lines.

On such work these men just do not fit. They are individualists; have their own tools; handle materials in their own ways, and left to their own devices, creditable work is the result of their efforts. As a class, these men are extremely patriotic, have much influence at home, and should be put to work in their own communities without delay.

In this proposed program, it is proposed to use multiples of these men (from 5 to 15) on a single hull, under the properly supervised management of one understanding their kind.

As to the quick success of the plan, there is no question, were it initiated and intelligently and forcibly followed.

Plan should be taken into the several communities, the locales of the several boat builders, and sold through the Chambers of Commerce, the local service clubs, or influential citizens, and in so doing, the defense program can be carried into a multiple of small communities. These people want to build boats.

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The success of the plan may be based largely upon the selection of a proper Managing Director. This man must be an alert, two-fisted, driving organizer. He must have experience, initiative, fortitude and the will to succeed. He must be of a kind who will place the work to be done above his family, his home life and his future, for the duration. He must be a man who has the will to make the program function, come what may, and at any cost to himself.

Such a man, once selected, must be given a free hand, with instructions to get the job done. Approximate costs and scope should be decided upon. The man should be set at the task, its importance pointed out, and the man, upon acceptance of the responsibility, should be held accountable for results.

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ORGANIZATIONAL DETAILS
AND
DIVISIONAL FUNCTIONING

POSSIBLE INTER-AMERICAN DIVISION

NOTE: Before proceeding with organizational set-up and details, it may be well at this time to point out the fact that one or more hull-building divisions may be set up on the islands east and south of Florida, as well as other divisions in Central and South American countries. Such a division should prove to be particularly interesting and advantageous to Nelson Rockefeller's Inter-American group.

The best materials in the world for ships' knees, planking and decks may be found in these districts, and more than that, island boat builders, while slow and precise, number among the best in the Western Hemisphere.

A set-up on the islands and among the Americas would not only produce hulls, but in addition, would provide the means of procuring much needed materials, and were the program as in the premise to be instituted, much consideration should be given to an Inter-American division.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

On this small boat program efficiency should be the rule of the day, and while the minimizing of cost should be an objective, efficiency takes far such an objective.

Every principal, manager or department head should have an assistant almost as competent as he. This assistant should be trained as the right hand man to his superior, and in fact, should do the major part of the work, under the direction of his manager. The psychology or theory of such procedure being that in case of an emergency of whatever kind, a competent second man is always in line and in a position to take over, if the need arises.

Department heads should be able to get directly to the Managing Director. Department heads should, where practicable, contact Managing Director through the Assistant to the Managing Director, that the time of all concerned may be conserved.

The Managing Director should have four or more Assistant Directors, each of which assistants should be specialists and in charge of work best suited to their individual temperaments and experiences.

The proposed program contemplates the fabrication of bare hulls in a multiple of cities and zones located throughout the United States. These hulls, on completion, to be shipped, moved or floated to outfitting plants to be located centrally in the several zones.

Outfitting plants to be arranged on a line production basis or plan, that hulls moving along a line may be outfitted with equipment, such equipment being installed by trained crews, working with tools designed for the purpose, that maximum production efficiency may be had.

The United States should be divided up into zones somewhat as follows:

- (1) the New England states;
- (2) the Middle Atlantic states;
- (3) the South Atlantic states;
- (4) the Gulf states;
- (5) the Ohio River area;
- (6) the Great Lakes;
- (7) the area about the confluence of the Missouri River with the Mississippi River;
- (8) California;
- (9) Washington and Oregon;
- (10) the Duluth area.

At points, in one or more places, in each of such areas or zones, there should be established outfitting plants where men, tools, equipment and stores may be assembled, and to which points hulls, upon completion, may be shipped and placed on the production line.

The Managing Director should be mindful of the fact that such assembly or outfitting plants may be the danger points from point of labor disturbances, sabotage, rail tie-up, material movement, public cynicism, etc., and in consequence each of the above subjects must be given maximum consideration before locations of outfitting or assembly plants are selected.

Assistant Directors, as group heads under the Managing Director, should be divided as to their work somewhat as follows:

Assistant Director (#1) in charge of hull production program, being fabrication and construction of all hulls in all yards in all districts.

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Assistant Director (#2) in charge of all outfitting or assembly plants in all zones or districts.

Assistant Director (#3) in charge of design, material priority, purchase, production, inspection.

Assistant Director (#4) in charge of all office management, material dispatching, traffic and reports.

Assistant Director (#5) in charge of labor allocations, working personnel and intelligence.

Assistant to the Managing Director to be the liaison officer as between Assistant Directors and the Managing Director. This procedure to be followed where practicable.

The Managing Director and the Assistant to the Managing Director shall, in the final analysis, handle all political contacts and situations of whatever kind.

Assistant Directors, when necessary, shall inform all that they are powerless to act on political matters, and that such must be handled by either the Director, the Assistant to the Director, the Office Manager or the Personnel Manager. Whenever and wherever possible, all political aspirants or their nominees, seeking employment, should be referred to the Personnel Manager.

Under the proper Assistant Director, but managed by department managers, there shall also be set up:

A division for material research:

A division for the study of the availability of plants for the manufacture of parts and accessories, and the use of such plants in whole or part in relation to the balance of the preparedness program:

A division for the study and the passing on of advice, to the organization, relative to labor:

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A division of intelligence service for protection against internal as well as external subversive influences and activities:

A division for the receiving, use and dissemination of progress reports:

A division of expenditures and accounts:

A division for office management and records:

A division of personnel:

A division for design and bills of materials:

A division responsible for the production of hulls:

A division responsible for the management and direction of outfitters:

A division for the production and distribution of patterns, forms and molds, and instruction for the use thereof:

A division for the movement and dispatching of all materials from fabricators, jobbers, dealers and supply houses, and the transportation thereof, to hull outfitters:

A division of inspection of all materials in work.

While from many points of view it might appear as preferable to have the Managing Director, and his immediate organization located in Washington, from point of efficiency, however, such an organization had best be located in

- (1) Chicago, or
- (2) New York

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Such a program will necessitate that practically all material contractors or fabricators contacted, at one time or another, the offices of the Director, the Treasurer, the Office Manager, the Personnel Manager, the Naval Architect, the Purchasing Agent, the Production Manager, the Chief Pattern Manager, the Chief Dispatcher, the Chief Inspector, the Traffic Manager, and the Manager of Graphic Control.

It is conceivable that as many as 300 individuals from as many communities, with errands separate and distinct, may be in the city, the location of the offices of the Director and his organization, for conference, interview, instructions, information or the like, at one and the same time.

Housing and transportation facilities in Washington are growing progressively worse, which suggests expense and the waste of time. Moreover, individuals making the trip to Washington call on their friends and acquaintances as a matter of courtesy, all of which takes not only their time but that of others, and thus works against a national efficiency.

This view, the writer feels, will be understood and appreciated by members of Congress.

It is for the Managing Director's office to evolve a plan, employ working personnel, set up procedure, and to issue initial instructions to department heads.

The Managing Director's office should refrain from passing organizational instructions, to divisional employees, other than through divisional heads, excepting as may prove absolutely necessary.

It should be the policy of the office of the Managing Director to direct by suggestion rather than by arbitrary instruction, and in every instance, before ordering a change in procedure or method, divisional head should be consulted.

Organizational politics must be minimized and all employees shall know they are strictly on their own and that they may look to their immediate superiors for instructions and protection. This rule should be held inviolate.

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Generally, those in the organization should be led to understand they are on their jobs for the duration; that they are being paid well for their services; that each man is on the job best fitted to him in the organization; that he can serve his country best by making his particular job his one and only aim and ambition for the duration. All of which is to say, that by careful selection of working personnel; by paying properly for services rendered; by recognizing ability, loyalty and efficiency; and by protecting employees against internal politics, maximum organizational efficiency may be had.

Upon the institution of plan, the program should be skeletonized in bulletin form, in which the proposed work and qualifications of department heads and their assistants, should be set out. Such bulletins should go to leaders in American industrial life as well as to members of Congress, and such industrial leaders and members of Congress should be importuned to very carefully study program and required man power and to suggest nominees for the positions indicated.

Such a procedure would produce thousands of necessary applications.

The program within the first 90 days would necessitate the employment of approximately 3,000 workers, of which 1,000 or more must be specialists, thoroughly acquainted with the work to be performed. This last fact must ever be in the minds and on the consciences of the Director, his Assistants, and any and all having to do with the employment of workers. Men and women must not be employed on a sinecure basis or for purely political reasons.

It must be remembered that most of the work to be done is of a highly technical nature, as for instance: a hardware buyer cannot be expected to know the utility, grades, value and relativity of mahogany, cedar, cypress, pine or oak.

As a matter of fact, hulls should be constructed largely of materials at hand, district by district.

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The competent lumber buyer in Washington and Oregon, knowing his redwoods, pine, fir and oak, cannot and should not be expected to know the mahogany, cedar, cypress, pine and oak situation in the South Atlantic states.

Galley equipment, while a part of a boat, has no relation, from the buyer's point of view, to prime movers (engines). An expert on pumps, winches, hoists and the like, need know nothing of auxiliary lighting plants, electrical equipment, stern tubes and propellers.

While a man may know switchboard panels, conduits, high and low tension wiring, he need know nothing of radio equipment nor listening devices.

A buyer may understand chronometers, but of necessity he need not know sextants, or other navigation instruments.

Maximum success -- time -- lies in the employment of specialists -- experts -- in their lines. Only such men should be employed, and paid salaries somewhat commensurate with what they have heretofore earned. Their living standards should as far as possible be maintained, and only on such a basis may such men be secured and the best in them obtained.

Generally speaking, all effort should be divided into the following major groups of work:

- (a) Hull production.
- (b) Prime movers (engines for power):
- (c) Auxiliary movers (pumps, hoists, winches, lighting plants, shafts, propellers):
- (d) Miscellaneous equipment (pipes, tanks, fittings, galley equipment, bunks, bedding, ground tackle):
- (e) Electrical apparatus, radio and navigation equipment:

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- (f) Military equipment for gun mounts, guns, ammunition, torpedo tubes, torpedoes, depth charges and equipment, listening devices, special signal and navigation devices, and the like.

The plan as in the foregoing having been decided upon, organization and procedure under the office of the Director can be instituted without delay.

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TREASURER

The Treasurer is to be assisted by an Assistant to the Treasurer, by Assistant Treasurers and additional organization.

The function of the Treasurer and his organization will be primarily to contemplate financial necessities, to provide for the payment of bills and accounts, to take care of all pay rolls, travel monies, expenses, advances, underwritings, subsidizing and the like. All payments, financial requirements and money shall be under the direction of the Treasurer's office.

It may be well that the Treasurer's office shall be close by and preferably under the same roof with the offices of the Director, the Office Manager, Personnel Manager and the Accounting Agent.

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OFFICE MANAGER

The Office Manager and his organization shall function much as would the same man, in a civilian office, function industrially.

The Office Manager shall have a proper Assistant to the Office Manager, and other assistants, attached to him in his central office.

The Office Manager will have under his direction, offices and assistants in each of the 10 or more districts.

The Office Manager shall receive and distribute all mail; shall receive from the Treasurer for distribution all office payrolls; shall anticipate and make up such payrolls, together with proper support, furnishing the same to the Treasurer.

The Office Manager shall keep a proper record and file on each employee, and shall be the last authority as to any change in compensation to be paid to any employee, other than to principal divisional managers and their immediate assistants.

Office Manager shall increase or decrease rate of pay only upon the recommendation of any divisional manager.

Personnel Manager shall be responsible to the Office Manager.

Working personnel requirements shall be made by requisition, by divisional managers to the Personnel Manager, with a copy to the Office Manager. Any individual procured by the Personnel division, approved by the Office Manager and finally employed by department head, shall report back to Office Manager for any additional questioning, organizational instructions and identification before going on the job. Intelligence Service shall closely collaborate with Office Manager.

Office Manager shall be furnished with a copy of all principal transactions made in, or by, any

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division. Office Manager shall be responsible for the bookkeeping and composite records of the Small Boat Division.

The Office Manager shall check all records and extensions, and function as a stop-gap against mistakes.

Manager of Graphic Control shall be responsible to the Office Manager and shall operate as a subdivision to that of the Office Manager.

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PERSONNEL MANAGER

The Personnel Division, headed by a competent personnel manager and assisted by a personnel assistant to him, together with assistant stenographers and desk men, will have as its function the seeing out and the procuring of competent individuals working personnel.

The Personnel Manager will contemplate personnel requirements; will carefully investigate records of applicants, and having decided which applicants are eligible for employment, the Personnel Manager will, from time to time, bulletinize the organization with a brief of the records of such applicants, such briefs to be identified by number rather than by applicant's name.

Personnel Manager shall study employment conditions, particularly in the field, and shall report conditions as he finds them to the proper Assistant under the Managerial Director, with copies to the division head and the Personnel Manager.

The Personnel Manager shall receive requests for requirements from the several divisional heads. Such requirements having reached him in requisition form (one copy to the Office Manager and one copy to the Assistant Director), the Personnel Manager shall send seemingly eligible applicants to divisional heads for interview, such applicants having first been approved by Office Manager.

Personnel Manager shall have an active but confidential contact with Divisional Intelligence Service.

Personnel Manager, while not responsible for the employment of employees in the several district offices, will nonetheless bulletinize such district offices with briefs on available men, and in turn shall receive from such district offices, information on applicants available for employment residing in and having made application in such districts.

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NAVAL ARCHITECT

Employment of a proper Naval Architect is all-important, and great care should be exercised in his selection. This man must not be highbrow and tied down by conventionalities, for as time progresses, great departures are likely to be made from design and practice to which he may have been accustomed.

It may be advisable and expedient to start the organization off on a current design. Unquestionably, any such a design may be improved upon as time progresses and as new practices are established. It is conceivable that a new design may be developed, to consist of four separate and distinct units, for production purposes, as for instance:

- (1) the hull as such;
- (2) the prime mover unit (the prime mover installation to be made by the outfitter before the installation of that part of the deck and superstructure over the prime mover);
- (3) a third unit, fabricated and assembled apart from the hull and picked up as a unit, being bolted to the hull and bolted to the being pilot or deck in which most installations are made before the mounting or deck house on hull engine installation;
- (4) lastly, military communication equipment as

NOTE: The foregoing is practice. Much the same followed in small boat

can be constructed with a proper opening through the deck to engine cradles. Engines may be set in place by using overhead cranes. Other large between deck installations may be made at the same time through such opening as, for instance, tanks, batteries, galley range and sink assembly, electrical panel and switchboard assemblies, gasoline electrical generator sets and batteries, and other comparatively large units.

These assemblies having been passed through the opening and installed, hull is ready for pilot house assembly.

(Perimeter of opening through deck to be fitted with template-made oak or metal sill, installed in and now a part of the hull. Sill to be flat and without routings, rabbitting, soffits, or daps, to permit of an all-around flat, full contact gasket.)

Pilot house sill to be template-made and to exactly fit the aforementioned hull sill and gasket, that pilot house assembly may be bolted and drawn into place and lend stiffening and structural strength to hull and ship as a whole.

Pilot house chassis as a unit can carry and have attached thereto the necessary electrical panels, switches, knock-out boxes, control boards and the like to which all wires may be cabled and quickly attached or detached as the case may necessitate. Steering controls may be attached and a part of pilot house with openings and lead tubes through floor for steering connections. Mechanical engine room signal controls may be similarly installed. This assembly and construction, and in case of necessity, the entire deck house or pilot house assembly

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may be removed as a unit through the simple expedient of the use of an overhead crane. Such construction would also effect a dual control system. The secondary control system being installed on an outlying trip & controlled forward assemblies.

Naval Architect to have as assistants: 1. the Naval Architect and five Assistant Naval Architects, each of which Assistants to have under his direction group designers, tracings, drafters and checkers.

Assistant Naval Architects to be specialists, as, for instance, Assistant in charge of hull design. A second Assistant in charge of deck mover. A third in charge of machinery/mover, etc.

Naval Architect to have descriptive machines and bluprinters.

Naval Architect to have under his direction Bills of Materials Manager.

All designs and changes in design to be under the direction of the Naval Architect. Naval Architect to take into account local materials available, by district, as well as all equipment accessible or to be made so.

Naval Architect shall have a personal representative in each outfitting plant as contact between design and assembly.

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Bill of Materials Manager

The Bill of Materials Manager is to be assisted by a proper corps of assistants and when alone duty it is to prepare bills of materials for purchase order and for the several production departments.

The Bill of Materials Manager, under the direction of the Naval Architect, to work closely with Production Manager of materials and of ship-patcher.

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**PURCHASING AGENT
PRODUCTION MANAGER OF MATERIALS**

NOTE: This plan contemplates Purchasing Agent to direct not only the purchasing division, but to direct material production as well. There are reasons for and against such a procedure. In practice it may be well to separate Production Manager of Materials from the Purchasing Agent.

Purchasing Agent to have a principal Assistant as well as four Purchasing and five Production Assistants, one of which Production Assistants will be the Production Manager.

Purchasing Agent and Purchasing Assistants to work in close conjunction with Naval Architect and Assistants, Bills of Materials Manager and Assistants, Chief Pattern Manager, Chief Dispatcher, Inspector of Hulls, Production Manager of Hulls and Manager of Outfitters; all to the end that the Purchasing Agent may not only take care of purchase requirements, but may anticipate the same.

Purchasing Agent shall work in close conjunction with Assistant Managing Director in the matter of material specifications and material priorities.

After materials will have been purchased, Purchasing Agent, through his Assistant, the Production Manager, shall cause materials to be followed, expedited and inspected through production.

Purchasing Agent, through a proper Assistant, shall watch progress reports and Graphic Control that he, through his Production Manager, may give special attention to urgently needed materials.

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PRODUCTION MANAGER OF HULLS

The Production Manager of Hulls shall head a division to be known as the Hull Production Division. He shall have an Assistant to him, 3 assistants and 10 Zone Managers.

More than most other divisions, the Hull Production Division shall be one of centralized control and decentralized authority. In that it shall be the plan of the Small Boat Division to utilize local labor and local materials whenever and wherever possible, quick decisions on the ground may be necessary.

Design having been established and bills of materials having been decided upon, bills of materials shall provide for material alternates, as for instance, cypress or mahogany may be used for plating in one district, redwood in another, and pine in still another.

In certain districts natural trees may be available. In other districts it may be advisable to use steamed, sawed or bent materials. Moisture content will present a variable and a problem.

Zone Managers shall be enabled through their instructions, and by using their judgment, to build hulls and to get them out under conditions as they may obtain in the field. Specification red tape and inspection interference should not be allowed to impede the speedy production of serviceable hulls at a minimum of cost.

The Production Manager of Hulls shall, through a properly organized division, make a survey, zone by zone, of those boat builders, yards or lofts capable of producing hulls.

Zone Managers shall report to the Production Manager in detail on each of such possibilities, and report shall include:

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- (1) name of builder,
- (2) details of plant and working personnel;
- (3) history of plant;
- (4) capacity of management and ownership;
- (5) plant extensions and cost necessary;
- (6) local materials available;
- (7) shipping facilities;
- (8) attitude of local citizenry and clubs toward proposed enterprise;
- (9) length of time required to get into production;
- (10) estimated time to produce first hull;
- (11) estimated time to produce second hull.

Contracts for hull construction shall be made through the offices of the Purchasing Agent, but a representative of the Production Manager of Hulls may assist prospective builder in the making of such contracts.

Purchasing division shall consummate purchases of materials, but representatives of Hull Production division may do the scouting.

The work of the Hull Production division shall be to cause to be constructed good, serviceable hulls of the best available materials. Lines of all hulls shall be in accordance with drawings. Engine beds, timbers, bulkheads and the like shall be to specifications from point of clearance, and deck house sill shall be exact. However, there shall be certain tolerances allowable considering materials used or to be used.

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Such a division to be set up and to function as in the premise and to have the close cooperation of all other divisions.

A word of caution suggests the wisdom of the employment of men familiar with the codes to which they may be assigned.

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CHIEF PATTERN MANAGER

Chief Pattern Manager to have a corps of necessary assistants. The work of this division is to take drawings on patterns, molds, forms and the like from the Naval Architect, accompanied by proper bills of materials, and to put such patterns and molds into production and to distribute the same among hull boat builders in the several zones, together with furnishing instructions as to use.

NOTE: The average small boat builder, on receiving drawings for a boat from a Naval Architect or boat designer, spends a large proportion of the time consumed in the building of such a boat in initial layout work and in form building.

In that program contemplates the building of many boats on the same model and design, much time may be saved and work greatly expedited by having molds and patterns built or fabricated in a central plant, such molds and patterns being distributed by such central plant to the several hull builders. Also by instructors working out of a central headquarters assisting boat builders in boat layout, mold and pattern set-up and by helpful suggestions on construction procedure.

Pattern Manager to have Assistant Managers as divisional heads in each of the several zones.

Patterns to be fabricated in a central plant and shipped into zones under instructions from Zone Manager.

Zone Manager to distribute patterns among boat builders and to furnish instructions as to set-up and use.

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CHIEF DISPATCHER

Chief Dispatcher to have a proper Assistant Chief Dispatcher and Assistant Dispatchers as departmental heads. Assistant Dispatchers and assistants under each of such Assistant Dispatchers to be assigned to the movement of materials, group by group, under them. Assistant Dispatchers to be divided and to be in charge of groups as follows:

- (1) prime movers;
- (2) auxiliary movers;
- (3) pipes, tanks, fittings and accessories;
- (4) electrical equipment and apparatus;
- (5) galley and sleeping accommodations;
- (6) deck equipment and ground tackle;
- (7) navigation instruments and signaling devices;
- (8) and certain other devices.

It is the job of the Chief Dispatcher, working in conjunction with Zone Managers and outfitters, to know material requirements; to expedite the delivery of materials from manufacturers, fabricators, dealers and jobbers to such points where such materials are required, in conformity with production schedule.

To efficiently function, such a job requires a multiple of traveling inspectors and expeditors in the field, to follow up and to cause to be shipped such materials when ordered shipped by the Chief Dispatcher.

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The Chief Dispatcher shall have under his direction certain Traffic Assistants whose job it will be to cause materials to be loaded and to follow and expedite such loaded and shipped materials through to destination.

The Chief Dispatcher shall work very closely with the Manager of Graphic Control that he, the Chief Dispatcher and his Assistants, shall know each day the exact production status or position in each yard and outfitting plant.

The Chief Dispatcher, among other things, must know:

- (1) the progress of any given part in process of being designed by the Naval Architect;
- (2) the status of bills of materials in work but not yet released;
- (3) orders for materials placed or to be placed by the Purchasing Agent;
- (4) orders when placed, on what manufacturer, in what quantities and under what conditions so placed;
- (5) construction progress being made on materials by name, number and in quantities, ready, about to be ready, or when to be ready for shipment;
- (6) materials when shipped, how shipped, and the approximate date of arrival of such materials so shipped at destination;
- (7) condition of materials received, number of pieces received and receiving slip information as checked against shipping instructions;
- (8) daily perpetual inventory of each boat builder and each outfitter.

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The foregoing information shall be consolidated in a manner, and evidenced by Graphic Control, that the Chief Dispatcher may know at the beginning of each day the exact stores and production requirement status of each yard and each outfitter at the close of the day before.

The possibility of functioning as in the foregoing would seem difficult of accomplishment. By proper organization, the writer can and has run such a program, involving the assembly and compilation of tens of thousands of details on a single sheet of paper, evidencing the true status of the program day by day.

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INSPECTOR OF HULLS

Chief Hull Inspector shall have a competent Assistant to the Chief Inspector and a multiple of Assistant Inspectors.

The Chief Inspector shall have representatives as Assistant Inspectors in each district. Such assistants in such districts shall be known as District Inspectors.

Each District Inspector shall have a corps of assistants capable of covering and making a proper inspection of all hulls in course of construction and outfitting.

It is the job of the Chief Inspector to see that the proper materials go into the hull, and that the hull when completed, be in accordance with design and specifications.

The Chief Inspector shall work in close conjunction with all departments, particularly those of the Naval Architect, Bills of Materials Manager, Purchasing Agent, Production Manager of materials, Production Manager of Hulls, Chief Pattern Manager, Chief Dispatcher, Manager of Outfitters and the Manager of Graphic Control.

The Chief Inspector shall be directly responsible to an Assistant to the Director, and regardless of rank, none other may order, influence or direct him.

E. H. Elliott Plan

TRAFFIC MANAGER OF HULLS

Traffic Manager of Hulls shall have a several Assistant to Traffic Manager and shall have such central office assistants as would seem advisable and necessary.

Traffic Manager of Hulls shall be represented in each zone by an assistant who will be known in such district as Zone Hull Traffic Manager.

The function and work of this division will be to move hulls from point of origin into the yards and hands of the outfitters. His principal contact will be with the Manager of Outfitters, and were he to be so ordered, he shall ship hulls out of his district into other districts.

NOTE: It is conceivable that an outfitting plant in one zone may be loaded up with hulls, beyond its capacity to outfit.

On the other hand, outfitters in other zones may not be similarly congested -- as a matter of fact, they may be needing hulls for outfitting, and under which conditions hulls may be transferred from one district into another.

S. M. Elliott Plan

MANAGER OF OUTFITTERS

Manager of Outfitters must be a production manager of much experience. He shall have under his direction, outfitters in a multiple of districts, each outfitting plant in itself being similar to an industrial organization or plant working on a production basis.

Each outfitting plant must be a separate and distinct unit unto itself; must be able to receive hulls, to outfit them, and to put them overboard and ready for service.

In the outfitting plant time is the essence, and with this objective in mind, materials must flow into stores; perpetual inventory kept against stores; materials checked out of stores and charged against production line. Stores keeping is an all-important detail.

Each outfitting plant must be set up as a going organization capable of functioning in every assembly detail on its own.

Each outfitting plant, after having received assembly drawings and instructions from the Naval Architect, will follow such drawings and instructions. If changes on the job are found to be necessary, such changes will only be made by outfitting plant engineers working in consultation with Naval Architect's representatives on the job. Such changes shall be made only with approval of the Naval Architect.

Outfitting plant manager shall be responsible for the effort and results. It will be his job to get the job done, and if any may ensue, manager of outfitting plant shall and shall receive whole-hearted cooperation and concern.

The Manager of Outfitters shall have assistants to him. He shall have a manager at each of his headquarters offices and at each assembly or outfitting plant.

Managers will have as his representative in each zone an Outfitting Manager. Outfitting Manager will be in charge of outfitting operations in the zone. Outfitting Manager in each zone will have under his direction, an Engineering division, a Bills of Materials division, a Traffic division, a Dispatching division, a Stores division, a Production division, a division of Personnel, and an Inspection division.

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MANAGER OF GRAPHIC CONTROL

In that the Graphic Control division is the nerve center of the plan, and shall furnish each day to the organization information on which progress may be predicated, unusual care must be used in the selection of the man in charge.

Such a man must know business as an executive; know construction and production in its every detail; know communication in its every form, including rail-road, boat, air, mail, telephone, telegraph, radio, cable, teletype, etc; he must be a psychologist and be able to deal with men and to get information from them; now, as all others must know, that the ship can only sail when it is completed down to its last detail.

His reports shall show the exact status of each hull each day.

His reports must indicate progress and predicate the future.

This man, therefore, must possess imagination, vision, force, drive, nervous energy and the will to do. His job is one of 24-hour service. Any breakdown in his division imperils the success of the plan.

Manager of Graphic Control shall be responsible to the proper Assistant Director. All employees in the organization must recognize and understand the responsibility and the need for the Graphic Control division, and all must give it their full cooperation.

The writer submits that such a division may furnish to all concerned, each day, a chart, in photographic form, indicating all important and controlling production details.

E. H. Elliott Plan

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Under the proper Assistant to the Director, there shall be a Director of Information who, through the medium of Graphic Control and otherwise, shall furnish the Director and his Assistants with progress reports and other information as required.

The Director of Information shall have a proper Assistant to the Director of Information and such other assistants and working personnel as would seem necessary.

E. M. Elliott Plan

BILL OF MATERIALS
AND
COST RECAPITULATION

The following "ITEM LIST - PARTIAL BILL OF MATERIALS" is submitted to point out the great variety of items going into the hull, to complete the boat before the installation of military equipment.

Obviously, ten or twenty outfitters can better assemble such a list and keep a more complete set of stores than can 1000 or more widely separated boat builders, each trying to do the same thing.

Moreover, men in ten or twenty outfitting plants can comparatively easily be trained to make such installations with precision -- each job a specialty, many of which jobs being almost impossible to the small builder, due to lack of equipment and experience, but simple for the outfitter, due to especially designed tools and equipment and the use of trained men to handle them.

Mass production methods, under this plan, will not only speed up work -- reducing hours of work on each boat by more than one-third, it will cut costs by as much as 20% to 25% (based on several thousand or more boats of a class being built on a schedule) and this, despite the seemingly high administration and management costs, as suggested in detail of plan.

ITEM LIST - PARTIAL BILL OF MATERIALS

aerials	blankets
ammeters	blocks
anchors	boats - life
annunciators	batteries
barrels	bearings
bolts	bells
barrel pumps	berths
boxes - stuffing	babbitt - repairs
boxes - junction	barometers
boxes - line	canvas
breakers - bread & water	coils - cooling
bits	companion ways
brooms	and slides
brackets	compasses
brushes	conduit
binoculars	containers

E. M. Elliott Plan

controllers
 couplings
 covers - searchlight
 covers - hatch
 cushions
 china ware
 chronometers
 circuit breakers
 circuit panel boxes
 clamps
 cleats
 clutches & levers
 clips
 closures
 cable
 cans
 capacitors
 cells
 chain
 cranes
 chairs
 davits
 dry batteries
 doors - accessory
 ejectors
 ells
 engine room signals
 engine - marine
 engine - hoisting
 engine - steering
 engine - auxiliary light
 engine - auxiliary power
 eye plates
 extinguishers
 fair leads
 fans - electric
 ferrules
 fire bilge pump
 fire fighting equipment
 filters - oil
 fittings - conduit
 fittings - clock
 fittings - special
 flags
 flanges
 forging - special
 forks
 fuses

gauges
 gaskets
 gears - main
 gears - auxiliary
 gears - engine
 gears - pump
 gears - (hand crank)
 generators
 gratings
 gunwale lamp
 guns - oil
 hammers
 hammers - lead
 hammers - copper
 hammers - steel
 hammers - brass
 hammers - electric
 hammers
 hoses - boat
 hoses - fog
 hoses - life
 hoses - garden
 hoses - steel
 housings
 indicators
 instruments - scientific
 instruments - surgical
 irons
 knives - table
 knives - utility
 knives - pocket
 knives - tools
 ladders
 lamps - signal
 lamps - electric
 lamps - hand
 lamps - bracket
 lamps - table
 lanterns
 lead - sounding
 lead - sheet
 lead - white
 levers
 life boat pumps
 life - buoy
 life - line
 life - preservers

H. E. Elliott Plan

life - rafts
 listening device
 lockers
 log hooks & sheets
 log lines
 logs - taffrail
 lighting plant
 mandrels
 mallets
 manifolds
 maps
 mattresses
 megaphones
 micrometers
 nautical outfits
 nuts - hex
 nuts - lock
 nuts - square
 nuts - blanks
 nuts - special
 oil funnels
 oars
 oil cans
 octants
 oil tanks
 packing - metallic
 packing - fibre
 paint
 padlocks
 panel boards
 pillows
 pipe
 piping oil
 piping & valves
 piston rings
 plates - deck
 plates - floor
 plates - special
 plates - galley
 plates - bearing
 plates & shapes
 plates - zinc
 plugs
 portable electric lamps
 port hole equipment
 propellers
 pots & pans

pumps - sanitary
 pumps - air
 pumps - oil
 pumps - gas
 pumps - water
 pumps - blast
 pumps - circulating
 pumps - spaces
 push buttons
 push buttons
 radio equipment
 radios
 rafts
 ranges
 race, tracks
 refrigerating machinery
 reflectors
 rods
 rings
 rivets
 rods
 rope - step
 rope - cable
 rope - co. 33
 rope - wire
 rounds - steel
 rounds - copper
 rudders & posts
 rulers
 rulers - parallel - 1/2
 sails, paper
 sails
 salometers
 sanitary pumps
 scoops - air
 scoops - galley
 sea connections
 sea valves
 sextants
 shaftings
 shackles
 shapes - steel
 shapes - copper
 shapes - galvanized
 shapes - zinc
 shovels
 signal - distress

H. H. Elliott plan

signal - bells
 signal - atmospheres
 silverware
 sleeves
 sledge hammers
 sockets
 solder
 sounding machine
 sounding devices
 spares (replacements)
 spelter
 spikes
 spoons
 springs
 stay bolts
 stamps
 steering columns
 steam boat netting
 steering gears
 steering wheels
 stencils
 strainers
 studs
 struts
 stuffing boxes
 switchboard
 switches
 supports
 table cloth & napkins
 tags - copper
 tape
 tanks - filter
 tanks - water
 tanks - soda
 tanks - gasoline
 tanks - kerosene
 telephones
 telemeters
 tell tale boards
 thermometers
 towels
 tool boxes
 toilet & equipment
 tools
 tops
 tongs
 trays
 traps

trenails
 trial type
 tubes - condenser
 tubes - diesel
 tubes - copper
 tubes - steel
 tubes - valves
 tuning
 turnbuckles
 tuning
 tubes - no fee
 varnish
 valves - brass
 valves - pressure
 valves - high pressure
 valves - cast iron
 valves - relief
 ventilator
 voltmeters
 washers
 watches
 whistles
 winches
 wirelasses
 wire
 wrenches
 yarn

E. M. Elliott Plan

Based upon a 4000 boat production program cost of 80-foot boat, complete without engines or military equipment, would approximate:

Cost of hull at outfitters plant...	\$ 11,400.00
Administration and management.....	8,400.00
Equipment, less engines and military equipment.....	10,300.00
Contingencies.....	8,500.00
Profit to Outfitters.....	<u>1,500.00</u>
	\$ 28,895.00

Such a boat, carrying a 12 to 15 ton pay load, powered with two 1200 H.P. gasoline engines, could make 45 to 55 land miles per hour (based on a 500-mile cruising radius) and could go to sea and stay there.

Powered with two 1000 H.P. Diesel engines (based on a 2000-mile cruising radius) such a boat could make 37 to 45 land miles per hour.

Powered with three 1000 H.P. gasoline engines (based on a 350-mile cruising radius), such a boat could make 55 to 65 land miles per hour.

Gasoline engines, installed, should not exceed \$5.00 per H.P.

Diesel engines, installed, should not exceed \$7.00 per H.P.

Boat with engines complete:

Hull complete without engines.....	\$ 28,895.00
2400 H.P. gasoline plant.....	<u>12,000.00</u>
	\$ 40,895.00
 Hull complete without engines.....	 \$ 28,895.00
3000 H.P. gasoline plant.....	<u>15,000.00</u>
	\$ 43,895.00

B. M. Elliott Plan

Hull complete without engines....	\$ 25,495.70
2000 H.P. Diesel engines.....	12,000.00
	\$ 37,495.70

These boats to be sturdy and thoroughly seaworthy under all conditions, not to be "yacht" but smooth-less trim. Houses, ray lights and hatches to be designed to take "white or green water" and live, regardless of weather.

Add \$25,000 for military equipment to \$43,295 -- a total of \$68,295 -- the first thousand boats to be built for \$68,295,000. Mass production should materially reduce these costs.

Among other things, these boats, carried on decks of cargo ships, say two to a ship (such ships being equipped with properly designed davits), could very effectively account for themselves.

Boats could be mothered by such cargo ships, could patrol when deemed necessary, and could be taken aboard when expedient.

A convoy of five ships, with ten of such boats on deck or on patrol, could give effective protection to convoy under most sets of conditions.

A convoy of five or more ships, supported by an auxiliary cruiser, carrying guns of sufficient caliber to keep submarines submerged, such a convoy additionally supported by ten of these 60-foot boats, would be comparatively free from submarine and most other attack.

In case of a complete breakdown of one of these small boats, a sister boat could take such disabled boat in tow and make a higher rate of speed with its tow than the fastest cargo ship. Thus the disabled boat could be safely returned to convoy and taken aboard and repaired.

It is, however, not for the writer to digress and suggest uses for such boats. It is for him to find ways and means of producing them. This he can do, and without undue lost motion.

M. M. Elliott Plan

COST OF 60 FOOT OCEAN GOING HULL**MATERIAL COST**

Keel, Head wood, Shaft's logs, Grindice	\$	110.00	
Rails, Frame, etc.		240.00	
Planking		240.00	
Ballast & Lashing		240.00	
Ties		215.00	
Fastenings		175.00	
Paint, Varnish, Lead (Prime)		22.00	1,412.00

LABOR

7000 hours @ .004		4,200.00	
Supervision (\$200 per month, 3 months)		750.00	4,950.00

OVERHEAD

Power & Light		150.00	
Rent - 3 months @ \$400		1200.00	
Utilities		150.00	
Clerical		600.00	
Insurance		575.00	1,475.00

GENERAL

Contingencies (war time)		1,842.00	
Loading		75.00	
Freight		300.00	
Allowed profit based on Labor & Materials - 10%		717.00	2,934.00
			10,874.00

Administration Expense Applicable to Hull			1,512.00
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NET COST OF HULL \$ 11,490.00

H. H. Elliott plan

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE

RECAPITULATION OF ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

SALASADO DIRECTOR

1	Managing Director		\$ 25,000.00
1	Assistant to the Director		5,000.00
4	Assistant Directors	4 @ 97500.	39,000.00
4	Material Research Men	4 @ 6500.	26,000.00
4	Material Priority Men	4 @ 6500.	26,000.00
20	Stenographic Secretaries	20 @ 2000.	40,000.00
12	Stenographers (senior)	12 @ 1600.	19,200.00
6	Typists	6 @ 1440.	8,640.00
6	File Clerks	6 @ 1440.	8,640.00
2	Receptionists	2 @ 1800.	3,600.00
2	Office Boys	2 @ 750.	1,500.00
2	Telephone Operators	2 @ 2000.	4,000.00
1	Micrograph Operator		1,000.00
8	Clerks (men)	8 @ 2400.	19,200.00
			<u>125,240.00</u>

E. M. Elliott plan

TELETYPE

1	Treasurer		\$ 10,000.00
1	Assistant to Treasurer		5,000.00
4	Assistant Treasurers	4 @ \$4,000.	16,000.00
10	Field Pay Masters	10 @ 3200.	32,000.00
10	Assistant Field Pay Masters	10 @ 3000.	30,000.00
10	Field Checkers	10 @ 2400.	24,000.00
6	Stenographic Secretaries	6 @ 2000.	12,000.00
30	Machine Bookkeepers	30 @ 1800.	54,000.00
30	Stenographers (junior)	30 @ 1440.	43,200.00
10	File Clerks	10 @ 1440.	14,400.00
10	Clerks	10 @ 1200.	12,000.00
1	Himeograph Operator		1,200.00
2	Telephone Operators	2 @ 2000.	4,000.00
2	Office Boys	2 @ 750.	1,500.00
157			317,100.00

E. M. Elliott :am

OFFICE MANAGER

1	Office Manager	\$	10,000.00
1	Assistant to Office Manager		5,000.00
2	Assistant Office Managers	11 @ \$4500.	15,000.00
10	District Office Managers	10 @ 6000.	60,000.00
10	Assistant District Office Managers	10 @ 4500.	45,000.00
24	Stenographic Secretaries	24 @ 2000.	48,000.00
40	Stenographers (senior)	40 @ 1800.	72,000.00
40	Stenographers (junior)	40 @ 1400.	56,000.00
50	Machine Bookkeepers	50 @ 1800.	90,000.00
50	File Clerks	50 @ 1400.	70,000.00
2	Mimeograph Operators	2 @ 1200.	2,400.00
11	Comptometer Operators	11 @ 2400.	26,400.00
11	Receptionists	11 @ 1800.	19,800.00
11	Office Boys	11 @ 700.	7,700.00
11	General Clerks	11 @ 1400.	15,400.00
11	Switchboard Operators	11 @ 2000.	22,000.00
11	Teletype Operators	11 @ 1500.	16,500.00
222			523,400.00

H. H. Elliott plan

PERSONNEL REVENUE

1	Personnel Manager		\$ 6,500.00
1	Assistant to Personnel Manager		4,000.00
2	Assistant Personnel Managers	2 @ 10000.	20,000.00
4	Desk Men	4 @ 2500.	10,000.00
4	Stenographic Secretaries	4 @ 2500.	10,000.00
4	Stenographers (senior)	4 @ 1600.	6,400.00
4	File Clerks	4 @ 1400.	5,600.00
1	Switchboard Operator		1,000.00
1	Receptionist		1,000.00
1	Office Boy		<u>700.00</u>
20			\$4,500.00

E. N. Hilliett plan

NAVAL ARCHITECT

1	Naval Architect	1	15,000.00
1	Assistant to Naval Architect		6,500.00
5	Assistant Naval Architects	5 @ \$7500.	37,500.00
10	Group Designers	10 @ 6800.	68,000.00
30	Group Draftsmen	30 @ 3000.	90,000.00
30	Group Checkers	30 @ 3000.	90,000.00
7	Stenographic Secretaries	7 @ 2000.	14,000.00
14	Stenographers (senior)	14 @ 1800.	25,200.00
7	Stenographers (junior)	7 @ 1440.	10,080.00
5	File Clerks	5 @ 1440.	7,200.00
4	Blue Print Men	4 @ 1800.	7,200.00
4	Clerks (men)	4 @ 2000.	8,000.00
2	Hingeograph Operators	2 @ 1800.	3,600.00
1	Switchboard Operator		1,700.00
2	Office Boys	2 @ 700.	1,400.00
<u>1</u>	Field Men	1 @ 2400.	<u>2,400.00</u>
137			543,520.00

R. H. Hlices: plan

BILL OF MATERIALS SUMMARY

1	Manager Bill of Materials		\$ 0,000.00
1	Assistant to Manager Bill of Materials		4,000.00
4	Assistant Manager Bill of Materials	4 @ \$4500.	18,000.00
6	Stenographic Secretaries	6 @ \$2000.	12,000.00
10	Stenographers (senior)	10 @ 1200.	12,000.00
4	Stenographer Operators	4 @ \$400.	1,600.00
10	Stenographers (junior)	10 @ 1400.	14,000.00
4	Minigraph Operators	4 @ 1200.	4,800.00
4	File Clerks	4 @ 1400.	5,600.00
1	Switchboard Operator		1,000.00
1	Office Boy		700.00
48			<u>77,400.00</u>

H. H. Williams plan

**PURCHASING AGENT
&
PRODUCTION MANAGER OF MATERIALS**

1	Purchasing Agent		\$ 10,000.00
1	Assistant to Purchasing Agent		4,500.00
8	Production Assistants	8 @ \$7800.	37,200.00
10	Assistants	10 @ 5800.	58,000.00
20	Fieldmen	20 @ 3000.	60,000.00
20	Inspectors	20 @ 2400.	120,000.00
4	Graphic Control Men	4 @ 2400.	9,600.00
4	Progress Reporters	4 @ 2400.	9,600.00
4	Purchasing Assistants	4 @ 7800.	30,600.00
6	Assistants	6 @ 6800.	41,400.00
12	Stenographic Secretaries	12 @ 3000.	36,000.00
12	Stenographers (senior)	12 @ 1820.	29,160.00
4	File Clerks	4 @ 1440.	5,760.00
1	Comptometer Operator		3,400.00
2	Mimeograph Operators	2 @ 1200.	2,400.00
1	Switchboard Operator		1,600.00
2	Receptionists	2 @ 1800.	3,600.00
2	Office Boys	2 @ 750.	1,500.00
126			<u>457,480.00</u>

E. M. Elliott plan

PRODUCTION MANAGER OF HELL

1	Production Manager		\$ 10,000.00
1	Assistant to Production Manager		6,000.00
8	Assistant Managers	8 @ \$7500.	57,000.00
10	Assistants to Assistants	10 @ 8000.	80,000.00
20	Clerks (men)	20 @ 2400.	48,000.00
1	Chief Inspector		6,000.00
10	Assistants	10 @ 5000.	50,000.00
20	Stenographic Secretaries	20 @ 2000.	40,000.00
20	Stenographers (senior)	20 @ 1800.	36,000.00
10	File Clerks	10 @ 1400.	14,000.00
10	Graphic Control Men	10 @ 2400.	24,000.00
20	Assistants	20 @ 2000.	40,000.00
11	Progress Reporters	11 @ 1800.	19,800.00
20	Stenographers (junior)	20 @ 1400.	28,000.00
10	District Managers	10 @ 7500.	75,000.00
10	District Assistant Managers	10 @ 6000.	60,000.00
20	District Inspectors	20 @ 3000.	60,000.00
20	District Instructors	20 @ 2400.	48,000.00
10	Graphic Control Men	10 @ 2400.	24,000.00
20	Assistants	20 @ 2000.	40,000.00
20	Form Layout Men	20 @ 2000.	40,000.00
20	Traffic Men	20 @ 2000.	40,000.00
20	Stenographic Secretaries	20 @ 2000.	40,000.00
20	Stenographers (senior)	20 @ 1800.	36,000.00
20	Stenographers (junior)	20 @ 1400.	28,000.00
20	File Clerks	20 @ 1400.	28,000.00
12	Minigraph Operators	12 @ 1200.	14,400.00
11	Receptionists	11 @ 1800.	19,800.00
20	Draftsmen	20 @ 3000.	60,000.00
20	Tracers	20 @ 1800.	36,000.00
24	Line Print Men	24 @ 1800.	43,200.00
24	Helpers	24 @ 1800.	43,200.00
20	Clerks	20 @ 2000.	40,000.00
12	Office Boys	12 @ 700.	8,400.00
11	Switchboard Operators	11 @ 1800.	19,800.00
200			1,436,000.00

E. H. Elliott plan

CHIEF PATTERNS MANAGER

1	Manager		0	0,000.00
1	Assistant to Manager			5,000.00
4	Assistants	4 @ \$4000.		16,000.00
1	Production Manager			5,000.00
2	Assistant Production Managers	2 @ 2000.		10,000.00
4	Assistants	4 @ 4200.		16,800.00
1	Engineer (Naval)			5,000.00
4	Designers	4 @ 4200.		16,800.00
8	Draftsmen	8 @ 2000.		16,000.00
2	Tracers	2 @ 1500.		3,000.00
2	Blue Print Men	2 @ 1500.		3,000.00
2	Assistants	2 @ 1500.		3,000.00
10	Divisional Managers	10 @ 5000.		50,000.00
20	Divisional Assistants	20 @ 4000.		80,000.00
50	Instructors	50 @ 2000.		100,000.00
11	Mimeograph Operators	11 @ 1200.		13,200.00
22	Stenographic Secretaries	22 @ 2000.		44,000.00
20	Stenographers (senior)	20 @ 1020.		20,400.00
20	Stenographers (junior)	20 @ 1440.		28,800.00
24	File Clerks	24 @ 1440.		34,560.00
12	Graphic Control Men	12 @ 2400.		28,800.00
11	Switchboard Operators	11 @ 1800.		19,800.00
11	Receptionists	11 @ 1800.		19,800.00
11	Office Boys	11 @ 780.		8,580.00
254				610,540.00

E. H. Elliott plan

CHIEF DISPATCHER

1	Chief Dispatcher		9,000.00
1	Assistant to Chief Dispatcher		4,000.00
5	Assistants	5 @ \$2000.	20,000.00
40	Group Dispatchers	40 @ \$2500.	100,000.00
40	Assistants	40 @ \$3500.	140,000.00
5	Field Men	5 @ \$2000.	10,000.00
1	Traffic Assistant		1,000.00
5	Assistants	5 @ \$2000.	10,000.00
11	Graphic Control Men	11 @ \$2000.	22,000.00
4	Progress Reporters	4 @ \$2000.	8,000.00
4	Inventory Men	4 @ \$2000.	8,000.00
10	Clerks (men)	10 @ \$2000.	20,000.00
7	Stenographic Secretaries	7 @ \$2000.	14,000.00
40	Stenographers (senior)	40 @ \$1600.	64,000.00
40	Stenographers (junior)	40 @ \$1440.	57,600.00
4	Mimeograph Operators	4 @ \$1200.	4,800.00
2	Receptionists	2 @ \$2000.	4,000.00
2	Switchboard Operators	2 @ \$1800.	3,600.00
4	Office Boys	4 @ 750.	3,000.00
			522,000.00

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H. M. Elliott also

INSPECTION OF INTELLIGENCE

1	Chief Mail Inspector		\$ 6,000.00
2	Assistants to Chief Mail Inspector	2 @ \$8000.	16,000.00
2	Assistants	2 @ 4000.	8,000.00
10	Zone Inspection Managers	10 @ 3000.	30,000.00
30	Assistants	30 @ 1000.	30,000.00
3	Stenographic Secretaries	3 @ 3000.	9,000.00
10	Stenographers (senior)	10 @ 1600.	16,000.00
10	Stenographers (junior)	10 @ 1400.	14,000.00
11	Mimeograph Operators	11 @ 1200.	13,200.00
22	File Clerks	22 @ 1440.	31,680.00
1	Receptionists		2,000.00
12	Graphic Control Men	12 @ 2400.	28,800.00
10	Inventory Men	10 @ 3000.	30,000.00
1	Switchboard Operator		1,000.00
<u>12</u>	<u>Office Boys</u>	<u>12 @ 700.</u>	<u>8,400.00</u>
139			204,080.00

E. H. Elliott plan

TRAFFIC MANAGER OF HILLS

1	Traffic Manager of Hills		0	4,000.00
1	Assistant to Traffic Manager of Hills			1,000.00
10	Line Managers	10 @ \$4000.		40,000.00
10	Assistants	10 @ \$500.		5,000.00
10	Loading Managers	10 @ \$3000.		30,000.00
10	Assistants	10 @ \$1000.		10,000.00
10	Treasurers	10 @ \$1000.		10,000.00
12	Stenographic Secretaries	12 @ \$800.		9,600.00
12	Stenographers (senior)	12 @ \$1200.		14,400.00
1	Multigraph Operator			1,000.00
12	Graphic Control Men	12 @ \$4000.		48,000.00
10	Clerks	10 @ \$2000.		20,000.00
1	Switchboard Operator			1,000.00
11	Office Boys	11 @ 750.		8,250.00
111				155,250.00

B. H. Elliott plan

MANAGER OF ACTIVITIES

1	Director of Operations			\$ 10,000.00
1	Assistant to Director of Operations			6,000.00
18	Assistants	18 @	\$750.	13,500.00
10	Zone Directors	10 @	750.	7,500.00
40	Zone Assistants	40 @	500.	20,000.00
20	Dispatchers	20 @	500.	10,000.00
20	Assistants	20 @	500.	10,000.00
20	Traffic Men	20 @	500.	10,000.00
20	Traffic Assistants	20 @	500.	10,000.00
20	Graphic Control Men	20 @	500.	10,000.00
10	Zone Inspectors	10 @	500.	5,000.00
100	Assistants	100 @	500.	50,000.00
1	Chief Engineer			6,000.00
5	Assistants	5 @	500.	2,500.00
10	Draftsmen	10 @	500.	5,000.00
10	Zone Engineers	10 @	500.	5,000.00
20	Zone Assistants	20 @	500.	10,000.00
20	Zone Draftsmen	20 @	500.	10,000.00
25	Blue Print Men	25 @	500.	12,500.00
25	Assistants	25 @	500.	12,500.00
20	Clerks (men)	20 @	500.	10,000.00
20	Progress Reporters	20 @	500.	10,000.00
100	Stenographic Secretaries	100 @	500.	50,000.00
200	Stenographers (senior)	200 @	1.500.	300,000.00
100	Stenographers (junior)	100 @	1.400.	140,000.00
20	File Clerks	20 @	1.400.	28,000.00
24	Receptionists	24 @	500.	12,000.00
24	Switchboard Operators	24 @	1.200.	28,800.00
24	Teletype Operators	24 @	1.200.	28,800.00
24	Office Boys	24 @	750.	18,000.00
1146				\$ 2,250,000.00

H. H. Elliott plan

MANAGER OF GRAPHIC CONTROL

1	Manager of Graphic Control	9	7,000.00
3	Assistant Manager of Graphic Control	1	10,000.00
11	Assistants	11	2,000.00
22	Assistants to Assistants	22	2,000.00
18	Stenographic Secretaries	18	2,000.00
20	Stenographers (senior)	20	1,200.00
20	Stenographers (junior)	20	1,400.00
11	Clerks (Men)	11	2,000.00
3	Draftsmen	3	2,000.00
3	Tracers	3	2,000.00
10	Blue Print Men	10	2,000.00
10	Assistants	10	2,000.00
4	Photostat Men	4	2,000.00
3	Assistants	3	2,000.00
3	Motion Picture Photographers	2	2,000.00
3	Assistants	3	2,000.00
4	Dark Room Men	4	2,000.00
3	Paper Men	3	2,000.00
22	Posters	22	1,000.00
10	Mail Clerks	10	1,000.00
10	Telephone Men	10	2,000.00
5	Telegraph Operators	5	2,000.00
5	Radio Operators	5	2,000.00
5	Teletype Operators	5	2,000.00
5	Switchboard Operators	5	1,000.00
20	File Clerks	20	1,400.00
3	Receptionists	3	2,000.00
10	Office Boys	10	750.00
222			1,100.00
			571,700.00

H. B. Kilgore

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

1	Director of Information		\$ 6,000.00
1	Assistant to the Director of Information		5,000.00
4	Assistants	4 @ \$1000.	10,000.00
4	Stenographic Secretaries	4 @ 1000.	7,000.00
4	Stenographers (senior)	4 @ 1000.	4,000.00
4	Stenographers (junior)	4 @ 1400.	5,600.00
2	File Clerks	2 @ 1400.	2,800.00
1	Matligraph Operator		1,000.00
1	Receptionist		1,000.00
1	Switchboard Operator		1,000.00
2	Office Boys	2 @ 700.	1,400.00
			60,700.00

R. H. Elliott plan

RECAPITULATION

Managing Director	\$ 413,400.00
Treasurer	317,400.00
Office Manager	304,000.00
Personnel Manager	54,140.00
Naval Architect	403,750.00
Bill of Materials Manager	7,400.00
Purchasing Agent	
Production Manager of Materials)	439,000.00
Production Manager of Hulls	1,403,350.00
Chief Pattern Manager	620,140.00
Chief Dispatcher	104,000.00
Inspector of Hulls	370,340.00
Traffic Manager of Hulls	203,540.00
Manager of Outfitters	1,349,140.00
Manager of Graphic Control	573,800.00
Director of Information	17,740.00
	<u>\$ 8,133,170.00</u>

Employees - 3,333	
Office Rent @ \$8.00 per square foot	\$ 2,123,400.00
Furniture & Fixtures	750,000.00
Telephone Equipment	51,000.00
Teletype & Telegraph	73,000.00
Printing & Stationery	110,000.00
Travel Expense	1,500,000.00
Automobile Allowance	330,000.00
Pattern Shop Expense	400,000.00
Outfitters' Advance	1,000,000.00
Contingencies	124,140.00
	<u>\$ 9,407,940.00</u>

FIRST YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION OUTLAY \$ 13,533,110.00

Based on 4,000 boats
Administration cost each \$ 3,660.00

Based on 10,000 boats
Administration cost each \$ 1,633.00

S. M. 44-100 Plan

*Egan, Joe.
A. Bragley, C. C. Lane*

September 17, 1941

Mr. Joseph L. Egan, Vice-President
The Western Union Telegraph Company
60 Hudson Street
New York, New York

Dear Joe:

I have your letter. There is something better I want you to do and, at your convenience, please get hold of me where you will be alone.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
60 HUDSON STREET
NEW YORK

JOSEPH L. EGAN
VICE PRESIDENT

Col. William J. Donovan,
1647 - 30th Street,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill: (Personal)

After writing you yesterday, Mr. Williams advised me confidentially that Lieutenant Commander Bagley was now engaged at the Central Bureau of Cable Registration in New York in copying the cards and making a list of the persons, firms, and corporations who have registered or are addressed on file there. As this work is being done by the Navy people, we shall be unable to furnish a copy of whatever list is being made.

I am passing this on to you for your personal confidential information and shall appreciate it if you will not disclose the source of your information.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Joe

JAN 9 1942

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

11/6

DATE

FROM:

Lt.

TO:

Colonel

SUBJECT:

One of the most important factors in the selection of a site for a new installation is the availability of water. The water supply for the proposed installation is being investigated by the Civil Engineer's Office. It is estimated that the water supply for the proposed installation will be sufficient for the proposed installation.

It is also noted that the water supply for the proposed installation is being investigated by the Civil Engineer's Office. It is estimated that the water supply for the proposed installation will be sufficient for the proposed installation.

The cost of installation and service for the proposed installation for 15, 1941 was \$9.46. The average future monthly charge will be \$6.60.

From: we could find this in our records. Statement for approval f.t.

January 9, 1942

Mrs. William A. Eddy
Bedford Apartment
Hanover, New Hampshire

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

I have your letter of January 7. I received a message from Colonel Eddy several days ago in which he asked me to tell you that he was having difficulty in sending the usual messages to you but to say that he was well and send his love. I regret very much that we were not able to have you join him in North Africa. I have taken the matter with the highest authorities in the Army and have been advised that because of unsettled conditions the Navy could not make any exception to their rule of not admitting members of officers families to join them on foreign stations. I hope that the situation may change and that eventually it will be possible for you to go. I do not know when Colonel Eddy may return, but doubt that it will

-2-

be soon. I will be glad to convey any messages to him
that you may desire to send.

Very sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

C
O
P
Y

Eddy, 1304 1st
Haven, N. Y.

January 7, 1944

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Yesterday I received my first mail in weeks from Mr. Eddy. In his letters he said he had been very busy and would be able to join him in North Africa and that you approved of the plan. I would appreciate very much if you would let me know if you think this is at all possible. Of course I want to go very much, especially if I can be useful to him, but I must also make plans for the family at home.

Do you think there is any chance of Mr. Eddy's return to this country? Perhaps I should not ask that.

My last cable from Mr. Eddy was sent December 1st.

I know that my husband thinks of you as his very good friend and that is why I have written to you.

Most sincerely

(Signed)
MARY G. EDDY

Ledyard Apartment
Hanover, N H

Dear Colonel Donovan,

Yesterday I received my first mail in weeks from Mr. Eddy. In his letter he said he hoped very much I would be able to join him in North Africa and that you approved of the plan. I would appreciate very much if you would let me know if you

2
I think this is at all possible. Of course I want to go very much, especially if I can be useful to him, but I must also make plans for the family at home.

Do you think there is any chance of Mr Eddy's return to this country? Perhaps I should not ask that.

My last cable from Mr Eddy was sent December 19th.

I know that my husband

thinks of you as his very
good friend and that
is why I have written
to you.

Most sincerely

Mary G. Eddy

January 7th

1st reply refers to letter
and No.

FJH/hu

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

3 December 1962

My dear Colonel:

Your request for permission to have Mrs. Eddy join Colonel William A. Eddy, U.S.W.C. (Ret.) at Tangier has been received and carefully considered.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued definite orders that no dependents shall be permitted either to accompany or join officers of the Navy or Marine Corps on foreign stations. This was found to be necessary and the decision has been reached that there will be no exceptions hereafter. It is, therefore, regretted that it will not be practicable to permit Mrs. Eddy to leave the Country to join her husband.

Very sincerely,



Colonel William J. Donovan,
Director, Office of Strategic Services,
25th and E Sts., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

December 1, 1947

Vice Admiral F. J. Horne
Room 2064 Navy Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Admiral Horne:

As you know, Colonel William A. Eddy, U.S.M.C. (Ret.), Naval Attache at Tangier, has been representing OSS at that post for the past eight or nine months. He has had charge of our C.O. activities throughout North Africa. He and Consul General Murphy, operating for us, have done an excellent job in the conventional preliminary to the military occupation. Colonel Eddy has now been placed in charge of all OSS activities in and from North Africa. Upon my recommendation, he has been promoted to Colonel.

When Colonel Eddy was here in August he came to me about the possibility of having Mrs. Eddy join him at some time in the future provided he continued at his post. He has now cabled me stating that he would like to have Mrs. Eddy go to Tangier, where she could act not only as hostess in the formal diplomatic duties but also, because of her knowledge of the Spanish language and the Spanish people, she could be of great assistance in his work.

If you agree that her presence in Tangier would be of help in meeting the special requirements of the present situation, I would appreciate your approval of this arrangement.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Donovan
FROM: David Bruce
SUBJECT:

DATE November 25, 1947

SECRET
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

I talked to Admiral Horne today in regard to Mrs. Eddy's going to Tangier, and he says that a letter should be addressed to him by you stating the reasons for the request for Mrs. Eddy to go to Tangier, and that, if action is taken, it will have to be done by him through the Secretary of the Navy.

Because of certain Navy regulations affecting such request, he is not in a position to state at this time whether or not it can be accomplished.

DB
D.B.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: MR. MURPHY
 FROM: WILLIAM A. KIVETT

DATE: 10/1/51

SUBJECT: REQUEST THAT MRS. POLY ...

I presented this matter to the ... of State for consideration. The ... dictation does not rest with the ... under general directive of ... Navy, this privilege is ... be granted by order of the ... date the State Department knows ... order. As a specific instance ... in-law was not permitted to ... officer, in South America.

WAK
10/1/51

SECRET

Nov 20 1944

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Mr. Kimbel

FROM: Mr. Murphy

I have asked the Colonel to send a letter of 108 from Eddy at Tangier. He expects to see Eddy join him. Colonel Brown would like to have you take it up with the Department and to make any necessary travel arrangements.

25th P.M. 1943
1/20/43

WAR DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK C. W. PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE
333 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

IN REPLY REFER TO:

William J. Donovan, Esq.
25th & E Streets
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan,

I felt particularly fortunate, February night, to have had the opportunity of being at the same table with you.

With reference to the thought which was mentioned in passing about a change in assignment, I suggest that further consideration on any change be suspended. My predecessor, as Chief of the Contract Division, left for an over-seas assignment in August, and there is no one else familiar with the work of this phase of the office. However, I certainly do appreciate and thank you for your suggestion.

With very best regards,

Sincerely,

W. M. Estes
W. M. Estes
Captain, C. S.



December 9, 1941

Mr. H. Wendell Endicott
Shawmutt Bank Building
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Wendell:

Thank you very much for your interesting
note.

I hope when you get a chance / I will let
me see you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

H. WENDELL ENDICOTT
SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING

SECTION: WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: 12/4/41

DEC 4 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Co-ordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill,-

Thank you for your note of December second.

The Fitches joined me the other evening at a little party at my home, and again I enjoyed them very much.

I am very glad I made this second trip to England, where I was able to check on further phases of the home front, and particularly factory defense: with England's assessment of her total War effort through K.P.I.S. (Key Point Intelligence System) on the angle of productive importance and their system of defense through the V.P.A. (Vulnerable Point Advisor).

It was also particularly interesting to me to check on the psychology and morale of England in comparison with what we saw last March.

There was one incident which gave me quite a lot to think over, and certain things of which might interest you. I had the opportunity of having a long talk with a young soldier who was captured in Calais just before the evacuation of Dunkirk, escaped and has been a year and a half in getting back to England. If anybody has any idea in this country that the young German soldiers are treating their prisoners with "kid gloves" or are inviting them to a "cup of tea" they are mightily mistaken.

Will be glad to give you a ring when I am in Washington.

Cordially yours,

Wendell

HWE/H

December 4, 1941

Mr. H. Wendell Endicott
Shawmutt Bank Building
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Wendell:

You are right. You met the victim's
the night you showed the pictures at the
apartment.

I am anxious to hear your report on
Portugal. Be sure to let me know when I come
in.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

H. WENDELL ENDICOTT
SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING

November 21
1941

NOV 24 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Co-ordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill,-

I left Lisbon early Monday morning, and had lunch the next day in New York. Returned here Wednesday, had Thanksgiving with my children, and am now at the office.

I had an exceedingly interesting trip, and had many opportunities to talk with many of my old friends in England.

With the situation as reported in Portugal, I felt it was wise to send all my notes, material, etc., back by diplomatic pouch, which I expect to receive in a few days. It will, of course, take me some time to digest and co-ordinate my material after I get it, but before then and within the next week or ten days I expect to come down to Washington. Would you like to have a chat with me, and could we have breakfast or dinner together? If so, I would call you up on the phone to see if you had any free time.

As always,

Wendell

HWE/H

P.S.- This morning I had a telephone call from Dorothy Fitch. Isn't I meet Dorothy and George Fitch at your apartment the night you gave us that dinner party? I understood they had just been in come to Boston to live. Could you refresh my memory a bit about them?

11/24/41

REWARD

10.10.10

October 31, 1941

My dear Vice-Marshal Edwards:

Thank you very much for your note. It was delightful seeing you. I appreciate your thoughtfulness about the bag but I certainly don't want you to go to any trouble about it.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Air Vice-Marshal H. Edwards
Air Member for Personnel
The Air Council
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada



THE AIR CHIEF

OTTAWA, Ontario,
October 4th, 1944.Dear *Colonel*,

I enjoyed my visit with you very much, and my only regret is that it had to be so short.

However, I had been looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you for a long time, and I am delighted that you were in Washington while I was there and able to spare a few moments from your many tasks.

I have just learned that I am being posted overseas in the very near future, and there is little likelihood of my being able to see you again prior to my departure. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for all that you have done and are doing for us, and of wishing you all the best for the future.

Yours sincerely,

(H. Edwards)
Air Vice-Marshal
Air Member for Personnel

Colonel W. Donovan,
Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lombard,
2 Wall Street,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

P.S.

I will chase your bag
etc.

FEBERSTADT & CO

300 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 10004

WHITEHALL 4 9787

September 20, 1961.

Personal

Col. William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Since seeing you I have been thinking the matter over, vacillating a great deal in my mind as to whether I should or should not tackle the job which you outlined. I appreciate its importance; it's alluring; and it would probably be a thrilling job, but I have concluded that so far as I am concerned, my first reaction was correct - that I am not qualified to tackle it, and I feel its importance justifies the selection of someone that is.

Also, as I told you, some time ago I gave Jim Forrestal sort of a tentative promise which I feel obligated to live up to. He wants me to go down and get busy on the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and I think this is a little bit more up my line.

I expect to be in Washington sometime in the next week or ten days and will take the liberty of dropping in to see you.

As ever,

Sincerely yours,



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NAVAL ATTACHE

Fanglar, Morocco,
October 23, 1944

Colonel William J. Donovan
Director of Strategic Services
2114 and E Streets N W
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Colonel Donovan,

Just a brief note by way of au revoir. As you know, I have followed orders in recent weeks to send all reports to London, which I have done. In turn I have tried to carry out your orders and London's. I expect to be off on a trip to Vichy before the next mail.

Whenever our special cooperative job is over, I hope I may be put on an American OSS basis again. Certain gentlemen in London town have done their worst to thwart our efforts; witness the farce of holding up the Livra-James which already and I requested as a rush job. It was held up six weeks, advised to make a workman, and now comes out by the thousand (after Mack had tried to suppress it altogether). Too late to get more than a thousand or so a week down to Algiers on the weekly plane from Vichy. Higher priority is held by the W/T materials you sent via Ritchie, flares, incendiaries, rods, etc. from Gib for urgent delivery to our people picked to eliminate members of the Armistice Commissions. Furthermore, there is the flitting with the operators behind our backs, promising them the territory we are promising to preserve intact for the French; not to speak of the open boast that THEY will keep Tunis no matter what we promise the French. I have found fine English colleagues, but also some pretty despicable limeys who have not risen above the lowest form of imperialism.

If and when my job here is over, and if you have been satisfied with my service, I should be happy to continue in the Arab world I know so well. All there not be plenty still to do in Arabia, Syria, Iraq, etc.? The American Minister in Cairo, Mr. Kirk, is on record as saying he would like to have me back there as Naval Attache. (See his letter in my service record at Marine Corps Hq.). If you can use me on a SO team, I would ask for team-mates with whom I have established a perfect working basis: Dave Allen, Earl Coon, and Leland Rounds and Springs.

In any case, no matter what happens, I do want you to know that I consider my job for you here to have been the richest experience of my life, and I am grateful beyond words for the confidence you placed in me, and the friendliness you have extended to me. Your OSS men in North Africa have the best morale to be found anywhere, and that is due to the stamp you as leader have given to us all.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Eddy

Please burn

SECRET*2nd. 6 11 71*
*Bullington*C O P Y

May 1st, 1942

Dear Preston,

After discussing our affairs in Lisbon it seemed desirable in view of Solborg remaining here to bring Eddy to London so that we all would be completely informed on North African developments.

Eddy has been here three days and has now returned to Tangiers. He is a temperamental fellow, and as I told you before leaving Washington he has to be handled very tactfully otherwise he is liable to go into a state of extreme depression, which unfortunately occurred here, although, as far as I am concerned, I can see no real reason for this.

Solborg has done a very good job here in arranging for what appears to be an entirely satisfactory list of supplies to go to Gibraltar and the British have been 100 per cent cooperative.

Unfortunately, Eddy left here with the feeling that his visit had been a failure because he was unable to take back to his friends in Africa concrete proposals.

Eddy feels very strongly that there still is a complete misunderstanding in Washington with respect to the

SECRET

integrity of the groups in North Africa who were so well known. You must understand that many of these people were in touch with Bob Murphy for a year or more before they came to me, and Bob was the principal introducer and teacher for them. Knowing Bob as I do, I feel quite certain that he is a man of sound judgment in this game to be played in any serious sense of judgment concerning the integrity and loyalty of the people with whom he is concerned, and so far as that is concerned I feel the same thing about Eddy.

The day before leaving Washington, Dave Bruce, Bill Ailing and I lunched together. I asked Dave, without revealing the reasons, whether he felt that Bob and Eddy could be trusted in their judgment of individuals. He replied unqualifiedly that he was prepared to accept the judgment of these two men above almost anyone else that he knew. I particularly wanted Dave to hear this and after we left I asked Dave if he was quite satisfied and he replied that he was.

I am more than ever convinced that Eddy should be called home for a short conference. You will remember I spoke to you about this and you agreed that it might be arranged. I would appreciate it therefore if you could start the ball rolling in order to do this. If you want me to do anything direct with the Navy Department let me know. Alan Kirk arrived here yesterday and I can fix it up through him from the Navy point of view if you cannot arrange it in Washington. I think Eddy should be called home early in June for two or three weeks visit, and at that time he

SECRET

could very fully and satisfactorily cover all phases of this question, and I am sure that once the Chief of Staff and yourself hear his story the general attitude will be improved.

I am writing you direct on this matter rather than to Colonel Donovan as I understand that the Colonel is again indisposed. Will you please show him this letter.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Wallace H. Phillips

Lieut. Colonel Preston Goodfellow
Office of the Coordinator of Information,
25th & E Streets,
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

(22)

15 November 1949

Colonel William A. Eddy, USMC
Casa de Monaca
La Jolla, California

Dear Colonel Eddy:

Your letter to General Donovan of
November 11, 1949 arrived after the General's
departure for overseas. We are holding it here
until his return.

Very truly yours,

Duncan C. Lee
Captain, AUS

83 Mrs. Eddy sends her love to you.



CASA DE MAÑANA - LA JOLLA - CALIFORNIA

November 11, 1913

Dear General Donovan,
Mrs. Eddy and I are enjoying the sun
and sun and all the creature comforts, thanks
to you. It is hard to realize that the season
has come thus.

We are to lunch at Camp Pendleton
tomorrow with Col. Hand, Commanding the
24th Marines in which our son is an Officer.
We saw Bill for the first time since he was in
Los Angeles last weekend.

I had a good visit at our L.A. office
and am to visit the Marine Section of OSS
with Major Jones next week.

The above is our address until Nov. 20.
We are due to reach Washington on or about
December 1.

Yours truly,
Bill Eddy

Hanover,
New Hampshire
October 1, 1945

Dear General Donovan,

I am taking the liberty of writing to you about a purely personal matter in the Eddy family.

Our son Bill, a 1st Lieutenant in the Marines stationed at Camp Pendleton, California, writes that on October 14th he is to be given two or three days leave. After that I feel pretty sure that the 24th Marines are being sent to the South Pacific. I wonder if you could let me know if there is a possibility of my husband's return from North Africa in time for us to go to California to see our son?

I will understand perfectly if it is not possible to give me an answer to this question.

Most sincerely

Mary G. Eddy

Mrs. Eddy
D

Haverhill

New Hampshire

Dear General Donovan,

I am taking the liberty
 of writing to you about a purely
 personal matter in the Eddy family.
 Our son Bill, a 1st Lt in the
 Marines stationed at Camp
 Pendleton, California, writes that
 on Oct 14th he is to be given two
 or three days leave after that I
 feel pretty sure that the 24th
 Marines are being sent to the
 South Pacific. I wonder if you
 could let me know if there is

2.
a possibility of my husband's
return from North Africa in
time for us to go to California
to see our son?

I will understand perfectly if
it is not possible to give me an
answer to this question.

Most sincerely

Mary G. Eddy

October third.

18 October 1943

Mrs. William A. Eddy
Hanover, New Hampshire

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

I have cabled Bill, and he will arrive here about the first of November. We are having \$1500 deposited in his bank.

If you wish to leave for the coast at once, please let me know if there is anything I can do.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

10/21/41
New Hampshire

Dear General Donovan,

This is to acknowledge the \$1500 which
were deposited in our bank.

Young Bill is to be in California till
November 1st, and I am hoping it will still be
possible for us to go out to see him - after his
father arrives.

Unless there is another delay, I'll be
coming to Washington the 27th. Thank you for
keeping me informed.

Most sincerely
a/ Mary G. Eddy

Oct. 21st

Honorable
New Hampshire

Dear General Donovan,

This is to acknowledge
the \$1,500 which were deposited
in our bank.

Young Bill is to be in
California till November 1st, and
I am hoping it will still be
possible for us to go out to see
him - after his father arrives.

Unless there is another delay,
I'll be coming to Washington
the 29th. Thank you for keeping
me informed.

Most Sincerely

Mary G. Eddy

Oct 21st

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

SECRET

TO: General Donovan

FROM: Major Doering

SUBJECT: Attached Memo from Col. Huntington

DATE: 7 June, 1963

I don't feel qualified to give an intelligent opinion because so much depends on the situation confronting Colonel Eddy in the theatre, with which I am not familiar. I do believe the attached is somewhat confused, and in places contradictory.

There are only two ways to handle this as I see it; (1) to get first hand information on the ground by going out there or (2) write Colonel Eddy and call his attention to what seems from here the possibility for greatly expanded use of SO & OV activities.

I greatly doubt that Colonel Eddy is emphasizing the SI side for any reason other than reasons he considers very practical at the moment.

O. C. D. Jr.

Mr. Quinn
your view

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON D.C. *A 14 June*

SECRET

Plan-Ten

Subject: North African Situation - *14 June*
Personnel - Absence of *14 June*
To : General Donovan

1. I have been disturbed by a number of cables received from Bill lately, all of which reflect a certain mental approach to certain of our problems. I have referred to this in my letter of yesterday and in my report of my last trip to the European Theater. The following are involved:

- a. An unwillingness to consider the possibility of SO work in the Mediterranean Islands, the Balkans and on the Continent.
- b. An abandonment of efforts to...

Note: This, in Bill's view, is a direct result of a distaste for planning, and the results are a direct result of the fact that Artur is no longer a (we) has been willing to deliver all of our (we) British.

- a. An unwillingness to sell the Theatre Command (an easy job, if it ever is sold).

2. Bill has a purely individualistic approach to planning problems. His is a mind which toys with...

As I have pointed out already, the area of activity of the organization is wholly fallacious in the present place, the number of recruits within the organizational Area is definitely limited. The ultimate objective of the organization, which is to recruit more recruits within the organizational Area, is to achieve its ultimate objective of creating a large number of Staff, is aid to military action.

SECRET

In preparing the way for this attack we are, of course, to build Primary Organizations, those of transportation and to make contacts with any other part of our activity our primary or secondary activity, seek out and transmit information of all kinds which is useful not only to OSS, but to other departments of the Government and to other Departments of the Government. Our primary organizations must, however, be thoroughly trained in military action, but on the action side so that they can be used in carrying out military programs, whether these be in the form of sabotage or organized plans of action in the form of combat teams (our Operational Groups) participate.

The building of this primary organization should be a joint enterprise in which everybody in OSS is working since only an extensive and thoroughly integrated network of this type will be able to produce results when day arrives.

The attitude in North Africa is, I think, totally wrong. We have been training and so on to the military agents (furnished practically entirely by the French in the and really controlled by them) who have had only a smattering of instruction on the intelligence side and little or none on the military side. The irony of all this is that the better number of these agents have been recruited and trained by personnel which was -- if Branch fiction is to be preserved -- out to do SO work. If I am right, and I hope I am not, we have wasted an immeasurable amount of time and effort.

SECRET

And is it not plain that in London we began to impress on our British friends that we are willing to collaborate in the fight against the Axis. We understood that we are to have some kind of a liaison with the OSS to see why the OSS should constitute a force for the building and servicing a way for the British and American representatives in London and in a number of other cities. It is, but firmly, our British friends are not willing to be persuaded to permit us to build a liaison force of our own. So far as I am concerned, all I want is a force where can be called an organization. I am not interested in only one thing so far as I am concerned. Building an OSS organization which will be able to "live on goods" when the day for action arrives.

5. So far as Operational Groups are concerned, the employment being part and parcel of the Operational Groups that no attempt has been made to call the Operational Groups Command to their possibilities. The Operational Groups (Sterling's battalion) is a mobile patrol unit in the Operational Groups. They have no special function and they have the ability to "live on the country" to live on the country. Whitely (Deputy Chief of Staff AM) understood the purposes of our Operational Groups and called for a report 10 days ago. I just can't believe that a report of this kind would not lead to a demand for the Operational Groups to be ready to leave June 10th.

SECRET

6. Attached hereto is a copy of the correspondence with India re with reference to the

7. I am making no claim that we are sure but that the situation differs from (b) the pressure of day to day affairs (the planning. I wonder, however, if the staff in London as well) should not be looking a little more carefully the real situation. Our bomber and military on and they look to be in preparation.

E. A. T.

Henry A. Tamm, Jr.
Director, A-2

SECRET

NORTH AFRICA

8/28/43

OPERATIONAL GROUPS

1. #07. April 3, 1943. From Eddy to Donovan.

Please discuss **** plans for the formation of an Italian Battalion headed by someone like Panstardi which the (Theatre) Command is inclined to believe would be of military use ****. This proposal, which we feel has great military and Psychological possibilities can best be put into operation by Americans ***. A decision must be arrived at promptly ****.

2. #21. April 9, 1943. From Eddy to Donovan.

** The Theatre Command Planning Group makes the following reports:

2. It is their desire that the Italians you have recruited be sent here as soon as possible to serve in small groups under regular Army Officers and with the front line troops **.

3. #35. April 13, 1943. From Eddy to Huntington.

In regard to your Operational Units, the Theatre Planning Board is glad to learn of their formation and is of the opinion that *** they should be useful in future operations ****.

**** The Theatre Command does desire to use the 50 or more Italians *** already recruited by OSS as experts and guides to accompany the special fighting units on the next operation and urges the greatest speed in sending them immediately. There are no Italian bodies available through SOE. ****

4. #53. April 22, 1943. From Eddy to Huntington.

The Italian ON Units which you are assembling, according to the Theatre Command, should prove useful **** in the latter stages

SECRET

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NORTH AFRICA
OPERATIONAL GROUPS

of the Campaign ****. I am constantly being asked by the Theatre Command when to expect the 50 or more Italians needed in the first operations as guides and SO experts. They should be sent at the earliest possible time ***. Along with each 10 or 15 men send one officer as Company Officer prepared to accompany the men on operations ***. Please advise.

b. #140. May 14, 1943. From Eddy to Huntington.

a. Referring to #170 from Shapiro in which it was asked:

1. Whether Italian speaking paratroopers can be used.
2. 200 Italian speaking officers and soldiers of U.S. Army now in Operational Groups are wanted; and
3. How many SO agents (in addition to Earl Group) are required and whether transportation priority is obtainable.

b. Eddy replied (#140):

The answer to your paragraph 1 is Yes ***. Any dialect and region will be useful ***. The Operational Nuclei mentioned in your 2nd paragraph will probably be needed in the late summer or early fall ***. In regard to your 3rd paragraph it is impossible to set a limit on the number of Italian agents that can be used. We can use an indefinite number of qualified agents later in addition to the 80 that have been requested for the coming operations.

c. #188. May 25, 1943. From Eddy to Huntington.

a. This cable was in response to a letter dated April 27, 1943, from Huntington to Eddy which letter outlined among other things:

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NORTH AFRICAOPERATIONAL GROUPS

1. A proposal covering SO specialists for Italy including an officer and 13 men from our Operational Groups with knowledge of Sicily.

Note (1) There are actually more than 14 on hand and in the letter another possible 14 were mentioned.

2. Facts concerning an Italian recruiting group (an officer and 4 Italians) referred to as the "Orion" group.
3. A suggestion with respect to Continentals (French) SO groups which have been recruited and are, in part, already in training.

- b. The cabled reply was somewhat inconclusive as indicated by the following excerpts.

1. "With regard to the 3rd paragraph of your letter (50 SO Experts and 14 members of Operational Groups) request that you send 50 experts and the 14. With reference to your 4th paragraph: Request that the Orion Group be sent. Authorization was accorded weeks ago by the Theatre Command for priority passage for Italians which were recruited by OSS and this is all you need. *** It is essential that our promises to AFHQ with reference to Italian bodies be fulfilled ***."

Note: Since the original 14 Operational Group members were indicated as being included in the 50 SO specialists the 14 mentioned in cable 188 are probably additional - making 28 Operational Group members altogether. See Cable #63, April 22, 1943, Eddy to Huntington. See also #84 of April 19, 1943 from Huntington to Eddy and #120 (from Brennan to Eddy which

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NORTH AFRICA
OPERATIONAL GROUPS

stated that the SO SO specialists were his men) and #122 from Shapiro to Eddy, both of April 28, 1944.

2. "We completely understand the purpose of the Operational Nuclei *** but wish to reiterate that the Theatre Command have already chosen Eighth Army Guerrillas (Sherling's organization) to be parachuted on D Day and cannot use our men in the forthcoming operation ***. In subsequent operations your groups would be most welcome."

c. It should be noted that no reference is made in the cable #122 to that part of the letter dealing with Continental (French) Groups although the letter asked for specific information.

Note: (1) This same unwillingness to give effect to future planning seems to be chronic with OSS in North Africa.

See cable #19, April 8, 1944 from Roseborough to Meyer.

Note: (2) OSS in North Africa is also, quite clearly, abandoning any effort to lay the foundation for SO work on the Continent as evidenced by the cable last mentioned. In this cable Roseborough indicates that France as well as Morocco is being left entirely to SOG and excludes all possibility of working into the Iberian Peninsula. On the other hand we are putting OSS operatives into these places and SO has helped materially in making this possible - in fact SO personnel has actually done the job. If our OSS operatives are being trained in both SI and SO they can be designated SI without objection. If, on the other hand, we are pursuing

SECRET

a policy of building an intelligence organization alone. Then
are we not losing sight of the ultimate and principal objective
of OSS?

SECRET**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

June 4, 1943

Subject: North African Theatre - SO Operations within the
Theatre - Planning - Use of SO Personnel - Letter
of May 8th, 1943 from Colonel Eddy to General Donovan.

To: General Donovan

1. The letter of May 8th from Bill Eddy was both reassuring and disturbing.

2. Although Colonel Eddy states that "Station B, our SO Training School, is training Frenchmen and Italians for various assignments", I have a distinct feeling, nevertheless, that no SO work on the Continent is being done or prepared in North Africa. This feeling is based on two things:

a. All SO personnel sent out to Colonel Eddy to prepare for and carry on SO operations is apparently engaged on other jobs principally those relating to administration. This applies to Potter, Pflieger, Lawrence, Leger, Crosby, Harris and Horrigan. The cases of Crosby, Harris and Horrigan are not so serious, because they are engaged in training. On the other hand, they are largely training SI agents for which they are not really qualified and I doubt seriously that much of their time has been occupied with the training of SO personnel.

b. Captain Van der Stricht reports:

(1) That Arthur Roseborough has stated that he has no interest whatsoever in SO work and that he will not occupy himself with any part of it, and

(2) Major Dodds Parker, British SOE Chief in Algiers, has sent word to London that SO work in North Africa has been abandoned. He and his London associates are so disturbed about the situation that they have asked that either Captain Van der Stricht or Captain Canfield be sent to North Africa with a view to reviving SO work.

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3. I appreciate that Bill Eddy has had a job of organization on his hands and has been compelled to use personnel to do work for which they were not originally intended. On the other hand, Potter, Lawrence, Horrigan, Leger and others were especially trained for SO operational jobs. Major Pfeleger is well qualified as an expert who could handle SO affairs in France. He is in fact exceptionally well qualified for this task. He is, however, now acting as Supply Officer for the Mission.

4. I believe in the theory that the Chief of OSS Mission in the field should employ personnel where he thinks it most useful. I have never seen such a waste of personnel, however, as is evidenced by the disposition of that which is now in North Africa, and I find it phenomenal that all purely administrative positions such as those of Personnel Officer, Supply Officer, Adjutant, Training, etc. are being filled by SO personnel while not a single one of these jobs has been assigned to the SI representatives in the field.

5. If Bill intends that his entire personnel shall first busy itself with the building of primary organizations and will then, in entirety, turn its attention to SO work, then I can understand the existing arrangement. I am afraid, however, from the reports we have received that this is not the considered program.

6. The first full paragraph on page 2 of Colonel Eddy's letter gives ground for some encouragement. It would look as if the Mission were beginning to think a bit about France and Corsica, although the hour for this is late. I assume that paragraph b, which refers to Operational Nuclei, relates to the prior reference to Operational Nuclei for Corsica and France, which presumably is to be brigaded with the Corps Franc or Foreign Legion. I am left somewhat in doubt, however, whether Bill means the French are to furnish their own Nuclei or are looking to us to furnish some of our French speaking Operational Groups which will be brigaded with French Units.

7. I would like to send, or ask Commander Halliwell to send, a letter substantially similar to the draft of proposed letter attached hereto in order to clarify some points concerning which I am still in doubt.

8. This memorandum supplements my recent memorandum to you under date of May 28th.

Eddy
 Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
 Colonel, AUS

SECRET

June 3, 1943

Colonel William A. Eddy
Algiers

Dear Bill:

I have just looked at your letter of May 6th 1943 to the General, from which it is obvious that you have moved a long way forward since I last saw you a few months ago.

There are one or two questions relating to the letter which I would like to ask and concerning which perhaps you can cable supplemental information.

The first question is that I think we understand here your requirements with respect to Italian Groups. We are working closely with Jerry Shapiro and will furnish him and you - we hope without interruption - from now on with ample well trained individuals and Groups, both for SO work and as members of Operational Groups. These individuals and Groups will be available for shipment continuously depending on our ability to get transportation. There are Sicilian individual operatives for SO work and Sicilian speaking Operational Groups. The first contingent of the latter can leave at any time after the 21st of this month. They have been thoroughly trained with the exception of parachute work and, if this instruction could be given them, they would, I feel sure, be qualified for immediate work in Sicily, or for that matter, on the mainland. We have done all we can in recruiting, organizing and training them and it is now simply a question of transportation. They are completely officered and can be sent to you in Units of almost any size you desire within reason.

My second question relates to future planning. I gather that you are now thinking, in restricted terms, of Corsica and France. In this connection we have recruited a goodly number of French speaking officers and some enlisted men for our French speaking Operational Groups. We have also recruited and have in training, as I outlined in my letter to you of April 27th, several Groups of SO operatives. Since I have had no reply to my letter of April 27th by cable or otherwise insofar as that letter

SECRET

mentions these SO French speaking Groups. I assume you have no interest in North Africa for SO operatives. I believe, however, that the SO contingents (Saturn, Mars and some Officer Observers) will be acceptable to SO and SOE in London, and Captain Van der Stricht, who is now here, is examining these individuals with a view to determining their usefulness. My impression is that they will be excellent for primary organization work and future SO work on the Continent.

In connection with the foregoing, both Dave Halliwell (who has succeeded me as Chief of SO) and I have been somewhat disturbed by reports we have received (which I must say were very indirect) that SO work in North Africa had been entirely abandoned, except for some minor preparations for work in Italy and the Italian Islands. We understand that there are no SO Groups in Corsica and that OSS men there and in France have received only SI training and that Arthur Roseborough has taken the position that all SO work onto the Continent should be left to the British.

I am disinclined to believe these rumors since, knowing you, I am sure no such program would be countenanced by you. On the other hand, as I look at the lists of personnel and their employment, which were attached to your letter, I find that, with the exception of the two or three members of SO personnel who were sent to you and who are now engaged in training, every other member of the SO Branch is employed as a Personnel Officer, Supply Officer, Adjutant, etc., whereas every SI representative has been left entirely free to carry on the work for which he was trained.

Perhaps the theory behind all this is that everybody will first "turn to" with a view to building an OSS organization in the field, i.e. a primary organization, (which is both SI and SO trained), and that as the day for action approaches, everyone will then give their attention to SO work. If this is so, then the temporary placement of SO personnel to fill emergency positions is perfectly understandable. On the other hand, even though SO work becomes most important at the later stages of a given campaign, it is essential to plan and prepare for this work in advance. I cannot get too excited about the situation, because I have a feeling that you and I think more or less alike on the necessity for building OSS organizations and carrying on OSS work rather than for promoting competition between Branches. Furthermore, I assume, now that some "housekeeping" personnel has been sent to North Africa, those officers who have had training in the operational end of OSS work will naturally be diverted to the tasks for which they were intended.

SECRET

-3-

We are carrying on a tremendous recruiting program and trying to anticipate not only your needs, but the needs of the other Theatres. This is not too easy a job, and it is why, from time to time, we are compelled to ask of you and other TSB Chiefs a lot of information (especially with respect to future operations; much of which may seem to you entirely unnecessary. So that you may have an idea of what we actually are doing, I am asking Commander Halliwell to enclose with this letter a resume showing:

- a. 30 personnel now in hand which may be usable in your Theatre, and
- b. Projected programs of recruitment and operations which may be of interest to you.

To the information which Commander Halliwell will give you should be added that respecting Operational Groups which is contained in the attached memorandum.

Please remember me to all the boys and my very best to your good self.

Faithfully yours,

Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
Colonel, AUS

SECRET

SUBJECT: Operational Groups, OSS - Information for Colonel William A. Eddy respecting Groups which may be of use in the North African Theatre.

1. Organization of Operational Groups, OSS.

a. The Groups are to be recruited, organized and trained under the direction of Lt. Colonel Kennerick, who is a regular Army Officer and graduate of the U.S. Military Academy.

b. Groups which operate in any given Theatre will, for purposes of organization and command, be under the control of an Area Commander, who will be of the grade of Lt. Colonel. All Operational Groups will, however, be under the direction, for purposes of operation, of the Operations Officer of the OSS Mission in the Theatre.

c. The composition of a Group is as follows: a Group is composed of four Squads and two Sections and is commanded by a Captain. The Group, as such, consists of four officers and 30 enlisted men. Each Section consisting of two Squads is commanded by a Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Line Sergeant, who acts as second in command. Each Squad consists of four Corporals, one Sergeant and a Radio Operator. As seen from the foregoing (because of the availability of a first and second in command with each Section) the Squads can be broken down into very small Units of two Corporals and a Sergeant (or a Lieutenant), or two Corporals, a Radio Operator and a Sergeant (or a Lieutenant).

d. All members of the Operational Groups have been selected and trained with the idea that they will not only be a well organized and cohesive combat team (whether employed as a Group, Section or Squad), but also with the view in mind that each member of the Group must be able to instruct in weapons, demolition, fieldcraft, etc., in all of which the members of the Groups have had intensive training from the Army and in our own SO Schools.

Note: The first Groups have been trained in our SO Schools and at Fort Benning. Fort Benning is supplying us with a considerable quantity of Training Officers, however, and hereafter, in order to save time and travel, practically all training will be done in our own OSS Areas.

SECRET

2. Members of Operational Groups approximately ready for shipment.

a. On and after the 1st of June we will be able to ship an aggregate of approximately 40 enlisted men and six Officers who speak the Sicilian dialect. These officers and men have had complete training as indicated above, with the exception of parachute work which they must get in the Theatre. They are particularly well versed in operations and a considerable portion of their work has been under fire.

b. At the same time or at a later date 3 full Groups of Officers and enlisted men who speak Italian. These have all had the same training as that indicated for the Sicilians.

c. On or about August 1st two French speaking Groups which are now in the process of being recruited.

Note 1 - We have some splendid French speaking Officers already recruited in fairly large numbers. They are intended to be used with additional French speaking Groups which will be recruited later on for work from ETO. Some of these Officers and/or additional French speaking Operational Groups can be diverted to AFHQ, if Colonel Eddy so desires.

Note 2 - The foregoing is in addition to Officer Observers (Officers bi-lingual in French and English and who could pass as natives) and SO Operatives and Operational Groups covered in the memorandum of Commander Halliwell.

Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
Colonel, AUS
Commanding

Date 11 JulyTel MR. MULHONEY

Is there any information here
which should be brought to the
attention of any of the Deputy
Directors or Branch Heads. or has
NATO already done this?

Major:

Nath has done it.

Ans

noted egg

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

7 July 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Major O. G. Sterling
FROM: North African Theater Officer

Attached is Colonel Gaby's letter to General Eisenhower dated May 6. All of the information given in the letter has been checked against our records and has proved to be very helpful in updating our records up to date.

I am herewith returning the letter to General Eisenhower's file.

Amc
Colonel Gaby
Captain US

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Office of Strategic Services,
 Allied Forces Headquarters,
 Algiers, Algeria.

May 30, 1941.

General William J. Donovan,
 Director of Strategic Services,
 24th & E. Street, N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear General Donovan,

We hope very soon to be able to report on the activities out here every fortnight as recently requested by cable. With the arrival of clerical help now on the way we should be able to carry out your request. In the meantime it has been all that we could do to pass traffic to G-3 and to the Joint Intelligence Committee for them to reproduce and distribute. Furthermore the daily problems of assignments of personnel and instruction of agents have had such a rapid turnover that news would be quite out of date except as it goes to you by telegram.

We have shaken down now into a provisional organization suggested by the enclosed personnel sheets, which will give you an idea of the distribution as well as the activities of your O.S.S. representatives in this area. The Headquarters list speaks for itself in suggesting the responsibilities of each person represented. Station "A" under Major Rucker, was, jointly with 301 parachute instructors, trained over a hundred parachutists some of whom did notable work behind enemy lines in Tunisia. Station "B", our S.O. training school, is training Frenchmen and Italians for various assignments, S.I. as well as S.O. The Earl Group is there and now awaits equipment, including Italian papers, identity cards and civilian clothing, problems on which Scarpolino and McAdoo are working. This station needs badly a basic store of S.O. materials to be used in operations. Crosby arranged for such a shipment before he left, and I believe it went down with the sten guns on the ill-fated ship. We hope a store of explosives and weapons may come soon to prevent the necessity of our begging these materials from S.O.E. Station "C", as you know from reports by Major Huot, handles all our clandestine W/T traffic, the extension of which is limited only by our lack of W/T field sets which I hope may come in quantity at the earliest possible moment. Stations "D" and "E" are hidden locations where field operators are trained, as well as more confidential S.I. agents.

With the two parties, Major Williams and 11 enlisted men, and five officers with 50 enlisted men, authorized and on the way we shall have made a very good beginning towards the establishment of an air force in North Africa. The priority now is rather for Italian speaking personnel, and somewhat later, operational nuclei of Italian military personnel in charge. We cannot hope to recruit large numbers of men. Scamporino is finding quite a few good Italians but the supply is strictly limited. Operational nuclei for Italian and French will quite properly operate as a part of the French Army, or at least a French Foreign Legion or Corps Franc. We can have released to us individuals mobilisable by the French when they are already fitted for a special B.I. job, but we shall need to be able to recruit large numbers of mobilisable Frenchmen for B.I. work, and are therefore dependent upon Washington to provide us with -

(A) Italian speaking nuclei, of whom we can use an indefinite number providing they come in small groups so that we can handle them in our training camp, and providing they are accompanied by French officers who will go through with them into the operation itself. We are expecting a series of campaigns in Italian territory, so that these operatives should be recruited and sent continuously for the next few months.

(B) Operational nuclei now being organized by Colonel Huntington.

In general, I have only one other recommendation to make in this letter, that equipment sent to us be always the property of the mission and not individual property. It was inevitable that at first bedding rolls or station wagons should be assigned to those pioneers who came out to start our work, for the use of their detachments. In the future however, with the changing tasks assigned to us by the Theatre Command, and with the shifting of personnel from their original expectations to a new assignment, it will be necessary for our supply officer to control all O.S. property so that it may be used where needed most. An example of this is the case of Donald Downes who came out originally with a group specialised for Spanish intelligence. He is now requested by London to develop counter-intelligence generally, with a further hint that he may soon go to the Middle East. In a case like this it is quite impractical for the eight men he recruited to continue to consider themselves and their equipment as the exclusive property of Mr. Downes. The men have to be assigned to stations and to station commanders where their services are most needed.

Joe Reichle has just received his Naval commission and news of his promotion. We are all very glad for his sake.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mighty good to have Don King

Bill Eddy

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PERSONNEL LIST AS OF MAY 1961

1. HEADQUARTERS.

✓Colonel W. A. Eddy, USMC.	Commanding Officer
✓Lt.Col. David W. King, AUS.	Operations Officer
✓Lt.Cdr. Warwick Potter, USNR.	Personnel Planning
✓Major John O. Weaver, GSC.	Communications Officer
✓Major Robert P. Pfeiffer, AUS.	Supply Officer
✓Capt. James F. Lawrence, NMN.	Adjutant
✓1st Lt. Henry Lager, WMB.	Issuing Air Force Route 47
✓Lieut. Joseph Ritchie, JUN.	Assistant - awaiting transfer
✓1st Lt. Georges Le Nen (Fr.Army)	Civilian base and relief
✓2nd Lt. Jacques Michel (Fr.Army)	Civilian base
✓Ens. Everett Holt, USNR.	Chief of Base Team
✓C.P.O. Alphe Broussard, USNR	Code clerk
✓Y3C. Fred W. Peters, USNR	Code clerk
✓2nd Lt. Malcolm W. Callanan	Code clerk
✓2nd Lt. Adam P. Lovengood	Communications training
✓S/Sgt. Louis D. Davis	Rations and Supplies
✓Sgt. Stephen Dyzek	Supply & Transportation support
✓T/S Fred L. Helm	Communications training
✓T/S Clayton O. Masterson	Communications training
✓Tech.Sgt. Joseph L. Palosky	Chief clerk
✓Cpl. John J. Duggan	Courier
✓Pvt. Harry F. Bailey	Rations and Supplies

Civilians:

✓Lt.Col. W. A. Roseborough	Executive Officer
✓Mr. Donald C. Downes	Head Spanish Section
✓Mr. Vincent Scamporino	Head Italian Section
✓Mr. Henry Hyde	Head French Section
✓Mr. Dale McAdoo	Assistant Italian Section
✓Mr. Gerhard Van Arkel	Head Functional Unit
✓Mr. Aubrey W. Nelson	Cable Desk and office manager
✓Miss Sheila J. Clark	Assistant
✓Miss Dorothy Taylor	U.S.S. Secretary
✓Mr. De Witt Clinton	Assistant French Section
✓Mr. John H. Boyd, Vice Consul	
Where? ✓Mr. L. Pittman Springs, Vice Consul	

* on temporary duty

1. STATION "A" - PARADISE TRAINING

2. STATION "A" - PARADISE TRAINING

✓ Major Lucius O. Rucker Jr., Dtd.	Commanding Officer
✓ Capt. Harold L. Rommiller, WO.	Adjutant Officer
✓ Tech.Sgt. Accelerator L. Clark	Parade Master
✓ S/Sgt. John H. Seebies	"
✓ Sgt. Edward A. Smith	"
✓ Sgt. John B. Naples	"
✓ Sgt. Guy L. Hiestand	"
✓ Sgt. James R. Kelly	"
✓ Cpl. Carl W. Hurley	"
✓ PFC. Julius LeBlanc	"
✓ Pvt. Richard P. Hendricks	"
✓ Pvt. Augustine M. DiGiovanni	"

Note: S/Sgt. Davis and Cpl. Bailey are normally assigned to this station, and are being borrowed by headquarters only temporarily.

LIST OF PERSONNEL

B. STATION "B" - S.O. - 1st. PLAIN.

✓ 1st Lieut. Richard Greehy, USA	Officer Commanding
✓ Capt. Sebastian J. Padanil, USAF.	Instructor - Operations
✓ Capt. Frank J. Turatto	Instructor - Operations
✓ 1st Lieut. Elmer Harris, USAF.	Instructor
✓ Lieut.(JG) William J. Harrison, USAF.	Instructor
✓ 2nd Lieut. Charles H. Paquet	Operations
✓ Tech.Sgt. Vincent Losowski	Instructor
✓ Tech.Sgt. Irving Goff	Instructor
✓ Pvt. John Dallato	Student
✓ Pvt. Nato de Angeles	"
✓ Pvt. Giovanni de Montis	"
✓ Pvt. Luigi de Maggio	"
✓ Pvt. Louis F. Fiorella	"
✓ Pvt. Vincent Pavia	"
✓ Pvt. Peppino Pulso	"
✓ Pvt. Louis Salarno	"
✓ Pvt. Louis S. Timpanaro	"

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LIST OF C.S.S. PERSONNEL (cont'd)4. STATION "C" - RADIO STATION

✓ 1st Lieut. Henry E.J. Smith

Commanding Officer and
Communications Engineer
Operator

✓ Cpl. Frank J. O'Brien

✓ T/5 Charles H. Groff

✓ T/5 Clayton L. Shirley Jr.

✓ T/5 Oscar M. Garcia

✓ T/5 Will S. Talbot

✓ T/5 Austin W. Thompson

✓ T/5 Buck M. Williford

May 1944, 1945

LIST OF O.I.S. PERSONNEL (CONT'D)

D. STATION "D" - SPANARDS

/Cpl. Richard C. Stokier
/Cpl. Pro R. Barry
/Cpl. Frank G. Test

Commanding

G. STATION "E" - RADIO TRAINING

/Tech.Sgt. Michael A. Jimenez
/Tech.Sgt. Manuel J. Jimenez

Re: I. G. FARBER

I.

I. G. Farben - "INTERKONTINENTALFARBEFABRIK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT", with its capital of RM 300,000,000 or \$360,000,000, is the largest German company and with its undeclared assets probably the largest company in the world. It was formed in 1925 as a combination of the 6 largest German Chemical Companies, and holds a monopolistic position not only in Germany, but by Cartel Agreements with Swiss, French and Italian chemical industry, in the whole of Europe. It is continually extending its sphere in Europe by taking over the control of the chemical industries of the German occupied territories.

The basis of I. G. Farben's business is the production of dyes. During the first World War it made the important addition of synthetic nitrogen. Between the world wars, it extended its foreign organization, first of all in the U.S.A., Latin America and the Far East, principally by the monopolistic tactics of trying to throw its competitors in other countries out of business or to subject them to its own control. The chemical industry in the U. S. A. has felt this principally in Latin America and the Far East.

Under the Hitler System, I. G. Farben has also become the center of production of chemical warfare: explosives, poison gas, and last but not by no means least, synthetics (gasoline, rubber, fibers and plastics).

II

During the first World War, the predecessors of I. G. Farben, first of all the Bayer Company, had a nearly controlling position in the U.S.A. as to dyes, many chemicals and some important pharmaceuticals, such as Salvarsan. All this business was confiscated in

2.

1917. However, not long after the end of the war, the predecessors of I. G. Farben had regained a large part of their former position, principally by using its influence in the sphere of patents. At present, I. G. Farben's dye, chemical and photographic business is concentrated in General Aniline & Film Corporation. I. G. Farben controls this company, in spite of all assurances to the contrary, through a Swiss dummy, I. G. Chemie, and through its strong personal connections with the Management and Board of this company. Mr. D. A. Schmitz, up to a short time ago President, is a brother of Hermann Schmitz, the omnipotent President of I. G. Farben. Wilhelm von Rath, next man to D. A. Schmitz, is a son of the former Vice-chairman of I. G. Farben. His father died in 1940, and his son inherited one of the larger shareholdings in the German parent company. Most of the officers and Directors of General Aniline have strong professional, financial and political ties with Germany, in spite of their naturalization as American citizens. This was shown when after the outbreak of the present war, General Aniline became the center of operations for the subsidiaries of I. G. Farben in Latin America which were cut off from their German source by the British blockade. This is particularly interesting in view of the fact that General Aniline is one of the four largest producers of dyes and chemicals in the country and the second largest manufacturer of photographic materials. It holds an important position in the American war industry.

III.

Throughout its history, more since the fall of the Monarchy, I. G. Farben, by its very nature as one of the most politically minded German trusts, had had close connections with the German

M.

Government. Its subversive activities in the U.S.A. during the first World War, in the service of the German Government, have been well defined in the Report of the Alien Property Custodian, Mr. F.P. Garvan. In the Weimar Republic, the leaders of I. G. Farben, principally Karl Duisberg and Hermann Schmitz, have played an important role in disintegrating the German democracy by trying to establish an "Authoritarian" democracy, in close cooperation with the army. Under Hitler, I. G. Farben has lent its most important organizers to the German "Wehrwirtschaft". However, more important than that, I. G. Farben has organized a special office, simply called "Buero I. G., Berlin NW 7", which is nothing but an economic and political information and propaganda service which closely cooperates with the German Foreign Office and the Foreign Organization of the Nazi Party. The representatives of this organization consist of the Management and Employees of the subsidiaries and agencies of I. G. Farben in foreign countries: in Latin America the German Bayer companies, which handle I. G. Farben's pharmaceutical products, and the Anilinas Alemanas etc., which handle I. G. Farben's dyes and chemical products. The center of this organization in Latin America seems to be Buenos Aires, under the leadership of Alfredo Moll. The "Buero I. G., Berlin NW 7." must be considered one of the principle German espionage organizations.

*Approved
Personnel - State
to State*

October 7, 1941

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

Mr. Robert J. M. Fellner, who is head of the propaganda analysis section in the Department of Justice, has been loaned temporarily to this office for certain special work. We are anxious to have him go to London and I should greatly appreciate it if you could find it possible to issue a passport to him. I have asked Captain Roosevelt to see about arrangements for passage with a return reservation. I understand he would like to leave about the 20th of this month.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley
Chief, Passport Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

"By virtue of the authority vested in the President of the United States and in the Secretary of State and Navy of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

"1. There is hereby established the office of Co-ordinator of Information, with the duty to collect, analyze all information of a military or naval nature; to correlate such information with information available to the President and to such departments and officials as the President may determine; and to report to the President such supplementary information as may facilitate the securing of information which for reasons of security not now available to the government.

"2. The several departments and agencies of the government shall make available to the Co-ordinator of Information all and any such information and data relating to national security as the co-ordinator, with the approval of the President may from time to time request.

"3. The Co-ordinator of Information may appoint committees, consisting of representatives of such departments and agencies of the government, as may deem necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

"4. Nothing in the duties and powers of the Co-ordinator of Information shall in any way interfere with or impair the duties and responsibilities of the several military and naval advisers of the President or Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

"5. Within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Co-ordinator of Information by the President, the Co-ordinator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities and services.

"6. William J. Donovan is hereby designated as Co-ordinator of Information."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House
July 11, 1941

Federal Register
Vol. 6, No. 136
Tuesday, July 15, 1941
Federal Register Docket 41-4969

November 13, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO W. B. PHILLIPS:

Franklin Russell Fette, recently commissioned an ensign in the Navy and attached to O.N.I., is now taking his last inoculations and expects to be sent to China in two weeks. He is in the Far Eastern Division on O.N.I., Extension 3892 in the Navy Department.

His father is ~~an~~ ^{half} Chinese, half German by descent, but was born in America. His mother is an American of many generations of descent.

Fette is 25 years old and has lived in Peking all his life. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1919. For two years he ran his mother's run. business in China and employed twenty-five hundred workmen. During this period he had large dealings with the Japanese, as well as the Chinese. He now has two hundred employees whom he pays from here. He knows that part of China as do few other white men. As an example of his contacts, he took boxing lessons from the members of the "Boxer Rebellion Group". He speaks Mandarin as well as, if not better than he does English. He is said to be very reliable and discreet.

I know him slightly, but it was not until I ran into him last night that I found that he was in the Navy. He has had heavy responsibilities from an early age, and it occurred to me that he might be very valuable to us. If so, he should be seen at once, as his departure is not far away. He is a stepbrother-in-law of Norie Griggs.

David Bruce

Copy for Colonel Donovan

B:CC

William J. Donovan
** Battenhausen*
** Fitzgerald*
September 8, 1941

Mr. M. T. Fitzgerald
Adjudication Officer
Veterans Administration
130 W. Kingsbridge Road
Bronx, New York

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

I have recently received a letter from Mrs. Kurt (Madeline) Battenhausen with regard to her claim for death benefits based upon the military service of her husband, Kurt Battenhausen (IC-3,771,309) who died on May 25, 1941. Mrs. Battenhausen informs me that her husband was gassed while serving with the 69th Division and that he was suffering from a service connected disability at the time of his death.

Will you please advise me what, if anything, further can be done in the matter.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan

PROPOSED TRAPPersonnel

1. To whom I have talked:

Ensign Thomas Claggett, 29, some knowledge of communications.

John Archbold, 31, photography, engines.

G. W. Wheelwright 34., navigation, photography.

2. Have discussed these with John Archbold:

Ted F. Kilkenry, 45, semi-pro skipper, Navy, World War I.

John Green, 36, good sailor.

Henry Shufeldt, 44, photography, navigation (teaching navigation U.S.S. PHALINER).

Ilia Tolstoy, approximately 39, navigation, deck department (knows coast Honduras).

James Greenway, 38 deck department, ornithologist.

Available vessels

1. Blackhawk, 70' schooner.

2. Serva La Bari, Dutch pilot boat, belonging to Jennings, New York., chartered to Gubelman. 70', steel hull, bulkheaded, five cylinder Diesel engine.

3. Vakyrle, ketch, 72'.

4. Tonga 65' ketch, wooden hull equipped for shallow diving, three ton lifting boom. Owner Horace M. Wood, Jr. New York, Price \$22,000.

December 14, 1941

CURRICULUM VITAE OF GEORGE WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT III

Mother, Emily Greene Balch

Antecedents, Welsh and English.

Father, George W. Wheelwright, Jr. (now senior)

English (from near the Wash)

First relative in this country, John Wheelwright. Unitarian

Minister arrived 1630, founded Exeter, N. H. and Wells, Me.

Wheelwrights were from Newburyport as were some of my mother's
family (one being Nathaniel Bowditch).

Wheelwrights were seafaring people for several generations.

Then paper manufacturers, being connected with that business

in Baltimore, Providence and Boston for five generations.

My birth certificate shows Ware, Massachusetts, March 12, 1903.

Family lived at Hardwick and Wheelwright, Massachusetts,
for first five years of my life (Father in charge Wheelwright
Paper Co. mills at Wheelwright).Then moved at 927 Center Street., Jamaica Plain, my mother's
family home for generations.

1909-1914 Miss Seegar's School, Jamaica Plain

1914-1915 Brookline Country Day School

1915-1919 Country Day School for Boys,
Greater Boston, Newton

1919-1920 Morristown School, Morristown, New Jersey

Took eight courses and received enough credits old plan to
enter Harvard on conditions. (at Morristown)

8

1920-1921 Father persuaded me to take year out West at Evans School, Mesa, Arizona. Learned considerable about camping, riding, packing horses, camped with pack trains three days a week in mountains.

1921-1922 Harvard in Class of 1925, concentrated in Fine Arts but did more extra-curricular. Out for managerships football and baseball. Two years in 110th Cavalry Service Troop.

Father had financial difficulties in 1922.

Worked at Wheelwright Paper Company Mill in Fitchburg, Massachusetts., some months. Had previously worked summers in family mills at Leominster and Wheelwright. Too many relatives.

Went New York City and shipped before the mast United Fruit Company. "Toloa" as ordinary seaman, sailing Habana, Kingston, Cristobal, Port Limon. Ended as Acting Quartermaster.

Returned Harvard spring 1923 and earned way for one-half year.

Took tutoring summer job in Marblehead which became winter job with same family, Charles P. Greenough, in Santa Barbara, for following winter.

Summer 1924 started Boy's Camp in Santa Barbara, California.

Ran this successfully six summers through 1929. Taught mathematics and English at Deane School, Santa Barbara, following winter. (Also in charge horses and camping).

Next fall went around world working for Franklin Price Knott, taking Lumiere Autochrome color pictures for National Geographic Society.

Spent some time in Japan (back of Fujii), China (Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Hangchow, Hongkong, touched at Philippines, Singapore, Java, stayed Bali one month, Ceylon two weeks, India (Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bombay, Madras, Darjeeling), P. & O. boat via Aden, Red Sea, off at Port Said, to Marseilles. Visited Italy with Italian painter friend, Florence, Naples, Rome, Venice, Milan, Padua, Verona, Switzerland; France, Paris and environs; England, London and environs, Surrey, etc.

Returned California, ran summer camp, planned starting Boy's School which fell through. Sold real estate in Los Angeles, September to December.

Married Gertrude Cuthbert (Denver, Colorado; father Scotch, Mother daughter of Senator Hill, Colorado 1878-1889), December 31, 1927, at New Orleans. Two sons, George 4, born 1931; Michael born 1934.

Returned Harvard spring 1928. Received B.A. in astronomy, physics and mathematics, spring of 1930 (as of 1925). Took specific courses in Navigation and did ground school course for naval aviation at M.I.T. and passed physicals at Boston Navy Yard. Decided unfair to go as was married.

Did year graduate work in X-rays and Radium (measuring gamma radiation in Molybdenum) under Professor William Duane of Harvard at Huntington Memorial Hospital.

Spent 1931-1932 as part-time instructor in Physics (electricity and magnetism) under Professor Saunders at Harvard.

Received M. A. Harvard 1932.

Had previously met (he was in my class in electricity and magnetism) E. H. Land, inventor of Polaroid.

Started Land-Wheelwright Laboratories with him. We worked on specific applications of Polaroid to three dimensional movies, headlights and development of sheeting commercially. Personally did all photography in this connection as well as many other duties.

Polaroid Corporation formed 1936; first publicity and notices, in newspaper, at this time. In fall 1936 made business trip London to see Lucas Headlight people and show before British Association for Advancement of Science. Also side trip to A. G. Bosch, Stuttgart, Germany.

1937-1941 Polaroid Corporation financed by Wall Street interests

Worked on Sales and Promotion sunglasses in U. S. A.

Did very extensive travel, personally training all our salesmen and lecturing before business and scientific societies in all cities of any size in U.S. and Canada.

August 25, 1941, came to Washington on sales and promotion MEMOVOX, Inc. verbatim recording electrically on thin flexible discs.

Peter Cooper Bryce, Santa Barbara, part owner, who has known me for years, had been after me to do this for some time. The latent possibilities of such recording resembles the latent possibilities of Polaroid previous to its general public acceptance.

Complete Record: See Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation
Nav- - 1651-M.J.D., ORZ/P 14-1, (15476).

Hobbies

- Boyhood - Making mechanical and electrical toys.
- Manhood - Photography, especially three dimensional and in color (own two Voigtlander Stereo cameras 60x130 and 45x107 mm.).
- Astronomy.

Sports

1. Sailing - Have owned a sailing dinghy since I was six. Raced small boats at our summer home in North Haven (Fox Islands, Penobscot Bay) and also cruised the coast for years. For past five years have owned auxiliary ketch and cruised down East, buoy hopping and off shore from Buzzard's Bay to Halifax and beyond.
2. Riding - Since going to Evans have camped, traveling horseback with pack trains in Arizona, California, Wyoming, Alberta and British Columbia. (Spent eleven weeks in Assiniboine region in summer of 1930). Have hunted in Massachusetts (drag hunts) and Virginia (fox).

3. Skiing - Have skied in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington. Spent two and one-half months at Sugar Bowl, Norden, California, in high sierras skiing in deep snow and some ski mountaineering.

Languages

Poor reading knowledge of French and German. Understand somewhat but do not speak French.

Address: Harvard Club, New York (Tel. Murray Hill 2-4600),
December 19-20; December 21-27, Dover, Massachusetts,
(Tel. Dover 318)
December 28 - Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

November 27, 1941

CURRICULUM VITAE OF JOHN DANA ARCHBOLD

Born: July 10, 1910
 Bar Harbor, Me.

Mother: Mrs. Anne Archbold
 3905 Reservoir Road

Education:

1922-1923 Friends School, Washington, D. C.
 1924-1926 St. Georges, Newport, R. I.
 1927-1929 Choate School, Wallington, Conn.
 1929-1930 University of Geneva
 1930-1934 Princeton

Special Studies: Mechanical engineering and modern history.

Languages: French colloquial and reading knowledge. German
 and Spanish some colloquial travel knowledge.

Travel: 1910-1919 lived in England.
 1923 Western Europe;
 1925 China, Japan and Korea;
 1929-1930 all over Europe except Scandinavian
 and Balkans to Istanbul;
 1933 France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany;
 winter
 1934-1935 West Indies
 1935 Scandinavia, Germany, France, England
 Autumn 1936 West Indies

Travel: 1937 England and West Indies
1939 West Indies
1939 France, Switzerland, Italy, West Indies,
February, March, 1941;
Mexico October, 1941

PLANES, LOUIS DE
X PHILLIPS
X SPAIN

November 18, 1941

Memorandum for Mr. Phillips:

I do not know whether you are acquainted with Louis de Flores. He is a Naval officer and a very able man. It has just occurred to me that he might be good for us in Spain and we could use Buckley some place else. I would like to have your views.

W.J.D.

*Fordick ✓
K. Baird
K. Filson
K. [unclear]*

October 30, 1941

Mr. Raymond B. Fordick, President
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Fordick:

I have received your letter of October 27, 1941, enclosing copy of a cable sent to the Rockefeller Foundation by Mr. Thomas Baird.

I have considered the suggestion made by Mr. Baird in regard to having United States documentary film makers produce certain experimental films for use in England. I feel this organization could not take part in such a project. For your own information, some of my associates, who have a special familiarity with propaganda matters, have grave doubts concerning the utility of the proposition advanced by Mr. Baird.

Very sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

B:CC

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
40 WEST 60th STREET, NEW YORK

October 27, 1941

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

My dear Colonel Donovan:

Enclosed is a copy of a cable which has just been received by The Rockefeller Foundation from Thomas Baird, an Englishman connected with the British Ministry of Information in London. Baird was formerly a Rockefeller Foundation fellow who came here to study the processes of making documentary films. After returning to England from the United States, he resumed work with independent producers and then quickly became engaged in services to the British Government in the manufacture and distribution of films.

I think his message speaks for itself. We presume it was sent to The Rockefeller Foundation because of Baird's former connection here. We have no facilities for undertaking the responsibility which he suggests but it may be that this project will be of some interest to your office. We also understand that educational films for export are under study in the State Department and in Nelson Rockefeller's office.

If there is any further information that we can give you in relation to this matter, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond A. Fosdick
Raymond E. Fosdick

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Rockfound

Lord Bennett's Ministry of Information Committee to explain the United States in Great Britain has asked the Film Division to consider ways and means to show films of American life in England. The purpose of this is to meet the increasing demand of English people for a better understanding of the American way of life and to provide a real basis of co-operation between the two countries. There is a deep realization on this side of the leeway that has to be made up. The present English distribution setup offers theatrical and extensive non-theatrical coverage in addition to a nation-wide educational field. The chief difficulty is lack of proper films. Films now being received here from the United States deal only with the foreground of the war effort or with social problems showing what is wrong with America. There is a profound need for films describing the nature of America, its size, resources, human geography, variety of peoples with common ideals, especially in terms of everyday life in the city, on the coast and in the country. We suggest that it is sufficiently important for you to organize sponsorship to set United States documentary film makers to produce at short notice 6 experimental 2-reel films to project the real America in England. Can you concentrate Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, General Motors, Ford, American Tel. and Tel., General Electric on this sponsorship to serve your national interest and promote valuable international understanding? Lord Bennett would write any potential sponsor if you consider it helpful.

Baird, Ministry of Information

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 30, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DONOVAN:

I have talked to John Ford about the attached letter from Mr. Posdick. He considers that the suggestion propounded by Baird's Cable should not be acted upon by us. He considers it visionary, impractical, and not likely to justify the expense and labor involved.

I have written a letter, which is appended for your signature if you approve of it.

David Bruce

Att.

EUROPE

* Food
* AMERICAN RED CROSS

October 31, 1941

Memorandum for Colonel Donovan:

In connection with Directive on Feeding in Occupied and Non Occupied European Territories you can obtain chart from the American Red Cross showing its expenditures in European and Mediterranean companies. Also from Joseph Davies, Committee on Foreign Relief, you can obtain data on all relief supplies sent to Europe by organizations registered with the State Department.

Edward Warburg, head of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, would be particularly helpful in any studies bearing upon Poland, and other areas with considerable Polish populations.

WJD

DB/me

SECRET
 1. 7000

To: Dr. Baxter
 From: Colonel Donovan
 Subject: Directive on Feeding in Occupied and Non-Occupied
 territories in Europe

MEMORANDUM

October 31, 1941

1. A summary should be made of the Hoover plan for feeding undernourished populations in Europe.

2. A brief report on the extent of the American Red Cross operations in Non-Occupied France, Poland and Spain should be drawn up. Also the extent of biological, and other medical supplies, furnished by the Red Cross since the outbreak of the war to European countries. What has been the political and popular reaction to this work in the countries affected? Mr. Lawrence Mitchell of the American Red Cross could furnish this information if directed to do so by Norman Davis.

3. What tonnage of milk is necessary to feed, for example, one million children? Describe briefly the difference in nutritive value between powdered, evaporated, condensed and other varieties of preserved or concentrated milk. This information should be obtainable from the American Red Cross.

4. What supplies of milk are now or prospectively available in this country for export? This information is probably obtainable from the Surplus Marketing Division of the Department of Agriculture. How much of such milk is already under earmarked to Lend-Lease and the American Red Cross? What are the quantities of other essential foodstuffs in the United States now available for export?

5. What withdrawals of foodstuffs have been made by the Germans from occupied territories? In this connection the Robert Fell report in the State Department should be consulted.

6. Assuming that there are no political

objections to a limited feeding in occupied territories what amount of shipping and other transportation would be necessary to accomplish the desired object, and how many men would be required to supervise such operations?

7. What is the health situation in Europe resulting from recent malnutrition?

8. Under a limited feeding program what quantities of what foods and biologicals would be necessary to maintain normal health conditions amongst Euroean populations?

9. For the purposes of this study eliminate any consideration of Russia.

DB/me

RJD

EDWARD P. M. WISEMAN
J. P. WISEMAN
NEW YORK

Circle 6 6240

DEC 4 1941

December 4, 1941

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I want to thank you for your very kind letter of December 5th suggesting the names of some men in your organization that Max Forester can contact.

I am glad to report that Max Forester has a job in national defense here in New York City at the present time. I am sure that he will follow up immediately on the men that you suggest, because his ability and inclinations are all in that direction.

Please don't hesitate to get in touch with me if I can be of any possible service to either you or the Colonel.

Kindest regards to you both,

Sincerely,

Edward McWesney
Edward McWesney

EM:d

Mr. James R. Murphy
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Edward F. Mcweeney
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Mcweeney:

Colonel Donovan has asked me to see if you will have Max Forester come to New York with some of the members of the staff, with a view to exploring the possibility of employment. I suggest that he see Mr. Paul West, Mr. Joseph Barnes in the New York office, at 170 Broadway Avenue, fifth floor. If it should be necessary to Washington, he should see Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

I am sending copies of this letter to these staff members in order that they will be the look-out for Mr. Forester.

Sincerely,

James M. Murphy

cc - Paynter
Paul West
Joe Barnes

EDWARD F. MCGREENEY
J. E. MCGREENEY
N. M. MCGREENEY

Circle 6 A/40

November 1, 1941

Dear Colonel:

Just a note to tell you about a man who, at the moment, is at loose ends for something to apply his talents on, and who has had the kind of experience you may be looking for.

Max Forester has worked for TIME and TIDE, and occasionally has done work for me. He is an excellent researcher and writer, and at odd times has worked up interesting and ingenious projects on his own. I like his ideas, his flexibility and his work, and believe there ought to be a place for him in defense work, for which he has expressed an interest.

very soon.

Hope to see you

kindest regards,

Edward McGrooney

EM:d

Colonel William Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 11, 1941

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel Donovan
FROM: Nelson F. Poynter

I have just put Miss Estelle Frankfurter, sister of Felix Frankfurter, on an assistant to do digesting in this office. Miss Frankfurter is a brilliant woman who has had considerable experience in this type of work.

I am continually haunted by not being able to read thoroughly memoranda, documents etc. that cross my desk. They frequently represent hours of labor of brilliant people and necessarily, we are giving them too casual attention. I can pass these digests on to you and to divisional heads, where the ideas finally end up. I hope to work out multiple copies so that, for instance, both Montee, Iffland and Barnes can be kept informed without passing on to them undigested documents.

One of her routine responsibilities will be to digest and epitomize the weekly list of the various divisional heads of this branch. This is so you may have a quick look each Friday afternoon at what your spot-news division has done in the Washington, New York and London offices; what the non-news divisions have done; what the Technical Division has done in promoting rebroadcasts etc., also what amount of "creative news" we have implemented; for instance, a report on how much of the President's speech next Thursday could be addressed to the aide memoir which we will offer etc.

Miss Frankfurter also knows Washington quite well and can be useful to us for certain types of contacts.

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 14 1941

November 13, 1941

Memorandum for Colonel Donovan:

Mr. Fraser talked with me yesterday.

- 1) He stated that an American Vice Consul at Istanbul has a German wife who is in the United States. He would like to know what is known about her.
- 2) Are any more men going to North Africa with State Department cover. If so, where and who are they?
- 3) What are the courier arrangements between Tangiers and Casablanca?
- 4) Who is the military attache in Tangiers? What is known about him?

JRM

Charles B. B. Friediger

113 East 31st St.

New York

Telephone: LExington 2-8084

*To be checked by Father Dorsey
and British Intelligence channels
have been with B.I. in Lisbon).*

SECRET

December 4, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL B. POTTER:

The following is based on lengthy conversation with Charles B. D. Friediger. He was born and lived in Portugal as the son of a wealthy hotel-operator. He escaped to Portugal and lived in Lisbon one year; came to the United States several months ago.

He is Number Two to Father Morlion and describes himself as General Secretary of International Press Service (CIP).

This organization he says has the sanction of the Vatican as well as the Cardinal of Portugal and the hierarchy in various Latin American countries. It is perfectly clear from what Friediger says that he himself is much more interested in political, military and subversive information than he is, at the moment, in purely church affairs. He impressed Poole and me as being honest and eager to make himself useful. He recently has had considerable contact with the British in Lisbon and seems to have at least the nucleus of an underground organization there. He is most anxious to return to Portugal in the guise of a newspaper man, and it might be that with a small subsidy he would be a good man to run a molest service of his own and on his own.

He was formerly associated with Otto.

It might be well to check with the British and with Father Morlion.



TO: Col. Danman
Dr. Lewis

FROM: JOHN C. WILEY

(GIP)
 CENTER OF INFORMATION FOR THE
 225 West 101 Street
 New York, N. Y.

For immediate release
 November 24th, 1941.

WILLIAM CARDINAL VEREKE COLLARDEN, VICE CHANCELLOR

(Complete unmeasured text of latest statement of Cardinal von Hsey, Primate of Belgium sent by GIP Liaison office after it was smuggled out of Belgium. This is the clearest and most definite statement of the Catholic attitude toward the Nazi regime expressed by a Prince of the Church in occupied territory. This address was delivered before a group of Catholic Action members at Wavre-St-Lambert, near Brussels. The information states that the public was composed principally of Jesuits (popular designation of the Catholic organization - Jesuits; severe Christians). This powerful organization had been very active in relief work for refugees during the first part of the occupation but for many months official gatherings of Catholic organizations have been forbidden. It is not known if this measure has been officially re-called.)

During the first world war, Cardinal von Hsey was Vicar General to Cardinal Mercier when the Germans occupied Belgium and collaborated in the preparation of Cardinal Mercier's famous pastorals.)

Liaison (GIP) Cardinal von Hsey Speaks Out.

Cardinal von Hsey began his speech by declaring that war is unjust - war, that is, as Belgians experienced it last year - and that the unjustified invasion of a country cannot be defended on moral principles. "There are those who say," he continued, "That the political regime under which we live matters little - the Church can adapt herself to any regime."

"What are we to think of this affirmation, so often heard and read in our day?"

~~XX~~

"We must distinguish. The Church adapts herself to any regime that safeguards liberty and does not violate conscience. If a regime violates the rights of conscience - no, the Church does not adapt herself."

"In itself, it is a matter of indifference to the Church whether she lives in a republic or a monarchy, in a democratic or an autocratic regime. If these regimes safeguard and maintain the freedom of the Church, allowing her to work with the full exercise of her power and with all the means which by natural law she possesses for the good of souls, then the Church adapts herself. Otherwise she cannot adapt herself."

"Hoy, for example, what happened when the Muslim invasion swept over North Africa; what happened in England during the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth;

more

Cardinal von Hoyer-Hoyer and (cont.)

during the Protestant crises in the Germanic countries, or during the French revolution; or consider the attitude of the Church towards atheistic Communism.

"Does the Church adapt herself to the regime imposed at present on the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, where seminarians are imprisoned and religious houses suppressed?"

"No. The Church, like a human organism, can live in different climates, can adapt herself to changing conditions of life. She cannot live in a climate or under conditions that would stifle and suffocate her.

"Nevertheless, the Church recognizes the regimes that are more or less tolerable. In America, for example, there is complete separation between Church and State, but, all the same the Church enjoys absolute freedom in every domain.

"Italy and Portugal are two autocracies. But what a difference in the conditions created for the Church in the one and the other of these countries!

"To consider Germany is to come down a few degrees lower in the scale - in fact it is to reach a bas-fond. Recall the Hilf Deutschland Siegen. And the situation has not yet improved.

"In Belgium and Holland, the Church enjoyed a regime of freedom.

"In truth, the Church desires the regime most favorable to her divine mission. She will work, and ask Catholics to work in order to bring about such a regime.

"Consequently, it is not licit for Catholics to collaborate in the introduction of a regime of oppression.

"On the contrary, Catholics are obliged to collaborate with those who seek to impede the imposition of such a regime. Collaboration with those who favor its introduction amongst us is forbidden.

"But, it will be objected, the Nazi regime is not so bad as all that. A little restriction would not harm the Church. The Church, that is to say, the bishops, priests, religious, have exceeded their rights... The Church, it is said, ought not to occupy herself except with souls. The clergy ought to remain in the Churches, their domain is the altar, the confessional, the pulpit. To teach the faith, administer the sacraments, conduct acts of public worship - everything else belongs to the State. But the exact extent of this 'everything else' is something we should

Here

"Remember the things that are God's."

wish to see clarified...it were well to remember the things that are God's and to do the things that are God's.

"What are we to answer to all this? The words of our Lord are true and of valid application always. In carrying out the truth they express, the Church herself has always been the pioneer. By the natural law, the functions of the State are supplementary.

"This truth must be strongly insisted upon in our day. The Church claims all that belongs to God. She claims all the Gospel, all the truth of the Gospel, and that in every domain. Nothing less than that that is the charge given by Jesus Christ to His Church.

"Remember the declaration of the Austrian Bishops, made by Cardinal Innitzer, on the day following the Anschluss.

"The Cardinal, on March 28th, 1938 wrote, INDEX, said these words: 'In the present circumstances it is necessary to state that the charge of the Church is the care of souls; cult, sacrament, preaching,...from all else she must remain aloof.'

"But the Cardinal was called to Rome, and the Sovereign Pontiff himself brought him back to the right viewpoint.

"Cardinal Innitzer made another declaration in April of the same year, in which he said it was necessary that the concordat be respected in its entirety; that Catholic education and organization of youth be maintained; that hostile propaganda should cease; that the Church should be able to exercise her right of proclaiming and defending the Catholic faith in every department of human life, and that, by all possible means.

"Such is the teaching of the Church. In reality to attack the Church is to interfere in the sacred rights of conscience.

"We had the right to open our eyes; to be able to recognize the dangers. We have the duty in conscience to fight and beat them.

"We must have confidence in Providence, but we must also recognize that everything that belongs to us by a sacred right to defend.

"A few weeks ago, I received a letter from an

Cardinal von Hohenhausen, (cont.)

that in France 'Catholics were evidently resigned to defeat and to collaboration with the conqueror,' and asked me if, among us in Belgium as in France, 'there could not arise a Jeremiah to preach resignation to us also.'

"If I had to reply to this good Frenchman, this is more or less what I should say: First of all, we must remember that we are living in the New Testament and it is perhaps useless to go back to the Old to find out what we must do. Secondly, Jeremiah was forced by God. He repeated many times that he spoke against his will and against his own convictions. And, finally, for the people for whom Jeremiah spoke there was question of choosing between two evils: collaboration with Babylon or with Egypt - both enemies. All the people wanted Egypt, but God obliged Jeremiah to say: 'No. Salvation will come by alliance with Babylon.'

"Five centuries ago, France was invaded by the English. Everyone was resigned; everyone was prepared to collaborate with the invader. Paris, the Sorbonne, the Court, the Bishops - all supported the English.

"But a young girl rose up, inspired by God, and against all odds, fought collaboration.

"And she was right.

"At this moment, we have neither a Joan of Arc or a Jeremiah; but, without doubt, we need a prophet.

"But there are good auguries in the course of recent events, and in positive signs of many kinds.

"Reason and good sense will direct us in the way of confidence, of resistance; because we are certain that our country will be restored and will rise again.

"I speak to you thus, that your actions may be inspired and directed by the ideas I have put before you. Defend these ideas, and propagate them wherever you may consider necessary or useful."

END.

he mentioned in this brief resume as only those activities which have had a distinct influence on the techniques employed by the present Center of Information Pro Dec will be considered.

The First Religious Centers of Information

During the Catholic Press Exhibition at Cologne in 1934 a group of prominent directors and journalists (including Father Mindermann, S.J. and Mr. Tschoby from Germany, Mr. Funder from Austria, Father Merkian from France and Dr. Hoeben from Holland) decided to create an international center of information.

Several national press centers were already in operation at that time and others were established soon afterwards. Beginning in 1917 with CATHOLIQUE INTERNATIONAL PRESSE AGENTUM (KIPA) in Switzerland and the NATIONAL CATHOLIC JOURNAL CONFERENCE (NOWO) Washington, D.C. In 1919, the best known were the KRISTENDOMSKA KORRESPONDENZ (associated press agencies of the noted Jesuit in Nijmegen), KATHOLIEKE WERELD POST (KWP) in Breda, KATHOLIKA AGENSKA PRASOVA (KAP) in Warsaw, CENTRALE CATHOLIQUE DE PRESSE, - KATHOLIEKE PERCEENTRALE - both known as C.P. in Brussels, CENTRE D'INFORMATION CATHOLIQUE (CIC) in Paris, ISTITUTO CATHOLICO PER LA STAMPA (ICS) in Milan, CHRISTLICHE PRESSENZENTRALE in Vienna and KORMENYOSI KIRALY in Budapest. Similar activities developed also in other countries.

At Rome in September 1936 a closer co-ordination between these agencies was brought about during the International Press Congress, which was one of the principal aims of the organizer, Cardinal Pacelli, the present Pope. The Breda Agency (KWP) under the direction of Dr. Hoeben, was selected to be the international secretariate of the "Commission Permanente des Directeurs et Journalistes catholiques" C.P.

As Breda had only Dutch and German editors, it entered (March 1937) into an agreement with the Catholic Press-Center (D.P.) of Brussels which was directed by the Reverend Felix Morlion, O.P., whereby Brussels prepared the daily service for national agencies and papers using French or translating from French. In this way a growing religious influence was obtained through about 1,750 daily and weekly papers and journals with a total circulation of more than 15 millions in 30 countries. Radio Vatican and other broadcasting stations also made regular use of a large part of these daily releases. In consequence, although for obvious reasons in certain cases the source of information was not divulged and the releases were issued through channels not ordinarily used, it is a well known fact that the letters and documents of German Bishops reporting religious persecutions, and reports about Communist activities in Russia, Spain, France and Belgium, etc. created world wide and favorable reactions. In addition to such anti-propaganda, positive religious action, using various news items, slogans, question boxes, quotations, Sunday gospel comments and special features also became effective in press and radio.

The International Catholic Bureau of Radio (founded in 1934 by the late Father Merquin, O.P.), although its President, Father Dito, O.P. had his offices in Amsterdam, had press materials edited in Brussels under the direction of its Secretary, Mr. Hankard, and released through the forerunner international press-agency C.P.

The "Office Catholique Internationale du Cinema" (OCIC), Chanoine Brohee, President, had been established at Brussels in 1933 at 6 Rue Traversiere where the first specialized press office "Documentation Cinematographique de la Presse" (DOCIP) which was founded in 1930 by Father Morlion, O.P. had its headquarters. This international film movement also used the network of the international press-agency C.P.

With the war the offices of Warsaw and Breda were destroyed and the action of the Austrian, French, Belgian, Italian and Hungarian agencies was disrupted. The German center had already been suppressed during the first month of the Nazi government in 1933.

The First Committees Pro Dec.

The first meeting of an international commission Pro Dec was organized at Geneva in October 1933 by Mr. Lodyginsky with a group of collaborators living in Switzerland.

At the beginning most of its attention was directed to the struggle against the anti-God Communist International through the editing of special booklets, leaflets and a bulletin; and through public protests and itinerant exhibitions. From 1936 on, however, other activities were started, one of which was the bringing together of Christian statesmen at regular intervals made possible by their attendance at the meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Even before this a movement for penetration into indifferent milieus had started in Antwerp (Belgium) as an "offensive movement" of positive propaganda, breaking away from the former defensive attitude. When a Belgian Committee Pro Dec was founded in 1935 it comprised for the most part leaders from important sections of Catholic action. It succeeded in counteracting the Communist maneuver of "the outstretched hand to Catholics" and worked in close connection with the aforementioned Belgian press-agency.

press-center joined this technique of "circulation for the masses" and gave propaganda materials including slogans in press and radio.

In the meanwhile Pro Deo activities had been started in England, Ireland, Spain and Poland. Geneva leaders made some contacts with other countries, among them Portugal and the United States.

Although the Pro Deo Movement developed rather independently in each nation the later trend has been to stress positive propaganda for the penetration of basic religious truths into public opinion rather than to keep to exclusively anti-communist work. The call for a powerful positive internationalization of the Pro Deo Movement made at Geneva in September 1934 by Father Jan de, S.J., the founder of the Catholic press and propaganda centers of Hungary, was thus being answered when the catastrophic international disturbances retarded its longer international progress.

OIP - CENTER OF INFORMATION PRO DEO.

After the invasion of Holland and Belgium the press releases were continued from Belgium, France by a staff of the Brussels office. When France capitulated Father Morlion was able to escape to Lisbon where he found he was the only free member of the group who had promised to carry on the international work of the agencies for religious information and propaganda. Dr. Hoeben, General Secretary of O.P., had advocated and helped with the continuation of the work in France. He was captured by the Germans after the invasion and is now in the SS prison in Berlin. Six other leaders of the press and Pro Deo action were also imprisoned and one of them, Magr. Origer, Vice President of the "Commission Permanente" (C.P.) died a few months after his incarceration at this same dreaded SS prison.

In Portugal the cause of the continuation of techniques for information, education and propaganda enjoyed the active sympathy of the Cardinal Patriarch and Catholic Action leaders. A new staff was formed and new documentation was built up. Valuable information about the religious situation in Europe was obtained from interviews with travelers and extensive analyses of current papers printed in Europe was also made. The name "Center of Information Pro Deo" was chosen for this renewed effort to continue the work of the former international center of information, O.P., and to co-ordinate it with the movement Pro Deo by stressing particularly the propaganda for the re-establishment of God in public life.

In May 1941 the General Secretary of OIP, Charles Friediger, formerly prominent in work for social reforms in Austria, brought the files to New York to insure their safety and to carry on the documentation and study services. The information center continues at Lisbon but the identity of the collaborators may not be revealed to safeguard them from a possible fate similar to that suffered by Dr. Hoeben and other collaborators.

From June to November 1941 Father Morlion has studied the existing methods used by Catholic Action in the United States, South America and Mexico and explained the technique employed by the re-organized Pro Deo Center. In September 1941 a CIP bulletin (edited for the United States by A. M. Brady, former member of the Catholic Evidence Guild) was started for the purpose of introducing the Pro Deo Movement to the United States.

In South America protocols for national foundations have been drawn up in seven countries and, beginning with Brazil, national CIP agencies are now in process of formation.

* The CIP agencies in the new world will require more and more *
 * talented and perseverant lay-vocations. As prayer is the permanent *
 * foundation in the real order of things we ask all sympathizers this first *
 * collaboration. We are confident that the tribulations of our western *
 * time will serve, with the grace of God, to strengthen and deepen the Pro *
 * Deo Movement.

Center of Information Pro Deo
 325 West 101st Street
 New York, New York.
 November 15, 1941.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM TO: COLONEL DONOVAN
SUBJECT: MRS. FREEDMAN

Conversations have been had with Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. Coston concerning transfer of Mrs. Freedman to this office pending return of Lt. Jones.

An official request from Colonel Donovan to Secretary Morgenthau is now in order to complete this matter. Mrs. Freedman is urgently needed.

W.A.K.
W.A. Kimbel

Kimbel's letter sent.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

July 25, 1941.

Mr. Paul Freund
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

This is just a note to let you know that your letter of June 4 to Professor Frankfurter defining the objectives and methods of the proposed system for the preservation of basic democratic personality of American thought in politics has been placed in my hands.

As you know, a few days ago I was appointed Coordinator of Information and am now going through the growing pains of developing an organization.

I shall be pleased to communicate with you further after I have an opportunity to give your memorandum some thought.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

TEARLY:SA

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

June 4, 1941.

Dear Professor Frankfurter,

Vacation these days seems to have become a period of intellectual frustration intensified by emancipation from formal engagements, a legal fiction if there ever was one. Well, when a legal fiction encounters an academic conscience the crisis calls for judicial interference, or at least interference with a judicial vacation. So, if you can find it in your heart to let me know when you are likely to be near the Cambridge scene I shall be grateful for a chance to talk with you. Meantime, like Herbert Hoover, I have a monomaniacal devotion to a cause, though I hope a less treasonable one, my own ewe lamb.

Last year when I first put my ideas before you they were part of a my own mental equipment, part of a fabric of war experience, academic practice, and personal observation. In the intervening year I have organized my ideas and fitted them into the general picture with very precise results in my own mind and the inevitable conviction of the genius, the inventor, the proud parent and deity. I have also begun to put them in written form. This job is not done because the usual academic leisure has hindered progress, though it is very close to completion. In any case I need not burden you with details at this stage of the game. I do think that certain points are inescapable and of real importance, and I should like to put them briefly before you:

1. Democracies function and survive by virtue of "historical memory" (Steed's word) and a basic democratic personality (Cram's formula) which produce the reaction to contemporary events that we call public opinion. Steed's term "historical memory" was originally applied to the political apprenticeship of the constituents of the Hapsburg

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

Empire, and I have merely expanded it to include the whole tradition of western culture. By it I mean the whole long apprenticeship which produced the basic personality of the West, the foundation of democratic society. Viewed as part of the background of modern democracy this apprenticeship falls into two periods, a very long one, reaching from the time of Socrates to the three revolutions at the end of the eighteenth century, and a short one, reaching from c. 1789 to the present. During the first period the ideas and habits which make democracy possible were formed and imprinted on the mind of western man. During the second, these ideas have found dynamic expression, and the basic personality has begun to deteriorate under the impact of the Intellectual and Industrial Revolution. In effect, ^{all} this amounts to saying that public opinion must be considered genetically.

2. Public opinion has always been an obvious element in every society. In any democracy and particularly in modern democracies it is the supreme strategic element in every policy and must be treated as such.

3. So far the only head of state to grasp this elementary fact in its fullest implications and to exploit it completely and scientifically has been Adolf Hitler. In more specific terms this means that Hitler is the only man who has so far grasped the full potentialities of the Intellectual and Industrial Revolution at home and abroad. At home he has known how to fit the lessons of this revolution to the basic "central European" personality and to produce a new society based on this application. Abroad he has understood how to exploit the fissures in the democratic basic personality produced or accentuated by this same revolution.

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CAMBRIDGE

4. The result of this policy on Hitler's part is total war - a new definition of war in which not merely the entire population is subjected to steady pressure, but the entire life of the nation is subjected to uninterrupted assault by every weapon, spiritual, social, economic, and political, as well as military. Total war is not merely universal in scope but endless in application and strategy. It is obvious that there is no peace, and that strategic coordination of all weapons, already brought to a unique development in Nazi hands, places a completely new kind of strain on the basic democratic personality. The new assault is carefully calculated on the basis of the historical memory of each people involved, and rests on a long and carefully ^{in mind} prepared educational preparation of the Nazi state and of the experts who apply it.

5. To meet this assault the democracies, following their amateur tradition, have so far relied on tactical improvisation. The results in France have been spectacular ruin, a ruin so little understood that our experts still talk of it in essentially tactical and contemporary terms. For example, Taylor's Strategy of Terror belies its name, because the treatment is tactical rather than strategic or genetic. An almost exactly similar process is going on in the United States. Britain, for very interesting and easily demonstrable historical reasons suffers less from this disease than the United States or France. In effect the reason for this distinction is to be found in the fact that in Britain the basic democratic personality has been less corrupted by the progress of the Intellectual and Industrial Revolution and the sudden onslaught of democracy.

6. It is clear that the problem the United States faces is not merely one of the strategy of opinion in war, peace, and reconstruction, but of educational strategy as well. The two will be found in

4

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
OF STATE

close inspection to be inseparable. I am convinced that there is a specific relation between the present state of American opinion and the fact that the United States is the only great power without a national educational policy and an organ of national educational opinion. Originally this defect was less serious because the older liberal universities -peculiarly Harvard College-filled the gap and all unthinkingly maintained the basic personality essential to the effective leadership of democratic opinion. Today that function is no longer performed by the universities and the moulds of personality are being shattered so rapidly at Harvard that they will shortly be destroyed forever.

These were the ideas vaguely in my mind last year when I drew up my original proposals. Subsequent study has defined details and strengthened my convictions. For example, discovery of just what Stoddard believed and what he achieved on that basis has now been bolstered by contact with Edgell (to whom the memorandum on Harvard I sent you was addressed) who worked with him in the last war and who has told me that Stoddard is one of the five or six most brilliant and effective minds he has come into contact with.

In the light of all this and a year's careful thought I think it safe to define the objectives and methods of my proposed body as follows:

1. To collect a few tough-minded men who look at the past genetically and will restudy public opinion as a living expression of historical memory in the light of educational experience. This is and will remain an immediate contribution to war, peace, and reconstruction effort, and will accumulate study and experience in dealing with public opinion as independent element with a technique and strategy of its own.
2. To apply this study to American opinion as a long-term operation not as an immediate tactical or emergency treatment, but as an historical and pedagogical problem in the history of democracy.
3. To retain and foster a specific type of mind and approach

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CAMBRIDGE

essential to the preservation of the basic democratic personality, ~~the~~ American thought and politics, and now almost extinct.

4. To discover if the technique cannot be expanded and adapted, and if men cannot be trained who will filter into various educational and governmental activities, in other words, to carry on the job now being forgotten by the liberal intelligentsias -- in effect a deliberate effort to adapt and preserve the basic personality which is already possible.

It seems to me that this task really belongs to a man like MacLeish and I should like to see it tried under his auspices in a small way. This is the bare outline of what has emerged in my thoughts during a year and it omits all the evidence and the argument-out of pity for you and respect for a patience which seems to me inexhaustible.

I had intended to put in a little local gossip to show you how matters really stand in Cambridge and to elaborate my contention that we have really abdicated our function as creators of the basic personality of American democracy, but this letter is already far too long as it is. I am writing you now because I am now becoming alarmed at the probable loss of the type of men such an experiment absolutely required, even on a small scale. If the situation did not seem to me urgent I should certainly not venture to trouble you at this stage of the game. Frankly I feel that it is now or never for reasons I have not put down here.

Faithfully yours,
Paul P. P. P.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MESSAGE

TO General William J. Donovan

FROM Lt. Patrick Dolan

16 October 1943

SUBJECT

Herewith is a note from Rae Smith which shows how MC activities are being carried on in the McArthur Theatre under the leadership of Wing Commander Collin Bell of the RAAF. Rae and Fred both talked to Bell in London and told him all about OSS so that if at any time in the future we are permitted to work down there I think we will get full co-operation from Commander Bell.

Since you have inferred that you may be making a visit in the near future to the McArthur Theatre, it seemed to me that you might like to have this dope.


P. D.


RET

COPY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSUL

LONDON

4 October 1945

TO : Lt. Patrick Dolan
FROM: Rae Smith

1. I attach a document given us by Wing Commander Colin Bell of the R.A.A.F. describing the functions of the organization of which he is a member. He has recently been here on a visit from Australia and we have done everything possible to learn from his experiences in the very active and primitive fighting in his area and have also tried to be of any possible help to him.

2. I believe he will leave here with considerable goodwill for OSS and eagerness to cooperate in his theatre, if we organize there.

3. Will you kindly pass this information along to whoever will be interested.

RAE SMITH

INCL.1.

TO: Major Morrell

From: Major-General Sir G. C. BELL

FRONT LINE PROPAGANDA

Details of the activities of the Far Eastern Liaison Office are set out in Appendix A. This organization works in conjunction with G.I. Australia, and covers a somewhat wider sphere of operations. Its main function is the direction of front line propaganda against (a) the enemy (in this case, the Japanese), and (b) towards native and civilian populations in the South Seas and N.E.I.

The purpose of my visit to England is to obtain a knowledge of the methods used by any kindred organizations operating in the European or Middle East theatres.

As you may be aware, F.W.N. has appointed the Ministry of Information as their agents for the direction of political warfare against Japan. The directives issued by the M.O.I. for the most part comprise overt material. F.W.N.O. obtains most of its effective propaganda from 'Black' Intelligence, and therefore the M.O.I. does not entirely fulfil requirements as a source of information, although steps are being taken by the Services to rectify this state of affairs.

Little information has so far been obtained in regard to front line propaganda directed by the First and Eighth Armies, but it is evident from a report from O'Neill from March/April '43 (supplied to me by Captain Gellie) that work is being done by these commands in collaboration with American Psychological Warfare Units.

I am particularly anxious to gain a first-hand knowledge of these operations, and should be grateful for your advice in this respect. During my stay in London I shall be attached to Mr. John Keawick's section (ex. 549) and either he or Colonel Taylor can provide any further information regarding myself or the organization which I represent.

(signed) G. C. BELL

15. Sept. 1943.

SECRET

FAR EASTERN LIAISON OFFICE, AUSTRALIA

FUNCTION.

The Far Eastern Liaison Office is a Combined Service organization working under the authority of the C-in-C, Allied Land Forces in the South West Pacific Area (to whom it is directly responsible through the D.M.I.) for the purpose of carrying out subversive and overt propaganda warfare against the enemy. In advanced operational areas it works under the jurisdiction of the local Military Commander, and day to day plans are produced to meet immediate operational needs.

The directives issued by the Allied Political Warfare Committee, in conjunction with the Department of External Affairs in Australia, are accepted as the framework of co-ordinated political policy towards the adjacent enemy occupied countries, and supply the background information to assist FELO in fulfilling its operational function. The method of putting this policy into effect is decided by FELO under military authority in accordance with the daily requirements of the operational situation.

ACTIVITIES.

Activities include the following:

1. Use of Agents and Field Parties in enemy occupied territory. Agents are mostly natives directed by officers with an intimate knowledge of local conditions. Their main functions are:-
 - a. Collection of intelligence.
 - b. Dissemination of native propaganda to stimulate native morale and embarrass the enemy.
 - c. Rumour campaigns and misdirection.
2. Leaflet Raids: These are directed primarily against the Japanese, and secondly towards the native populations in areas which we desire to influence.
3. Broadcasting to the enemy and to native populations by the following methods:
 - a. Short wave, through Australia Broadcasting Commission channels.
 - b. Broadcasts to natives through Field Parties from advanced bases, such as Moresby, by officers of the New Guinea Administration, well-known to natives.
 - c. Loud Hailer equipment installed in aircraft to provide facilities for speech from air to ground. (Still in experimental stage).
 - d. Front line public address systems.
4. Misdirection.
5. Preparation of propaganda intelligence and general research.

SECRET

ORGANIZATION.

The H.Q. of FMO is at Brisbane and controls the following:

Field Operations
Intelligence
Communications
Printing and Production of Operational leaflets
Liaison with G.H.Q. and interrogation and translation centre.

Advanced units at Moree and Darwin fulfill immediate operational requirements, including the production of urgent leaflet material and liaison with field parties, as well as supervision of leaflet dropping.

Rear H.Q. at Melbourne handles:

Research
Production and printing of long term leaflet material
Short Wave
Liaison with Naval Intelligence, M.H.I. authorities, Political Warfare.

PERSONNEL.

Felo is controlled by:

Director
Officer i/o Operations
Officer i/o Propaganda

Commander R.A.N.V.R.
Wing Commander R.A.A.F.
Major, Aust. Army (A.M.F.)

In addition there are twelve other officers drawn from the Combined Australian Service and Netherlands Forces. This personnel includes Japanese and Native experts and men with an intimate local knowledge of adjacent combat areas.

O.Rs, A.M.F.	80
Natives (approx)	60

Formation of Special Command Support Units for Field Parties is now being carried out.

Military personnel, equipment and rations are provided for under a Special War Establishment. Other Service personnel are seconded to FMO.

COPY

(34)

30 August 1943

The Administrator
Federal Works Agency
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. A. J. Sarre
Director of Employee Management

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to informal negotiations entered into between Mr. A. J. Sarre, Director of Employee Management, Federal Works Agency, and Mr. M. I. McHugh, Assistant Chief, Procurement and Supply Branch, of this agency, it is requested and you are hereby authorized to provide First-Aid and Emergency Medical Services to employees of the Office of Strategic Services through the dispensary maintained by the Federal Works Agency in the Washington Auditorium.

It is understood that the cost of this service to the Office of Strategic Services will be based on a monthly prorata share of the cost of operation of the dispensary, based on the number of employees actually treated.

This arrangement is entirely satisfactory to us, and we will be pleased to receive your billings for the services.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan
Director

JAS:men
cc: General Donovan
Mr. McHugh
Lieut. Woodring
Mr. Stacy



Major: Bears:

Inasmuch as the prorata cost of this service per year will amount to less than \$1,000, no approval by the Bureau of the Budget is necessary.

JAS

Director's Office

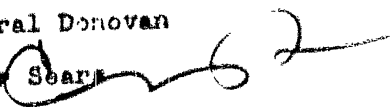
(3308)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

TO: General Donovan

27 August 1943

FROM: Major Seare 

The attached arrangement was made so that our employees working in the Washington Auditorium could get emergency first aid or medical services if the occasion arises.

The probability is that the total charge to us from the Federal Works Agency will be trifling.

Attachment

25 September, 1943

Rev. John LaFarge, S.J.
Executive Editor, AMERICA
329 West 108th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Father LaFarge:

Your letter dated August 16, 1943 was received in General Donovan's absence, and I immediately referred it to several branches of our organization in the hope that one of them might be able to use Pvt. Feldman's services. They have now reported to me that we have no place for him at the present time.

V
We are glad, however, to have had the opportunity of considering Pvt. Feldman for work in this office and appreciate your thoughtfulness in recommending him to us. I trust that in due course he will be able to find work in the Army which is commensurate with his abilities.

Sincerely yours,

G. Edward Burton
Acting Director

(13)

18 August 1943

Reverend John LaFarge, S. J.
Executive Editor, "America"
329 West 108th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Reverend LaFarge:

In General Donovan's absence from the city I should like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant to him.

We are referring the enclosed communication from Pvt. Maurice Feldman to the members of the organization who might be interested in such an individual. We will, of course, let you know if there is any possible use that can be made of even of Pvt. Feldman's contributions.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. Boering, Jr.

W. C. Boering, Jr.
Major, AUS
Chief, Secretariat

Putgel back

AMERICA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
122 WEST 100th STREET NEW YORK 25, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

August 16, 1945

Brig.-Gen. William Donovan
Office for Strategic Services
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Donovan:

I am enclosing copy of a letter received from an intelligent and serious young Jewish friend of mine. He has sent me similar communications on this subject and, in replying to him, I advised that in matters of this kind he should apply to his immediate commanding officer first of all. However, Private Feldman believes more satisfactory results will be obtained through my intercession, and so I am passing it on to you for consideration. No doubt his Form WD 20 will supply you with all the necessary information about his qualifications, etc.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
John L. Loring
Rev. John Loring, D. D.
Executive Editor

JLF:b

Dear Father Laberge:

When I was 20 years old, I was in the
 efforts in my country. I was in the
 the company commander in my country. I was
 now, but my country was in a state of
 to the Public and I was in a state of
 work to do and not work with. I was in a
 It is not a question of being a man, but
 a highly intelligent man. I was in a
 Here is a man, who knew the world and
 own subject in my country. I was in a
 editor and wrote for the world. I was in
 about 8 languages, so, and knew the
 Scandinavia, Central Europe and China.
 And yet this man is not being used. I was
 basic training, he is still being used.
 old boys, kept in a position of power.
 at all to size up the situation.

I am in my country, in my country.
 contact General William Brown, who is in my country.
 I would be most grateful.

With love and respect,

(Signed)

Mr. L. Brown



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
~~COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION~~
LONDON, ENGLAND

Brigadier General
Office of
London

Dear General:

I am writing you in a very
very short time, and I
(I am) very sorry to
regret that I cannot
at the moment give you
a full and complete
report.

I am writing you in a
very short time, and I
(I am) very sorry to
regret that I cannot
at the moment give you
a full and complete
report.

William M. Madden

SECRET

To General:

Do you want to reply to
this letter. As Mr. [unclear]
told you yesterday he was [unclear]
to secure the release of [unclear]
man.

OK.

Director's Office

(3308)

Date 7 August 1944

To: General Dwyer

Colonel Huntington's comments
on the transfer of Major Fuller
(whose letter is attached) to
this organization are also
attached for your information.

E. J. P.
E. J. P., Jr.

Attachment

To Charles Chilton
Can we keep on this
Office of the Secretariat
D.

(9137)

Date 4 August 1943To: COLONEL HUNTINGTON

The attached letter from Major Horace W. Fuller, USMC, to Colonel Roosevelt has been forwarded to General Donovan. Will you be good enough to submit to us any comments on Major Fuller which you would like to have General Donovan incorporate in a reply to Colonel Roosevelt.


E.J.W., Jr.

Office of the Secretariat

(9199)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET



1 August 1948

Subject: Operational Groups - Personnel - Western Europe -
France - Major Horace W. Fuller, USMC

To: Mr. Putzell

1. We have been trying for some time to get Major Fuller and Mr. Cheston informed re several weeks ago that there was a vacancy in our Marine Corps allotment in connection with Major Fuller's transfer.
2. A request for transfer was made and was rejected by the Marine Corps.
3. We would be delighted to have the services of Major Fuller and would attach him to one of our French speaking US Units.
4. Anything that could be done to obtain the services of Major Fuller would be greatly appreciated.
5. The letter forwarded by Colonel Roosevelt is returned herewith.

Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
Colonel, AUS
Deputy Director - Operations

over land and sea. It is a long, narrow, and

I further told you that the Corps frowned on letting a new man like myself go out to the front lines and specify what they want to do. When I saw how interested I am in the work, I was told, well, you can go.

The enclosed letter to Mr. [redacted] and Mr. [redacted] of [redacted] and Mr. [redacted] of [redacted] from what he says, I am a [redacted]. I just want to say that I am a [redacted] is an ideal man for the work and [redacted] letter to General Holcomb and [redacted] if you still want him.

Me: it, o, t, n, y, r, a, i,

Atty. Gen. Mr. S. D. Brown,
 c/o War Department,
 Washington, D. C.

Ex. C.

Staff, Marine Corps School
 Quantico, Virginia

MARINE CORPS SCHOOL, QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

Lt.Col. James Roosevelt,
 The White House,
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Jimmie,

I was very sorry not to have seen you when you were in Quantico last evening. Joe Wall last reported you as having returned to one of those tropical paradises in the South Pacific. I met some of your men in Noumea and they told me what a fine job you did at Makin Id. and what real C.O. you had been to them. Last November on my way back from Guadalcanal I just missed seeing you one day at Camp Elliot.

Since then I've had a spell in the hospital and really have been down in my luck ever since in spite of being fit for any duty anywhere. My orders were to report back to the west coast for duty with troops and at the last minute I was ordered here for a two year tour as a damned school teacher. Any old broken down old-timer could do this work and I should be out with a combat outfit and have tried every known means to get there.

General Donovan requested that I be assigned to his outfit training at the Congressional Country Club but could not get me released, so here I am for the duration as a professor unless I can get a hand along the way to get out. I know I can be of use to him in the Medit. Area as I know many of those islands, lived in France 41, speak French, and was with the French army.

Do you think there is any possibility of your being able to help me in getting with the O.S.S. or in getting duty with troops again? That is where I belong and not in Quantico, slowly going off my rocker, as a "chair-borne" officer.

If you expect to be around Washington, I'd very much like to see you again. I could get up almost any day towards the end of the afternoon or on any weekend after the fourth of July.

As ever,

Hor

Horace W. Fuller
 Maj. USMC

120. 1.08.7. 11. 1.1.11

Then $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

11

1. The first of the three is the one now on duty with the proceeds in or about the following places: such other places as the performance of his duty in Washington, D. C., and Munitions Building. In the event of his duty, he will proceed to the United Kingdom, upon completion of his duties on the first of the three.

Capital: The capital of the country is the city of [illegible].

[illegible]

3. In lieu of substitution a fee per diem will be paid to an employee traveling on official business and while absent from his home community in accordance with existing law and regulations. Such allowances and expenses are furnished and messing facilities are available at all points en route.

4. Each of our should be to be addressed to him at A O 1200, ...

10039

Distribution:

Each Officer (4) CO, APO 887, c/o Post Office, New York
Officers' Branch, Record Section, 1000 Broadway, New York
OPD, WDCS, Room 3D-60, The Pentagon
OIC., Immigration A.O. 454 Lexington Avenue, New York
Army Postal Service, Room 31-56, The Pentagon
CG., AGF (CAC)
Chief Signal Officer CO, Army Signal Corps, Fort

CO, my report of a lost letter.

13

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
 JAMES H. HANCOCK, Chairman
 BASIL MAREY, Vice Chairman
 CLAUDE E. CHAPMAN
 JOHN W. DELOFF
 GLENN L. BEAVER

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Director, Division of
 Director, Division of
 Washington, D.C.

My dear General:

Thank you for the letter of the 10th
 which you refer to as a letter of the 10th
 a member of your staff and
 order with the same as the letter of the 10th
 on the 10th of the 10th.

The letter of the 10th of the 10th
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 order of the 10th of the 10th

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201/20

Honorable W. L. Clayton
Assistant Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clayton:

Thank you for your letter of
17 June 1943, enclosing the principal documents
in regard to the Food Conference.

Sincerely, W. J. Donovan

William J. Donovan
Director

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO : Mr. General William L. ... DATE

FROM : William L. Langer

SUBJECT: THIS News and Intelligence ...

I have your note regarding the use made of material furnished to the Intelligence Service.

The Current Intelligence Unit, under the direction of Mr. Everett ... machine connected with the ... mentioned in the attachments. This ... four copies; one is sent to the ... Division, one is shared ... Divisions, and the last is shared ... Western European Section ... the Europe-Prima Division. The ... used for a section of the ... issued by the Current Intelligence ... Divisions and Sections in ... the weekly roundups of ... Intelligence ... for special duties undertaken for ...

The Current Intelligence Unit also ... F.O.C. mimeographed material ... ments to your memorandum, viz. the ... Daily report, and the special ... displayed in the P.M. ... using the room and is carefully ... Summary.

It is difficult to state in ... personnel designated to work on the ... With respect to the Current Intelligence Unit, it is planned to have one person devote all his time to ...

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

[Handwritten signature]

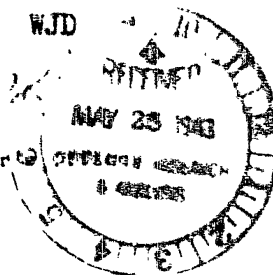
Attachment 8

Dr. Langer

Please tell me the manner
in which you handle the FBIS News
and Intelligence Service -- the dis-
tribution and the organization (no &
etc.) for dealing with it.

Director

(3308)



1. Kasper
 Please tell me
 the manner in which
 you handle the
 FBIS News and
 Intelligence Service—
 the distribution and
 the organization
 (no, etc) for dealing
 with it —

Director's Office

(3300)

May 12, 1964

Summary of News and Information Services

Publication	Issued	Times Issued	Estimated Cost	Actual Cost
Daily Report	Daily 4 P.M.	100	\$12,000	\$12,000
Morning Preview	Daily 11 A.M.	6	\$1,000	\$1,000
(Special Releases	(About 1 per week)	13	\$1,000	\$1,000
			<u>\$13,000</u>	

Special Teletype Services

A wire	24 hours per day	\$10,000	24 hours per day
B wire	24 hours per day	\$10,000	24 hours per day
C wire	24 hours per day	\$5,500	24 hours per day
D wire	24 hours per day	\$2,000	24 hours per day

\$27,500 daily\$103,000 daily for 1964

JOURNAL

Phil News and Intelligence File

"A" File

STATION: LOCATION:

1. F.C.C., 1424 K St., N. W., Room 1111; Executive Sec'y.
2. State Dept., Room 1111; Sec'y.
3. Navy Dept., O.N.I.; Room 1111; Navy Sec'y.
4. Commonwealth of Phil., Room 1111; Sec'y.
5. Navy Dept., Public Relations, Room 1111; Navy Sec'y.
6. War Dept., Public Relations, Room 1111; Sec'y.
7. CIAA News Room, 1424 K St., N. W., Room 1111; Sec'y.
8. Army Intelligence, Room 1111; Sec'y.
9. F.C.C., New Post Office Bldg., Room 1111; Sec'y.
10. War Dept., A-2 Division, Room 1111; Sec'y.
11. War Dept., Air Transport Command, Room 1111; Sec'y.
12. Censorship, Room 500, Apex Bldg.; Sec'y.
13. OWI, Room 5439, Social Security Bldg.; Sec'y.
14. War Dept., Air Transport Command, Room 1111; Sec'y.
15. Canadian Wartime Information Board, Room 1111; Sec'y.
16. O.S.S., Room 1111, South Bldg.; Sec'y.
17. Chemical Warfare Service, Office of Chief, Room 1111; Sec'y.
18. Graveley Point; MA or HOWARD.
- 19.
- 20.
21. F.C.C., 1424 K St., N. W., Room 1111; Executive Sec'y.
22. F.C.C., 1424 K St., N. W., Room 1111; Executive Sec'y.

Chairman, Local Board
 Selective Service
 2258 Grand Avenue
 The Bronx, New York

Dear Sir:

Mr. Frederick F. Fain, an employee of the
 is registered with your board under No. 708.
 It is my understanding that he is classified as
 the selective service regulations, and that he
 old this June, and that he is on the active list
 are being called.

The Office of Strategic Services is
 engaged in the war effort and is dependent on
 copy of the Military Order, which is a
 to desire to serve. It is necessary for him
 perform important duties for this office. In
 obtain a passport, it will be necessary for him
 to issue him a permit to leave the country. I
 the permit directly to me, c/o Office of
 Services, 2011 M Street, N.W., Washington,
 As long as the applicant is in our employ,
 it all times be reached through this Office.

I will appreciate your expediting the
 of this permit in order that Mr. Fain may
 arranged schedules for departure.

Very truly yours,

MILTON J. CONN
 Director

1 Incl.
 Copy Executive Order,
 OSS, June 13/44

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, 1947

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Brig. General William J. Donovan DATE: 12/11/47
 Attn: Mr. Charles Weston

FROM: William L. Langer

SUBJECT: Request for Permit to Leave the Country
 for Frederick F. Fales.

We are requesting your approval for a permit to go to the Algiers outpost for Mr. Fales.

Age: 39 (this June)

Position in Algiers: Research analyst on Italy, Sardinia, Italy, Spain, and Algiers, and any other nearby areas assigned. He has a P-4 rating.

Qualifications: A.B., A.M., Ph.D. (1933), Columbia University and Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Fales was a professor of romance languages at the New York University for ten years before coming to our office. In addition he was taught at Johns Hopkins University one year, worked with the Chase National Bank of New York for two summers and has been a consultant for publishing firms on foreign relations and translation. He has traveled through France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Canada.

OSS Service: Mr. Fales joined our staff three 1/2 years ago.

Draft Classification: IV-H

Draft Board: Local Board No. 120
 2258 Grand Avenue
 The Bronx, New York

Order No.: 10,708

William L. Langer

June 2, 1943

From: The Director of Strategic Services.
To: The Chief of Naval Personnel.

Subject: Fred H. Foster

1. Mr. Foster is applying for a commission in the U. S. Naval Reserve. He is employed in the Office of Strategic Services.
2. He is hereby released from service with the armed forces.
3. If qualified for appointment and as indicated, it is requested that he be certified and ordered to the Office of Strategic Services for assignment.
4. Mr. Foster is recommended as being qualified under Special Program No. 28-42.
5. The nature of Mr. Foster's duties will be such as to warrant a waiver of any non-organic physical defect and it is requested that such waiver, if required, be granted.
6. Mr. Foster's address is:

Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

William J. Donovan.

BLK/rmb

Mr. Charles Cheston

Leonard S. Allison

General Donovan's Interview with Mr. Charles Cheston

In an interview on May 18 between General Donovan and Dr. Fred B. Foster relative to the draft act of the latter the following understandings were reached:

1. Dr. Foster, Chief of the Research Unit, agreed to refrain from attempting to procure a commission in any other branch of the armed forces and to await any developments regarding the draft which might be forthcoming.

On the other hand, General Donovan made the following statements, according to my understanding of the conversation:

1. Dr. Foster's services will be requested as soon as he is inducted.
2. General Donovan will use every effort to procure a non-commission rating for Dr. Foster, and during the time Dr. Foster is an enlisted man the General assured him that he would be given an opportunity for foreign service.
3. Upon the completion of the training period of four months Dr. Foster would be eligible to make application for a commission in the armed forces. General Donovan assured Dr. Foster of his full cooperation in attempting to procure a commission for him. Dr. Foster understands that the same applies of the GSS Commission Committee, the Adjutant General's Office and other military selection boards must be passed in order to obtain a commission.

Dr. Foster expressed his desire to return to
and also stated that he preferred to have the
usual basic training period after induction and
before returning to the OEA.

cc: General Donovan



CONFIDENTIALDate: 1 June 1951To: GENERAL DONOVANSubject: Karl L. Falk

1. Attached for your approval and signature are proposed letters to the P. S. I. and the Internal Security Committee on Employee Investigations advising them of the action taken with respect to Mr. Falk.

2. The original letters to these parties on this subject as signed by you, have not been sent for the reason that they speak of Mr. Falk being "discharged". Actually, he has resigned at the request of the Agency and the attached letters have been revised accordingly.

see *[Signature]* B. C. I.
Office of the Secretariat

CONFIDENTIAL

(9139)

CONFIDENTIAL

21 May 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Karl L. Falk

Dear Edgar:

On the basis of a report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of certain additional information which has subsequently come to our attention, it has been decided to terminate the employment of Karl L. Falk by this Agency. At our request Mr. Falk has filed his resignation effective June 1, 1943.

I have advised Mr. Dickinson, the Executive Secretary, Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations, of the action taken in this case.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

LEE:BLACK

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
May 13, 1945

Re: **GENERAL DONOVAN**

1. Submitted for your approval and signature.
2. The Executive Committee at its meeting held Tuesday, May 11, concurred in the recommendation of Mr. Howland and Dr. Langer that Falk should be discharged immediately.
3. Letters to the Inter-departmental Committee on Employee Investigations and Mr. Hoover of the FBI will be prepared and submitted to you within a few days.

J. T. L.
D. C. L. *Then*
Tell me about D

Office of the Secretariat

(9139)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO : Dr. William L. Canine
FROM : General Donovan
SUBJECT : Karl L. Falk

Will you please see that the
necessary steps are taken to remove
Karl L. Falk from his employment with
OSS as soon as possible?

*He is removed. Policy
close contacts with him
just during 300 and given
have asked us to get rid of
them*

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Executive Committee

May 11, 1945

Secretariat

Analysis of Security Office File Relating to Karl L. Paul

1. Subject is a brilliant, white, American born citizen of German parentage. He was graduated from Stanford University, in 1933. He had spoken German at home all his life and majored in it at Stanford, where he made a brilliant scholastic and athletic record. He applied for an Exchange Fellowship and in 1935 went to Germany as an exchange student. He was then 21 years of age.

2. Subject remained in Germany for five years and during that time undoubtedly developed strong Nazi sympathies. Indeed he did work that was intimately tied in with German propaganda agencies, arranged broadcasts and announcing and translating speeches of Hitler and others. He received civil service positions, he coached the German Olympic basketball team and acted as certain conference positions and activities with the then American Consul General in Berlin who was known to accept pro-Nazi; in fact that the civil service positions were open only to persons who were known to be loyal to Hitler. One observer represented his firm in Berlin, was known to be in a stance, a wild-eyed Nazi. Subject was in the Sudeten and other areas where there was a large German population. During this period he also acted as a representative and son of the firm which received \$25,000 from I. G. Farben for the presentation in Berlin of the ship of James Lee. It has been satisfactory to have been extremely

SECRET

Executive Committee

- 2 -

May 11, 1943

while she was a music student in Berlin. He says, he disagreed with German methods. If he left Germany for this reason, his speeches after he came here were still sympathetic with German aims, especially on the minorities problem. His conduct since then has been consistent with that of a German propaganda agent, although not an extremely active one. He taught at the Fresno State Teachers College, and while there he saw Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul, at San Francisco, four or five times and, possibly as the result of one of those visits, suggested to the Dean of Fresno College that he could obtain Colin Ross, notorious Nazi propagandist, to speak from the German "propagandistic" point of view. Speeches made by subject from 1937 to 1940 have contained German propaganda. Had he not been so close to German sources, they might have been the speeches of an ardent isolationist who has unwittingly relied on material which in its inception was German inspired; because of his closeness to sources Subject is suspect.

On the other hand it is possible that the speeches were those of a person who, because of his German experience, has been able to see the German side of many questions and who has been weaned away from this sympathy very gradually. Also on this side of the scale is the fact that in March of 1941 he gave newspaper interviews in which he urged the United States to increase its production because of the danger to it if Britain were defeated, particularly the bad situation in which it would be in in respect of international trade. This would seem to be contrary to Nazi propaganda policy at that time.

During 1940 subject received a visit from Margaret Gaertner, whom he had known in Germany, and who later was indicted with two Louisville, Kentucky individuals, who pleaded guilty to a charge of disseminating German propaganda. Margaret Gaertner had returned to Germany, so the indictment still stands as to her.

4. There is no evidence in the file of German propaganda activity by subject since the declaration of war against Germany.

SECRET

SECRET

Executive Committee

- 3 -

May 11, 1943

5. Subject's Personal History Statement and a supplementary affidavit which he filed may be considered as not entirely frank and complete. Inadvertent omissions and "slanting" may be natural in the case of a person who has a complex employment background and who must necessarily be conscious of the examination which might be placed on his activities in Germany, but the result is not reassuring.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

The foregoing analysis deals only with highlights in the vast amount of evidence presented. Indeed, no mention has been made of the fact that many of subject's teaching superiors and associates support his loyalty. However, in view of subject's activities while in Germany and his extensive connections while there, and in view of the sympathetic attitude and possible German propaganda contained in his pre-1941 speeches (especially when considered in connection with the Wiedemann and Gaertner visits and the Collin Haus incident), it is the conclusion of the Secretariat that OSS would be derelict in its duty if it permitted subject to hold a position in which he would have access to material of a confidential or secret nature. It is also the opinion of the Secretariat that OSS has a duty to see that further investigations are made.

It is therefore recommended that:

A. OSS terminate its relationship with subject.

B. OSS turn over the Security Office file on subject to the FBI and possibly to the Inter-Departmental Committee set up by the President, by Executive Order 9500 dated February 5, 1943, to consider cases of subversive activities of Federal employees.

R. T.

SECRET

April 27, 1948

SECRET

SUBJECT: Request for Transportation

TO: The Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations
Division, War Department General Staff,
Room 3 & 400, Pentagon Building, Arlington,
Virginia

THROUGH: Brigadier General John S. Jones

1. It is requested that transportation
to Cairo be provided by first available sea passage
for the OCS personnel listed below:

Mr. Ralph E. Fair

2. We are advised that by cable dated
April 17th, 1948 (OS-1K-10174) to the War Department,
the Theater Commander has approved the dispatch of
the foregoing personnel.

William J. Donovan
Director

SECRET

~~Internal document~~

to be

to
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Committee

4-7-73

to GENERAL FELLERS

READ AND RETURN.

W.J.D.

Director's Office

(9308)

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

Date

To:

Subject:

W. R. Taylor

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE, 1943
PERSONNEL DIVISION
WASHINGTON

SECRET

WDJAP 201 1144, November 11, 1943

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF WAR
(The Office of the Secretary)

Subject: Assignment of Colonel [Name] to the Office of the Secretary of War

The Secretary of War has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Director, Office of the Secretary of War, dated 11/11/43, and of Colonel [Name] for an assignment to the Office of the Secretary of War, considered.

W. J. [Name]
Assistant [Name]

Incl.

Ltr to Gen. Deane,
JCS, 1r Dir/OSS,
1-2-43, w/1st Ind.

E. C. Lynch
Colonel, U.S.A.
Executive

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR: Gen. Donovan reports that [Name] is available for duty in North Africa. Deput [Name] [Name]

APR 5 1943
NOTED-OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
57



SECRET



WDGAP 201 Fiske, Norman E., Col.

April 4, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF:
(Thru Office Chief of Staff)

Subject: Assignment of Colonel Norman E. Fiske.

The Secretary of War directs that the attached request of the Director, Office of Strategic Services, for assignment of Colonel Norman E. Fiske to his organization is not favorably considered.

M. G. WHITE,
Brigadier General,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

Incl.
Ltr to Gen. Deane,
JCS, fr Dir/OSS,
1-2-43, w/1st Ind.

H. C. TICH.
Colonel, U.S.A.
Executive

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: Gen. Donovan requests Fiske's assignment for duty in North Africa. Deputy Chief of Staff directs disapproval.

ADD 5 1943

NOTED-OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

OUT



OUT

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF

COPY TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SECRET

14-00000

Secretary, Defense Staff, 1944
April 45. - 20. Assistant Chief of Staff, General Staff.

1. It is believed that the following information is correct:

2. The following information is correct:

CONFIDENTIAL

enrich
14-00000

SECRET

Fiske Col. & Donovan
X Fiske Col. & Donovan
X Donovan Col. & Fiske

April 2, 1943

SECRET

Brigadier General John R. Doane
The Joint U. S. Chiefs of Staff
Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Doane:

✓ In view of the present situation in North Africa and the demands made upon us to recruit and furnish Italians, Sicilians and Sardinians, it would be most helpful to have attached to our organization in that area a regular Army officer to help us with that problem.

I do not know the present position of Colonel Norman Fiske, but if it is proper to do so I would appreciate his assignment to us for duty in that area.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 2, 1943

SECRET

Brigadier General John R. Deane
The Joint U. S. Chiefs of Staff
Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Deane:

In view of the present situation in North Africa and the demands made upon us to recruit and furnish Italians, Sicilians and Sardinians, it would be most helpful to have attached to our organization in that area a regular Army officer to help us with that problem.

I do not know the present position of Colonel Norman Fiske, but if it is proper to do so I would appreciate his assignment to us for duty in that area.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
William J. Donovan
Director

SECRET

Letter to General Deane

In view of the
present situation in
M. Apr 7 the

demands made upon

as a prisoner

of prison status

Director's Office

(3308)

It must be kept

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D C

March 31, 1943

Dear General Donovan:

In my opinion, at this time experts on Italy and the Mediterranean Islands are at a premium. I have met no one in the Office of Strategic Services who has intimate, personal knowledge of the Mediterranean Islands, especially those which are Italian.

It occurs to me that Colonel Norman Flak* probably knows more about Italy and the Italian Islands than any other officer in our army. If it were possible for you to secure his detail to the Office of Strategic Services with station in North Africa, I believe he would be invaluable to General Eisenhower. This detail would appear to be in the best interest of the Service.

Respectfully yours,

Bonner F. Fellers
Bonner F. Fellers
Brigadier General
U. S. Army

Foran, General 1/1/54
x the first General

OCF 7.7
22 June 1953

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Colonel Suxton
General Magruder

FROM: General Donovan

✓ It has been determined, in a letter talk with General Magruder, Col. Forgan and myself, that on or about the first of January, 1944, Col. Forgan is to be released from his duties here and is to serve under Col. Bruce in London.

I concur in this suggestion, and if I should be away when that time comes, will you please see that it is arranged accordingly.

For Gen. Donovan 4/17/44

OFFICE OF GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
A.P.O. 887, C/O THE POSTMASTER
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

39 April 1944.

Brig.General William J. Donovan,
Director, Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Donovan,

I appreciate your kind letter of 15 April with regard to Colonel Fergan.

I fully understand and appreciate Colonel Fergan's straightforwardness in this matter.

I know that Colonel Fergan will be a very valuable assistant to you. He was extremely valuable to me here. His loss to this office, as well as to Mr. Averill Harriman is quite a serious one, but undoubtedly his position in your office will be of somewhat greater importance and, therefore, at least equal if not of greater value to our country.

Sincerely yours,

Wayne H. Allen

WAYNE H. ALLEN,
Colonel, G.S.C.
General Purchasing Agent.

*FORGAN, General 11.15.42
 11.15.42
 11.15.42*

April 16, 1942

Colonel Wayne R. Allen,
 General Purchasing Agent,
 H.Q. General Purchasing Board,
 A.P.O. 887,
 c/o Postmaster,
 New York City

Dear Colonel Allen:

As Lt. Colonel Forgan is upset because he did not return to England as he had planned, I think it proper for me to explain to you the facts surrounding his transfer to O.S.S.

Forgan was approached by Charles Cheston, one of my Special Assistants, and asked if he was interested in an important position here. Forgan made it perfectly clear to Cheston that he could not make a change until he returned to England and had an opportunity to discuss the situation with you. Notwithstanding this restriction Cheston arranged for Forgan to have an interview with General Magruder, Deputy Director, O.S.S., Intelligence Service. Forgan again made it perfectly clear, this time to General Magruder, that he was obligated to return to England before he could consider transferring to another assignment. At the same time he did express his interest in the position which we were anxious to fill.

General Magruder, feeling that Forgan was just the man we were looking for, spoke to me of him and suggested that I have a talk with him. This I did, at which time Forgan impressed on me the importance of his returning to England to finish up his work there and to confer with you regarding any possible change in his assignment. I was much impressed by Forgan and arranged to see General Somervell about him at an early date.

General Somervell gave me no definite assurance that we could have Forgan, but agreed to let me hear from him later on. Several days later General Somervell forwarded to me a copy of a cable to General Lee, suggesting Forgan's transfer to O.S.S. Upon receipt of General Lee's assent, the War Department issued instructions to the Adjutant General's Office to effect the transfer.

PAGE #1

Colonel Wayne R. Allen

April 14, 1943

I am desirous of making it perfectly clear to you that Forgan has acted in a thoroughly honorable and straightforward manner throughout these proceedings and is in no way responsible for his transfer without previously returning to England as he had planned.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Director

FORGAN, Russell 11154
X Stan Dept PONG

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 7, 1943

TO: General W. J. Donovan

FROM: Charles S. Choston

SUBJECT: Lt. Colonel Russell Forgan

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, U.S.S. are in receipt of copy of an order dated April 3th from Military Personnel A.S.F., directing the Adjutant General to transfer Lt. Colonel Forgan to U.S.S. This, therefore, supersedes cable of April 6th from Leo to Somervell.

Per London -

W4052 - Sayuig Forgan - no conference

Forgan, H. 1-5-4
x War Dept. Pure

April 4, 1943.

Lt. General B. B. Somervell,
Commanding General,
Army Service Forces,
War Department,
38656 Pentagon Building,
Arlington, Virginia.

✓
My dear General Somervell:

I am greatly appreciative of
your courtesy and thoughtfulness in
making Forgan available to us.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan,
Director.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE April 3, 1943

FROM

LONDON USSOS, LHM

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

AUGER, A. B. J. J.

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DONOVAN

SECRETARIAT

INCOMING HEADING

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

PRIORITY

RECEIVED

OFFICIAL

RECEIVED

#W-3905. CITE SOSAG

Regarding your cable S2236 Morgan is available for assignment to the Office of Strategic Services.

ACTION: ASF

INFORMATION: OPD, G-2, (OSS)

CM-IN-1567, April 3, 1943

WAR DEPARTMENT PARAPHRASE.
TOR: 4/3/43 6:20 p.m.

OPERATOR'S RECORD

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-11101-1

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPCO

April 3, 1945

Brigadier General Wm. J. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
25th and M Streets, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

In further reference to your request for the assignment of Colonel Forgan to your organization, I am in receipt of a wire from England stating that there will be no objections on the part of the Commanding General. You may therefore be assured that a request from you for Colonel Forgan's services will be honored.

Sincerely yours,


BREHON SOMERVELL,
Lieutenant General,
Commanding.



24-17016

March 16, 1943

Brigadier General John P. Deane
Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff
Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Deane:

With reference to your inquiry concerning
Carlos R. Freitas, he is a member of our secret
intelligence and the project to which he is assigned
is one that has been in operation for the last six
months. It is clearly within our Directive on in-
telligence, and I hope that he can be sent on his
way.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

SECRET

*Exempt from release
under E.O.
13526*

March 8, 1945

Colonel Ray T. Maddocks
Room 3 H 788
Pentagon Building
Arlington, Virginia

Through: Brigadier General John R. Deane

Dear Colonel Maddocks:

We wish to send Carlos A. Freitas to Fishermans Lake. He is proceeding from there to Southwest Africa in connection with Project Africa No. 12. He is providing his own transportation from Fishermans Lake to Lourenco Marques.

It is requested that he be sent by air at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

L-2272

SECRET

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SECRET

To: Colonel William J. Donovan
From: G. Edward Buxton
Subject: Attached file - Rodolfo Brito Fournier

I think this should be brought to the attention
of the Rockefeller Committee.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

SECRET

TO
Major Preston E. James
DATE: March 13, 1942

TO: Dr. William L. Langer

FROM: Major Preston E. James

SUBJECT: Rodolfo Brito Foucher, Rector of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma of Mexico City and known to have pro-Nazi and anti-United States sympathies, has been invited to speak at an inter-American educational conference to be held in Boston, March 13 - 15, with funds supplied by the CIAA.

It has come to our attention that Rodolfo Brito Foucher, Rector of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma of Mexico City, will participate at an inter-American educational conference to be held at Boston University, March 13 - 15. He is scheduled to make an address on the evening of March 14. It is also likely that he will be awarded an honorary degree.

The program and speakers have been arranged by Boston University. Funds have been supplied by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs which also acts in an advisory capacity in this conference but does not closely scrutinize the speakers, according to information received from the Division of Science and Education of the CIAA.

Confidential reports, particularly by ONI and FBI, indicate that Brito Foucher has had intimate Nazi connections both in Germany itself and in Mexico. Some of the facts, moreover, are public knowledge. Curt Riess for example, in his Total Espionage (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1941 - also translated into Spanish and on sale in Mexico City as Espionaje total), tells of Brito receiving funds from the German Legation for political activities, asking Ambassador von Collenberg to arrange for his trip to Germany for "training" and spending considerable time there during the middle and late 30's.

Since becoming Rector of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma (1942), Brito in his public utterances has referred approvingly to what he terms the superior qualities of the Nazi educational system, has supported the thesis, also propagated by the Ibero-Americanists

Dr. William L. Langer

March 4, 1943
Page 3

Institut of Berlin and by Franco's Consejo de Hispanidad, that the liberation of Mexico and all the Hispanic American countries from Spain, which resulted in the importation of liberal and democratic ideas and the establishment of the republican form of government in these countries, was an unmitigated disaster, responsible for the internal chaos of Latin America and its weak and helpless position in the western hemisphere.

In line with these ideas, Brito has become the leading advocate in Mexico of a Greater Hispanic-America which would permit not only a return to the principles of government and social conduct prevalent under the Spanish colonial regime, but also the political union of all Latin American countries as the only means of resisting the encroachment of the United States.

Bruto Foucher today receives the public acclaim and support of the Unión Nacional Sinarquista and Acción Nacional, the most important anti-war, anti-democratic and anti-Semitic organizations in Mexico (both faithfully follow the Axis-Falange propaganda line; Acción Nacional is in addition explicitly anti-U.S.). He is under constant attack as a Nazi stooge by liberal and labor groups, including the CTM (with a membership of 1,000,000), and by conservatives who are opposed to the Nazi and Falange penetration of Mexico. Significantly, José Valadés, one of Mexico's outstanding conservative men of letters and a loyal Catholic, published a series of three articles less than two weeks ago denouncing Bruto Foucher for his Nazi ideology and activities.

In view of Bruto's record and reputation in Mexico it can be anticipated that his participation in the educational conference at Boston University (particularly if he receives an honorary degree) will have the following effect in Mexico:

1. Mexicans in general will assume that Bruto has the official approval of the United States Government.
2. Bruto's position will be strengthened by this newly-won prestige.
3. Important sectors of the Mexican population, including those who have been most consistently pro-United States, will be seriously confused and demoralized.

Preston E. James
PRESTON E. JAMES
Maj. Inf.

Chief, Latin American Division.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
FA

May 24, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and acknowledges the receipt of a letter dated May 14, 1943 from Mr. William A. Kibel, Special Assistant to the Director, in regard to the assignment of Mr. Frank Frank to England to report to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services.

The Department of State informs the Office of Strategic Services that Mr. Frank's assignment has been approved and that appropriate instructions have been issued to the American Embassy at London.



mygatt
Payroll Section
Dr. Lange
L. K. Woodring
Com. Vandenberg

Amended, 10/16/43

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Local Board No. 121 71
 Entry Serial No. 11 061
 2124 Broadway Avenue 121
 Bronx, New York

(Stamp of Total Exemption)

May 27, 1943

William J. Donovan, Esq.
 Director, Office of Strategic Services
 Washington, D. C.

Re: Isalah Frank
Order No. 29-A

Dear Sir:

We herewith acknowledge your letter of May 25, 1943.

Please be advised that this registrant's case is being reopened for reconsideration by our Board.

For reason of that circumstance, we are not at this time able to issue a Permit for Mr. Frank.

Very truly yours,

John M. Ireland
 JOHN M. IRELAND
 CHAIRMAN, L.S.#121

JMI:RM



March 2, 1943

From: The Director of Strategic Services
To: The Chief of Naval Personnel
Subject: Isiah Frank

1. Mr. Isiah Frank is applying for a commission in the U. S. Naval Reserve. He is employed in the Office of Strategic Services.
2. He is hereby released for service with the armed forces.
3. If qualified for appointment and is appointed, it is requested that he be certified and ordered to the Office of Strategic Services for assignment.
4. Mr. Frank is recommended as being qualified under Special Program No. 28-42.
5. The nature of Mr. Frank's duties will be such as to warrant a waiver of any non-organic physical defect and it is requested that such waiver, if required, be granted.
6. Mr. Frank's address is:

Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

William J. Donovan
Director

James Earl Ray
1/24/68
1/24/68

February 20, 1968

Colonel Ray T. Maddox
Room 3 E 788 Pentagon Bldg.
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Colonel Maddox:

It is requested that approval be granted for the sending of Ensign Leslie T. Fossel, USN, to London for assignment to the complement in that office on special intelligence work.

It would be greatly appreciated if transportation by the first available means could be obtained for Fossel. His travel orders can be issued at any time and have been promised as soon as we are advised by which route he will be sent.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director.

Leslie P. ...
... Halsey, Nov. 11,
... London

February 20, 1963

Colonel Ray T. Maddocks,
Room 3 E 780,
Pentagon Building,
Arlington, Va.

Dear Colonel Maddocks;

It is requested that approval be granted for the
sending of Messrs. Van R. Halsey and Leslie P. ...
by air to London to complete the complement in our
London office on Special Intelligence work.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Melville J. Forester

To Spain, SI, Frank Ryan. Project is Spain No. 3. His mission
is similar to that of Frank Ryan.

2/22/43

Forrester, Melville 10,576
x 1/2

February 20, 1943

Colonel Ray T. Maddocks,
Room 3 E 788,
Pentagon Building
Arlington, Va.

Dear Colonel Maddocks:

It is requested that approval be granted for the
sending of Mr. Melville Forrester to Spain by air,
where he is to carry on Special Intelligence work.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

War. No.
Supers/402

April 7, 1943

From: The Director of Strategic Services.
To: The Chief of Naval Personnel.
Via: The Secretary of the Navy.

Subject: Ensign Leslie T. Fossel, D-V(S), USNR -
promotion to the grade of Lieutenant (jg).

1. Ensign Leslie T. Fossel, USNR, was commissioned in October 1942. He was employed by the Office of Strategic Services at the time of his commission and has been on duty with the organization since that date.

2. Ensign Fossel is Assistant to the Head of the Northern European Section of the New York Office of the S. I. Branch of the Office of Strategic Services. He has been in charge of relations with Norwegian nationals for the S. I. Branch of the O.S.S. As Assistant to the Head of the Northern European Section, the responsibilities of his position and his accomplishments in this capacity have been satisfactory. Ensign Fossel graduated from a college with a Norwegian-American background, and he has had unusually close relations with officers of the Norwegian Army and other figures in Norwegian commerce, industry, and government.

3. With the growth of the S.I. Branch and its far flung activities, the responsibilities of Ensign Fossel have continuously increased. His contacts are continually widening and the question of rank is becoming more important and could be of great assistance to him abroad. Ensign Fossel will shortly be sent overseas to carry out special work assigned to the S.I. Branch of the O.S.S., under direction of the Director of S.I., London.

4. In view of the unusual assignment of this officer, the provisions of Pub. No. 186, 77th Congress, are deemed applicable by this office in his particular case.

5. Ensign Fossel has shown initiative and conscientiousness in the performance of his duties and for the foregoing reasons it is respectfully recommended that he be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (jg).

Wm. J. Donovan
William J. Donovan.

Handwritten: 12 Feb 1943

12 February 1943

From: The Director of Strategic Services.
To: Ensign Leslie T. Fossell, E-4(S), USNR
Subject: Temporary additional duty
Reference: (a) Bureau of Naval Personnel Orders
No. E-32742 dated 3 February 1943.

1. As authorized by reference (a) you are hereby directed to proceed to New York, N. Y., from Washington, D. C., on or about 12 February 1943 via commercial air or rail, for temporary additional duty for the Office of Strategic Services.
2. This is in addition to your present duties and upon completion thereof, you will return to Washington, D. C. and resume your regular duties.
3. In addition to the actual cost of transportation you will be reimbursed for per diem at the rate of \$6.00 per day while absent from your designated post of duty.

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
Director of Strategic Services

January 26, 1943

Mr. James Forrestal,
The Under Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Jim:

Following our talk of yesterday I learned that we have no relationship with Capra's unit except that we did see the first of the orientation films. That work is entirely in the hands of the Special Services Division of the War Department. We have not seen the second of the series.

As to your matter we are getting on well. We have a very satisfactory relationship with your people and I hope that when the task is finished it will meet with your approval.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Wm. J. Donovan, Director

DATE: January 25, 1945

FROM: H. C. Barton, Jr. *HB*

SUBJECT:

You asked this morning whether the Presentation Division had any relationships with Capra's unit of the Special Services Division of the War Department. We have had none, except having seen the first of the orientation films they produced, "Prelude to War". I understand that the second in the series, covering the period 1933 - 1939 in Europe, has just been completed, but we haven't seen it.

Feller J. R. 9925
Robert [unclear]

4/8/43

Colonel Paul J. McDonnell
 C.O. of Headquarters and
 Headquarters Detachment
 Office of Strategic Services
 Washington, D. C.

Subject: Major Samuel R. Feller
 Release from OSS Assignment

Dear Colonel McDonnell:

Reluctantly I assent to the release of Major Samuel R. Feller's assignment to the Office of Strategic Services and his re-assignment to duty in the Army.

I asked for Major Feller's assignment from the Army to the Office of Strategic Services to do an important organizational job here. He has now completed this job in an admirable manner. I appreciate that further work in this assignment would be of a routine nature and would not utilize fully the administrative talents which Major Feller possesses.

Had Major Feller continued with the Office of Strategic Services a request would have been made for his promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan,
 Director

SPWZ - 202

March 1, 1943

SUBJECT: Samuel S. Feller, Major, J. A. G. D.

TO: The Director, Office of Strategic Services.

1. I am pleased to attach the original of a memorandum dated February 9, 1943 addressed to The Adjutant General, wherein the promotion of Major Samuel S. Feller to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel was recommended.
2. This recommendation was never processed, due to the request of your office for Major Feller's immediate release to you. Furthermore, the promotion of this officer prior to transfer to you, would have prevented his transfer inasmuch as a representative of your office informally advised this Division that you did not at that time have an available vacancy in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.
3. Major Feller performed his duties in an excellent manner while assigned to this Division, and this information is being made available to you in order that you may know that his qualities and ability were fully appreciated by us.

Inclosure
Memo 2/9/43 to
The Adjutant General

(Signed) J. H. CAGNEY
Major General, U.S.C.,
Director, Fiscal Division.

Orig + Encl. sent to office

8-7158

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

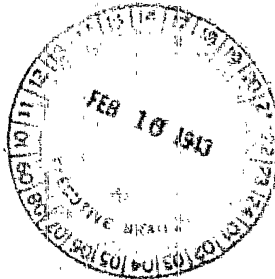
IN REPLY
REFER TOAG 201-Feller, Samuel R.
(1-12-43)PO-AWOM-4770-110-1306
OFF OF WOM-4770-1306

SUBJECT: Orders.

February 16, 1943.

To: Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

Orders issuing today assign Major Samuel R. Feller 0909488,
Army of the United States, to Office of Strategic Services, Wash-
ington, D. C.



W. M. Miller
Adjutant General.

Copies to: Sheppardson
Harold Jones
2/18

C O P Y

To: Whitney Shepardon
Harold Jones

W A R D E P A R T M E N T
The Adjutant General's Office
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to:

DDM-4773-110-1113
OFF BR-4024-74-71

AG 201-Feller, Samuel R.
(1-12-43) PO-A

Subject: Orders.

February 15, 1947

To: Director, Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Orders issuing today assign Major Samuel R. Feller 0709280,
Army of the United States, to Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

(Signed)

Adjutant General

January 14, 1948

The Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

✓ It is requested that Major Samuel H. Teller, WOB,
Signal Section be transferred to the Office of Strategic
Services for important duty of a confidential nature, for which
I believe he is particularly suited.

His commanding officer, Brigadier General A. H. Carter,
WOB, Signal Section, has been consulted.

Director, Office of Strategic Services.

CONFIDENTIAL

January 8, 1943

Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Washington, D. C.

Attention: ~~Mr. C. L. Holloman~~
L.T. Hitt

My dear Mr. Commissioner:

Request is hereby made for a ruling on the
exemption of F.B.Q. Co., Inc., a New York stock corporation,
from the payment of Federal Income, on, Loyalty and military
taxes for the year 1942 and thereafter, pursuant to the
appropriate sections of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended.

The Office of Coordinator of Information was
established by Executive Order of President Roosevelt, dated
July 11, 1941. Pursuant to a Military Order of the President,
June 1, 1942, the Office of Coordinator of Information,
exclusive of certain activities which are unrelated in any
connection, was designated the Office of Strategic Services,
with the former Coordinator of Information as Director, and
placed under the jurisdiction of the Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff.

On or about April 2, 1942, the Coordinator of
Information caused F.B.Q. Co., Inc., to be organized under
the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New York as a means
or instrumentality by which certain properties and facilities
might be acquired and operated by the United States of America
without public disclosure. Certified copies of the Certifi-
cate of Incorporation and By-laws are attached hereto and
marked Exhibits A and B.

The officers and directors of F.B.Q. Co., Inc. are
persons selected or employed by the Office of Strategic
Services. The capital stock of the corporation, to wit,
\$5,000 consisting of 50 shares of the par value of \$100 each,
was issued to and is at present held of record by Colonel H.
Preston Goodfellow, AUS, who has indorsed the certificate for
such shares in blank and deposited it with the Office of
Strategic Services.

CONFIDENTIAL

Commissioner of Internal Revenue
 Page 2
 January 3, 1942

This certificate is and ever since it has been the sole property of the United States Government. Colonel Goodfellow held such title as he exercised solely in fiduciary for the United States of America and had no beneficial ownership therein. This F.B.G. Co., Inc. is a corporation wholly owned by the United States.

Furthermore, the properties acquired by F.B.G. Co., Inc. and all activities of the corporation have and are being financed with funds supplied by the United States of America. F.B.G. Co., Inc. does not and has not at any time since its organization engaged in private business of any kind or nature. Its sole business operations have been limited to functions vital to the successful prosecution of the war by the United States of America.

It is therefore respectfully requested that F.B.G. Co., Inc. be exempted from the payment of Federal Income, employment and other taxes for the reason that it is a corporation wholly owned by the United States Government and engaged in activities solely for the benefit of such Government.

Respectfully submitted,

Director

EXHIBIT A

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

"of"

P. B. Q. CO. INC.

Pursuant to Article 2 of
the Stock Corporation Law.

WE, the undersigned, for the purpose of forming a corporation pursuant to Article 2 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New York, do hereby certify:-

FIRST. The name of the corporation shall be "P.B.Q.Co. Inc."

SECOND. The purposes for which it is to be formed are:-
To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of, pledge, hypothecate, and deal in and with, as principal, agent or broker, and on commission or otherwise, real and personal property of every kind and description, and to operate and manage the same, including copyrights and letters patent, domestic or foreign; to engage in the business of research and development of patents and patent rights. The foregoing enumeration of specific powers shall not be held to limit or restrict in any manner the general powers of the corporation, and the enjoyment thereof, as conferred by the Laws of the State of New York, upon corporations organized under the provisions of the Stock Corporation Law.

THIRD. The amount of capital stock shall be \$5,000.00, to consist of 50 shares at the par value of \$100.00 each, all of which shall be common stock.

-8-

FOURTH. The office of the corporation is to be located in the County of New York, City and State of New York, and the address to which the Secretary of State shall mail a copy of process in any action or proceeding against the corporation which may be served upon him, is c/o Latson & Tamblin, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

FIFTH. The duration of the said proposed corporation shall be perpetual.

SIXTH. The number of Directors of the said proposed corporation shall be three.

SEVENTH. The names and post office addresses of the Directors until the first annual meeting of the stockholders are as follows:-

<u>Names</u>	<u>Post-Office Addresses</u>
ALMET R. LATSON, JR.	52 Wall Street, New York City.
WILLIAM T. CONDON,	52 Wall Street, New York City.
HELEN M. JOHNSON,	52 Wall Street, New York City.

EIGHTH. The names and post office addresses of the subscribers of this Certificate of Incorporation and a statement of the number of shares which each agrees to take in the corporation is as follows:-

<u>Names</u>	<u>Post-Office Addresses</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>
ALMET R. LATSON, JR.	52 Wall Street New York City.	1
WILLIAM T. CONDON,	52 Wall Street New York City.	1

Name	Post-Office Address	No. of Shares
HELEN M. JOHNSON	59 Wall Street, New York City	1

NINTH. All of the subscribers of this Certificate are of full age, at least two-thirds of them are citizens of the United States, at least one of them is a resident of the State of New York, and at least one of the persons named as a Director is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York.

TENTH. The Secretary of State of the State of New York is hereby designated as the agent of the corporation upon whom process in any action or proceedings against it may be served.

ELEVENTH. No person otherwise qualified shall be deemed ineligible to election as a Director of the said proposed corporation by reason of the fact that he is not a stockholder therein. Nor shall a Director of the said proposed corporation cease to be such by reason of the fact that he may cease to be a stockholder during his term of office.

TWELFTH. The Directors of said proposed corporation shall have power to accumulate as surplus in the corporation such amounts from the earnings of the corporation, as to them in their sole judgment and discretion shall seem desirable, as working capital, reserve for contingencies or for any other purposes.

THIRTEENTH. No contract or other transaction between the corporation and any other corporation shall be affected or

-4-

invalidated by the fact that any one or more of the Directors of this corporation is or are interested in, or is a Director or officer or are Directors or officers of such other corporation, and any Director or Directors, individually or jointly, may be a party or parties or may be interested in any contract or transaction of this corporation or in which this corporation is interested; and no contract, act or transaction of this corporation with any person or persons, firm or corporation shall be affected or invalidated by the fact that any Director or Directors of this corporation is a party or are parties to or interested in such contract, act or transaction, or in any way connected with such person or persons, firm or association and each and every person who may become a Director of this corporation is hereby relieved from any liability that may otherwise exist from contracting with the corporation for the benefit of himself or any firm, association or corporation in which he may be any wise interested.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have made, signed and acknowledged this Certificate in duplicate, this 1st day of April, 1942.

(Sgn.) ALMET R. LATSON, JR.

(Sgn.) WILLIAM T. CONDON

(Sgn.) HELEN M. JOHNSON

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
) ss.
 COUNTY OF NEW YORK,)

On this 1st day of April, 1942, before me per-
 sonally came ALBERT R. LATSON, JR., WILLIAM T. CONDON and HAZEL
 M. JOHNSON, to me known and known to me to be the persons des-
 cribed in and who executed the within instrument, and they duly
 acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Sgn.) GEORGE A. TUDOR
 Notary Public N. Y. County
 N. Y. County Clk. #2
 Com. Expires March 30, 1944

(seal)

ARTICLE I.

BY LAWS

-of-

P. B. Q. CO. INC.

ARTICLE I.Directors.

Section 1. The Directors of this corporation shall be elected by the stockholders of this corporation entitled to vote, attending in person or by proxy at the annual meeting of the corporation; and each Director shall be elected for the term then commencing and ending at the next succeeding annual meeting.

Section 2. Vacancies occurring by resignation or otherwise in the Board of Directors shall be filled for the unexpired term by the remaining members of the Board, whether or not such remaining members constitute a majority of the entire original Board, at any regular meeting thereof or at any special meeting called for that purpose.

Section 3. The Directors, at each annual meeting of the corporation, shall present a statement of the assets and liabilities of the corporation and a report upon the general condition of its affairs.

ARTICLE II.Officers.

Section 1. The Board of Directors, immediately after

-4-

each annual meeting, shall choose one of their number, by majority vote, to be President, and shall also appoint a Secretary, and a Treasurer. Any two offices may be held by the same person. All persons so elected shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and have qualified.

Section 2. Vacancies occurring in such offices by resignation or otherwise shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors.

Section 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and at all meetings of the stockholders. He shall sign all certificates of stock and execute all contracts in the name of the company. He shall generally supervise the affairs of the corporation and perform such other and further duties as may be prescribed by law or designated by resolution of the Board of Directors. In the absence of the President, such officers as may be designated by the Board of Directors shall perform the duties of the President.

Section 4. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and also the minutes of the meetings of the stockholders; he shall prepare and serve all notices of the company; he shall have charge of the certificate book and such other books and papers as the Board may direct; he shall also keep a stock book as prescribed by Section 32 of the Stock Corporation Law; he shall countersign all certificates of stock when signed by the President and shall affix the corporate seal thereto; and shall perform all the duties incidental to his office.

-3-

Section 5. The Treasurer shall have the care and custody of all the funds and securities of the corporation (except his own bond which shall be deposited with the President), and shall deposit the same in the name of the corporation in such bank or banks as the Directors may designate; he shall, at all reasonable times, by authority of the Board of Directors and not otherwise, exhibit his books and accounts to any director or stockholder of this Company upon application at the office of the Company during business hours; he shall give a bond, if required by the Board of Directors, for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as may be approved by the said Board of Directors, which said bond shall be renewed after each annual election. He shall perform such other and further duties as may be prescribed by law or designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 6. All checks, drafts or bills of exchange and all notes or other obligations of the company shall be signed by such officer or officers of the corporation as the Board of Directors may from time to time appoint for that purpose.

ARTICLE III.

Meetings.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation shall be held at such place in the City of New York as may be designated by the President, on the first Monday of January of each year, commencing with the year 1943.

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors of this corporation and the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting. The Secretary shall give to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting such notice thereof as is required by law, and such other and further notice as the Board of Directors may require.

Section 2. Special meetings of the stockholders, other than those regulated by Statute, may be called by the Board of Directors at any time. It shall also be the duty of the President to call a special meeting of stockholders whenever requested in writing so to do by stockholders entitled to vote, owning at least one-third of the capital stock having voting power. Written notice of every special meeting, stating the time, place and object thereof shall be given to each stockholder entitled to vote, either in person or by mail, at least ten days before such meeting.

Section 3. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first Monday of each and every month at the office of the corporation in the City of New York, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, provided, however, that the President of the corporation may, in his discretion, direct that any such regular meeting be held elsewhere, either within or without the State of New York, in which event at least one day's written notice shall be given to each Director, either in person or by mail.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors

may be called by the President at any time, and shall be called by the Secretary within three days after the receipt of a written request therefor from any one Director. Written notice of every special meeting, stating the time, place (within the City of New York) and object thereof shall be given to each Director, either in person or by mail, at least three days before the date thereof.

Section 5. At the annual meeting of the stockholders the following shall be the order of business, namely:-

1. Calling the roll and filing the proxies.
2. Proof of service of proper notice of the meeting.
3. Report of the Board of Directors.
4. Report of the President.
5. Report of the Treasurer.
6. Report of the Secretary.
7. Reports of Committees.
8. Election of Directors.
9. Miscellaneous business.
10. Reading and adoption of the minutes of the meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

Notices

Section 1. All notices provided by these by-laws, or by direction of the Board of Directors, or by direction of the stockholders, to be served by mail, shall be deemed duly served when deposited in the mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the person for whom intended at the last post office address designated by him in writing to the Secretary of the corporation.

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ARTICLE V.Quorum

Section 1. Fifty per cent of the shares of the stock of this corporation entitled to vote, limited and outstanding, represented in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any stockholders' meeting, at any annual or special.

Section 2. Two directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Board of Directors of this corporation at any meeting, either regular or special, provided, however, that whenever vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors by resignation or otherwise shall reduce the number remaining in office to less than two, then and in that event the remaining Director shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of filling one such vacancy, but no other or further business shall be transacted until such vacancy shall have been filled. No action by the Board of Directors, except the election of a Director or Directors as hereinbefore provided, shall be valid or binding upon the corporation, except upon an affirmative vote of at least two members of the Board.

ARTICLE VIDividends.

Section 1. Dividends payable from the net profits in hand shall be declared and paid at such time or times as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate in accordance

With the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation.

ARTICLE VII.

Seal.

Section 1. The seal of this corporation shall be in the form of a circle and shall bear the name of the corporation "P.B.Q. CO. Inc." around the periphery, and "1943" within the circle. The seal shall be affixed to such instruments as require a seal only upon direction of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII.

Inspectors of Elections.

Section 1. Two inspectors of election shall be appointed by the Board of Directors to serve until the next succeeding annual meeting, who shall attend at every meeting of the stockholders. Any vacancy occurring, either by failure of the Board to so appoint or otherwise, shall be filled by a majority of the stockholders represented either in person or by proxy at such meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments.

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders by the affirmative vote of seventy-five per cent of the outstanding stock, represented

either in person or by proxy, provided the said amendment is inserted in the notice of such meeting, and by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Directors at any regular meeting of the Board, or at any special meeting thereof, provided the said amendment is inserted in the notice of such meeting, or notice thereof is waived in writing.

548

#

RECEIVING STATION AT RECEIVING
NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RM/PL-2/24

January 21, 1943.

From: The Commanding Officer,
To: FLOYD, Ollie Radoliffe, 102 97 77, DCIN, T-1, USN.
Subject: Appointment to temporary commissioned rank.
Reference: (a) BuPers. Circular Letter No. 643.
(b) LNAV 112 of July, 1942.

1. Upon receipt of this letter you will proceed and report to the Medical Officer, Receiving Station, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for examination to determine your physical qualification for appointment to temporary commissioned rank. If found physically qualified, you will consider yourself appointed as Ensign, O-V(3), USN, with date of January 7, 1943, and to rank from November 15, 1942, in accordance with reference (a). The Medical Officer will indicate the result of this examination by endorsement hereon.

2. If found physically qualified, you will, pursuant and report to the Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for entry.

C.W.A. CAMPBELL.

S. J. DAYTON,
By direction.

FIRST ENDORSEMENT RECEIVING STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 21, 1943.

From: The Medical Officer.
To: Ensign Floyd Ollie RADOLIFFE, O-V(3), USN.

1. Reported. Examined and found physically qualified for appointment to temporary commissioned rank.

A. E. PAGAN.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Office of Strategic Services

June 17, 1942

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It is respectfully requested that Oliver M. Floyd, Radioman First Class, USNR, now on duty at the Radio Material School, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to handle work of a highly secret and confidential nature.

Mr. Floyd enlisted USNR Y-3, May 5, 1929 - Number 402-92-77. He has worked with our personnel to some extent is particularly qualified for the work we have in mind.

It would be appreciated if we could have as prompt notification as possible on this matter.

Sincerely,

William M. Donovan

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

WMD

Pers-313-VH

January 23, 1943.

T-31822

From: The Chief of Naval Personnel.
 To: Ensign
 Ollie M. Floyd, C-V(G), U.S.N.A.,
 Office of Strategic Services,
 Washington, D.C.
 Via: The Chief of
 Naval Operations.
 Subject: Temporary additional duty.

1. On or about February 4, 1943, you will proceed to the British Isles, via such transportation as the Bureau of Naval Personnel may furnish, including via air, and upon arrival proceed and report to the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, for temporary duty in the Office of Strategic Services, London, England.

2. You are hereby authorized to perform such travel as may be considered necessary in the proper performance of this duty, including via air.

3. This is in addition to your present duties, and upon the completion thereof, and when directed by the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, you will proceed to a port in the United States, via such transportation as he may designate, including via air, and upon arrival return to Washington, D.C., via government aircraft or commercial transportation, and resume your regular duties.

4. In addition to the actual cost of travel, a per diem of \$6.00 in lieu of subsistence will be allowed while absent from your station, except while occupying government quarters, or in a government vessel.

5. The cost of this travel is chargeable to "Pay, Subsistence and Transportation," and ultimately chargeable to the Office of Strategic Services.

Copy to:
 Naval Operations.
 Office of Strategic Services,
 Washington, D.C.
 Cdr., U.S. Naval Forces in Europe.
 Mr. Taylor, Identification Section.
 Transportation Div.
 Pers-33.
 Detail Office.

RANDALL JACOB

2 copies, Comdr Smith 2/2

January 29, 1943

TO: Chief of Naval Personnel

SUBJECT: Ensign Ollie R. Floyd, C-V(0), #213300

Reference (a) Commandant Navy Yard Washington, D. C. Letter
MS/P11-5/101 January 21, 1943

Reference (b) Commandant Navy Yard Washington, D. C. Letter
OO/Floyd ON (100) dated 22 January 1943

1. Reference (a) appointed Ollie R. Floyd to the temporary rank of Ensign, C-V(0), U.S.N.R.
2. Reference (b) assigned Floyd to temporary additional duty in the Office of Strategic Services upon the completion of which he was to return to the Navy Yard, Washington.
3. Floyd has been on duty at this office since July 7, 1942, during which time he carried on his duties in an excellent manner, and as a result we endorsed his application for commission.
4. His particular abilities are along the lines of the construction and installation of radio station equipment, and it was our purpose to send him into foreign fields to do this type of work.
5. It is requested that he be ordered to report to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations for assignment to duty in the Office of Strategic Services.
6. It is further requested that this regular duty assignment at the Office of Strategic Services be expedited, inasmuch as there is urgent need for his services abroad, and it is planned to request temporary additional duty orders immediately.

William J. Donovan
Director

Fairbanks, Alaska 4650
Mr. Fairbanks
Mr. Paton
Mr. Woodring

June 24, 1943

The Honorable
 O. Howland Shaw
 Assistant Secretary of State
 Department of State
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Shaw:

Please refer to my letters of April 2 and June 2, 1943, relative to financial arrangements regarding Mr. John K. Fairbanks and Mr. Gustav G. Paton, in connection with their duties in Chungking, China as officials of the Office of Strategic Services. The quarters and living allowances applicable to these two officials, effective as of February 1 and April 9, 1943, were \$3420.00 and \$2736.00 per annum, respectively.

In accordance with the recent classification of foreign posts, as prepared by the Department of State, Mr. John K. Fairbank's quarters and living allowance has been increased to \$4140.00 per annum and the per annum allowance of Mr. Gustav G. Paton has been increased to \$3312.00. It will be appreciated if the Department will advise the officials of the American Embassy in Chungking relative to these increases in order that the applicable payments to these two officials may be adjusted retroactively to May 1, 1943.

The Office of Strategic Services will reimburse the Department of State for all payments made on behalf of these officials, in accordance with the procedure outlined in V-4 of the Foreign Service Regulations.

Sincerely yours,

KEWoodring:ot

cc:
 General Donovan
 Mr. Kilgour
 Mr. Ogan
 Mr. Kimbel
 Mr. DuRant
 Lt. Woodring

William J. Donovan
 Director

For [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

This message must be ^{TOP SECRET} paraphrased before being communi-
 cated to anyone other than a
 Governmental Agency. (BR)

April 10, 1943

AMERICAN EMBASSY

401 CHUNGKING

As of

~~As of~~ January 31, 1943 John K. Fairbank's ~~living and~~
~~quarters allowance of \$7.00 per diem~~ You are authorized to pay him living and
 quarters allowance of \$1420 per annum effective beginning
 February first and to make any necessary adjustments for per
 diem payments ^{made} since that day. Include payments in regular
 accounts accordance Section V-45 for reimbursement by OAS from
 Funds of Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of
 Foreign Publications authorization letter of OAS April 3.

HULL
 (FEV)

FA:HJM:TO

4-9-43

DA

A-8/3

Fairbank # 6663
Supplement
Wen Dept
China East
1/1/43

April 2, 1943

The Honorable
 G. Howland Shaw
 Assistant Secretary of State
 Department of State
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Shaw:

Reference is made to my letter of August 20, 1942, with which there was forwarded a copy of Travel Order No. 429-43, outlining the conditions of Mr. John E. Fairbank's travel to Chungking, China. In accordance with the original financial arrangements, Mr. Fairbank has been paid a per diem allowance of \$7.00 through the facilities of the American Embassy in Chungking, China.

Effective February 1, 1943, Mr. Fairbank was authorized a living and quarters allowance of \$3420.00 per annum in accordance with the schedule of rates prepared by the Department of State. It will, therefore, be appreciated if the officials of the American Embassy in Chungking, China are advised of this fact. Mr. Fairbank's per diem allowance of \$7.00 per day should continue in effect only up to and including January 31, 1943, and, accordingly, the difference between the quarters and living allowance rate of \$3420.00 per annum and the per diem travel allowance should be paid Mr. Fairbank.

Mr. Fairbank is being provided with the necessary information regarding this change in order that he will be in a position to cooperate with the representatives of the Department of State in Chungking, China in effecting the required adjustments.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

KEW
 Woodring:amd

cc: Colonel Donovan
 Mr. Kilgour
 Mr. Fairbank
 Mr. Ogan
 Mr. Kimbel
 Mr. DuBant
 Lt. Woodring

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

August 13, 1942

The Honorable
G. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Shaw:

On June 2nd, a letter was addressed to the Department of State by the Coordinator of Information requesting the appointment of John F. Fairbank as Assistant to the Ambassador at Chungking. This request was approved, and on June 11 cables were accordingly sent to the Ambassador at Chungking and to the Chief of the United States Mission at New Delhi.

Due to the change of status resulting from the Directive of the President of June 13th, Mr. Fairbank's departure was postponed. It is now our wish to have him leave in the early future, to act as the representative in China of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications, Washington, D.C. We have no objection to his also acting as the representative in China of the Library of Congress, which has an interest identical with that of the Committee in the securing of Chinese and Japanese materials.

At the same time it seems appropriate that, if the Department of State so desires, Mr. Fairbank should be free to assist the Ambassador at the latter's discretion in the distribution within China of microfilmed materials which may be sent out by its Division of Cultural Relations.

We would like also to have him work on route in India under such conditions as will enable him to use the facilities of the Mission of the United States in that country and especially the facilities for communication with Washington.

Mr. Fairbank has been bonded to act as a certifying officer for the presentation of vouchers and it is requested that both the Embassy at Chungking and the United States Mission at New Delhi be authorized to make payments to him, which payments will be chargeable to the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications.

Mr. C. Newland Shaw

August 12, 1948

His salary is to be at the rate of \$6,000 a year, to be paid through the United States Embassy in Chungking, China, beginning with the payment of September 15, 1948. But a deduction from this salary is to be made at the rate of \$100 a month; and from this sum of \$100 a month the usual retirement savings deduction is to be made; the balance of the \$200 per month is to be paid to the account of Wilson C. Fairbank, Farmer's and Merchants Bank, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C. The salary paid to Mr. Fairbank through the Embassy at Chungking will therefore amount to the sum of \$10.00 per month.

A per diem allowance is to be paid to him at the rate of \$8 within and \$7 outside of the limits of the continental United States. These per diem allowances are to be paid by the United States Mission at New Delhi or by the American Embassy at Chungking, both to the date of his arrival at Chungking and during his stay in China. It is understood that the Interdepartmental Committee will guarantee the reimbursement to the Department of State in accordance with the Foreign Service Regulations of all payments made by the Embassy in Mr. Fairbank's behalf.

It will be greatly appreciated if the Ambassador at Chungking and the Chief of the Mission at New Delhi may be notified of Mr. Fairbank's changed status and of his authorizations to present vouchers and to use the official facilities for communication.

In view of the fact that Mr. Fairbank's predecessor in charge of the adrofilm project has recently been working in China under a diplomatic passport, it is requested that a diplomatic passport be issued also to Mr. Fairbank.

Very truly yours,

William L. Langer

cc:
Colonel Donovan (2)
Mr. Stross (State)
Major Bruce
Mr. Opata
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Nolan
Mr. Woodring
Mr. Kibbel
Mr. Rorer

**OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE, NEW YORK OFFICE**

15-00000

Honorable C. Herland Shaw
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

Further reference is made to the letter of the
dispatch of Mr. John K. Vairant to Chungking, China, as
a representative of the Office of Strategic Services.

There is attached for the information of the Department of State a copy of Travel Order No. 392-42 which outlines the conditions of Mr. Fairbank's travel to Chungking, China.

Very truly yours,

William J. Dunn

Attachment

KEWoodring:mab

cc: Mr. Opsahl
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Stacy
Dr. Langer

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

August 16, 1942

Mr. John K. Fairbank
1803 34th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fairbank:

You are hereby authorized to coordinate and exercise full responsibility in fiscal, organizational, and administrative matters for the work in China of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications. You may serve as certifying officer on purchase vouchers, payrolls, and other official documents and to enter into all necessary contracts for equipment, supplies, operations, and services, inasmuch as you have been bonded under the provisions of Public Law No. 359 of December 29, 1941. You are also authorized to appoint or employ such personnel as may be required for the work of the Committee, subject to my approval and that of the Chief of Mission at Chungking, China.

Your primary objective should be to aid in reviving the flow of printed matter in both directions between China and the United States, and for this purpose you will make use of all available facilities for the transmission by air to Washington of microfilmed materials.

You are also authorized to carry out the functions of the Interdepartmental Committee in India.

It is understood that you will have the status of Special Assistant to the United States Ambassador to China and will make your headquarters in Chungking. You should assist the Ambassador, at his discretion and under his supervision, in the distribution within China of microfilmed materials or projectors sent to him from various agencies of the United States Government, and you should also cooperate with agencies of the United States Government, particularly with the Department of State, in the transmission of documents on microfilm or in the performance of other services. It is understood that you are to act as the representative in China of the Library of Congress, which has an identical interest in the securing of printed materials.

Mr. John K. Fairbank

-4-

August 18, 1942

You will be in charge of the functions of the Interdepartmental Committee in China and will be administratively responsible to this Committee until this authority is revoked in writing by me. At the same time it is to be distinctly understood that you will conduct your work under the supervision of the Ambassador and are expected to keep him fully informed of your activities. On matters pertaining to the Interdepartmental Committee, you are to report frequently and fully to this office, both by letter and by telegram through the Ambassador, submitting to him copies of all such reports. It is understood that the Ambassador has been requested to facilitate the transaction of your official business by such services as the transmission of airtelgrams by diplomatic pouch and the handling of mail, telegrams, and funds.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

JUN 15 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 2, 1942 in regard to Dr. John K. Fairbank who is to be your Chief Representative to Chungking, China.

The China Mission has been informed of Dr. Fairbank's work and the Military Intelligence Service has cabled the United States Military Attache in Chungking requesting that office to facilitate Dr. Fairbank's work in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: C. F. Remer *CFR*
TO: Mr. James P. Barker, Jr.
SUBJECT: Final Instructions to John K. Fairbank.

DATE: June 9, 1942

Certain matters call for attention in connection with John K. Fairbank's proposed departure for India and China. In some cases an early determination is important, and in others a determination in Washington rather than in Chungking is almost necessary.

The first is the request for a diplomatic passport. This request was in the draft letter to Mr. Shaw of the State Department submitted a few days ago. It is hoped that this request will be granted, and granted in time to make arrangements for early airplane passage feasible.

A second matter is that of the final determination of instructions to Mr. Fairbank. If any problems arise in this connection, they ought to be solved in Washington where the functions and services of the Coordinator of Information are adequately understood. If the instructions are to be modified in any way, this ought to be made clear to Mr. Fairbank and to those who will have the

Mr. James P. Baxter, Sr.

June 2, 1942

responsibility for communicating with him.

A third matter is that the instructions, as they are finally agreed upon, ought to be clearly stated in a communication from the Secretary of State to the United States Ambassador at Chungking. In view of the situation in the past, it would seem desirable to have the Ambassador's answer to this cablegram and his comments on the situation. It seems doubtful that any communication should be sent to Chungking concerning our plans for Mr. Fairbank before the Secretary has communicated with the Ambassador.

Many of these matters depend on the proposed conference between Colonel Donovan and the Secretary of State. It is hoped that this conference will take place soon. If it is true that Colonel Donovan is leaving Washington tomorrow for an absence of some days, do you not think it desirable to call to his attention the urgency of this matter?

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

June 6, 1942

Dear Bill:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of June 2, I am sending a letter this date to Lieutenant Colonel James M. McHugh, United States Naval Attache at Chungking, with the request that he cooperate with Dr. Fairbank in his capacity as representative of the Coordinator there.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Knox

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Frederick G. Kilgour

DATE

June 5, 1943

TO: Mr. James H. Murphy

SUBJECT: Transmission of Carbon Copy
of letter to Dr. Fairbanks.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of
of a letter which I have just written to Dr. Fairbanks,
at his instructions.

F.G.K.
F.G.K.

Jan 6, 1948

Frederick G. Kilgour

Mr. J. K. Fairbank

Procedure for obtaining
Microfilm and Printed
Matter from abroad.

In answer to your recent request for information as to the procedure by which the Inter-departmental Committee obtains microfilm and printed publications from abroad, I wish to say that practically all materials come to us through the State Department's Diplomatic Pouch. Because of the great reduction in weight the State Department, which has been most helpful to us in these matters, has usually sent microfilm through the air pouch.

I must explain to you however, that all of the film which is sent in pouches is Cellulose Acetate Safety film. Cellulose Acetate film by itself does not support combustion.

I trust this is the information you desire.

F.G.K.

June 2, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We are sending Dr. John R. Fairbank to Chungking, China, in the near future to serve as the chief representative of the Coordinator of Information. His instructions include the supervision and improvement of the flow of microfilmed material from China to this office.

Since information received in this way plays a part in certain services which this office performs at the request of the Office of Naval Intelligence, it is hoped that instructions might be sent to the Naval Attache in Chungking directing him to facilitate the work of Dr. Fairbank whenever possible.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

CFRomer:mwm

June 2, 1944

The Honorable
The Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We are sending Dr. John K. Fairbank to Chungking, China, as the Chief Representative of the Coordinator of Information. His instructions include the securing of printed material which will be microfilmed and forwarded by air to Washington. This microfilmed material will be of use in the work which this office is doing in cooperation with the Military Intelligence Service.

It would be much appreciated if the officers of the China Mission both here and in China were instructed to help Dr. Fairbank's work. He, in turn, has been instructed to make himself of service to them. It would be especially appreciated if the facilities of the China Mission could be offered for the transport of small packages of microfilm by plane.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

OPRem:immm

June 2, 1942

Mr. John K. Fairbank
 Far Eastern Section
 Research and Analysis Branch
 Office of the Coordinator of Information

Dear Mr. Fairbank:

You are hereby designated the chief representative in China of the Coordinator of Information.

As Special Representative of the Coordinator of Information in China you are: (a) to be the recognized head of the Chungking office, (b) authorized to represent the Coordinator in matters concerning the group as a whole, and (c) authorized to exercise administrative direction over CUI personnel in Chungking in matters affecting the general interests of the Chungking unit as distinguished from the particular functions of the representatives of the several branches, (d) directed to make recommendations for action upon budgetary proposals originating in Chungking.

Upon all matters dealt with as chief representative and general administrative officer you are to report to the Coordinator of Information or to such officer as he may direct.

You are at the same time designated as the representative of the Far East of the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of the Coordinator of Information.

As representative of this branch you are to assume responsibility for maintaining a flow of microfilmed printed matter from the Far East, so selected as to provide immediately useful knowledge and to make for an understanding of the Far Eastern situation. You are to report on these matters to the Director of the Research and Analysis Branch through the Chief of its Far Eastern Section of which you will continue to be a member.

You are to proceed to New Delhi, India, and to establish contact with the Far Eastern group or section of the British Ministry of Information and with any other agencies of the British Government dealing with, or engaged in the study of the Far East. You are to take such steps as seem to you as appropriate for collaboration with these agencies. If circumstances make it necessary, you are authorized to carry on in India your work as representative of the Research and Analysis Branch.

Mr. Fairbank

- 2 -

June 2, 1944

You are to proceed from India to Chungking, China. In Chungking you are to present yourself to the United States Ambassador, informing him of your instructions and in particular of those instructions which make you the chief representative in China of the Office of the Coordinator of Information.

You are to confirm the arrangement by which the facilities of the Embassy, including the Embassy pouch, are to be used for communication with the Office of the Coordinator in Washington.

As representative of the Research and Analysis Branch you are to review the work of the staff engaged upon the microfilm project and to take any measures which may be required to make this work more useful and more effective. These measures may include travel and microfilming at centers other than Chungking. Upon matters of major importance you are to make recommendations to the Research and Analysis Branch in Washington, where the general responsibility for the microfilm project rests.

You are to be paid at the rate of \$4600.00 a year. In addition, you are to receive travel allowance at the rate of \$6.00 a day within the limits of continental United States and at the rate of \$7.00 a day beyond those limits. Upon your arrival in Chungking and during your period of service there you will receive a post allowance at the rate of \$800.00 per year. In addition, you are informed that an effort will be made to apply in your case any general plan which may be adopted to provide financial allowance or assistance for the staff of the American Embassy and for others in the service of the United States Government in Chungking.

Your salary and allowance will be paid to you through the United States Embassy in Chungking, but it is understood that a deduction from this salary at the rate of \$150.00 a month will be made and that this sum of \$150.00 a month will be paid to the account of Wilma C. Fairbank, Farmers and Mechanics Branch, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

CFRmer: mwm

June 2, 1942

The Honorable
C. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary of State

Dear Mr. Shaw:

We would like to send Mr. John E. Fairbank to the Far East as chief representative in Chungking of the Coordinator of Information.

We would like to have Mr. Fairbank appointed Special Assistant to the Ambassador of the United States at Chungking.

We would like also to have him work in India under such conditions as will enable him to use the facilities of the Mission of the United States in that country and especially the facilities for communication with Washington. If this requires that he be appointed Special Assistant to the Chief of the United States Mission at New Delhi, the request for such appointment is hereby made.

His salary is to be at the rate of \$4600.00 a year, to be paid by the Coordinator of Information, Washington, D. C.

A per diem allowance is to be paid to him at the rate of \$6.00 within and \$7.00 outside of the limits of continental United States. These per diem allowances are to be paid by the American Embassy at Chungking to the date of his arrival at his post.

It is requested that the Embassy pay him, after his arrival, an allowance at the rate of \$300.00 per year for living quarters, heat, fuel and light. We will reimburse the State Department in accordance with Section V-45 of its Foreign Service Regulations for all payments made by the Embassy in Mr. Fairbank's behalf.

In addition, Mr. Fairbank has been informed that we hope to apply in his case any general plan which may be adopted to provide financial allowance or assistance for the staff of the American Embassy and others in the service of the United States in Chungking.

The Honorable
G. Howland Shaw

June 3, 1944

It will be greatly appreciated if the Chief of the American Mission at New Delhi is notified of Mr. Fairbank's status and of the approximate date of his arrival. It is requested that a similar notice be sent at the appropriate time to the Ambassador of the United States in Chungking.

It is requested that a diplomatic passport be issued to Mr. Fairbank.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

CFRomer:mwm

WILLIAM A. KINDEL

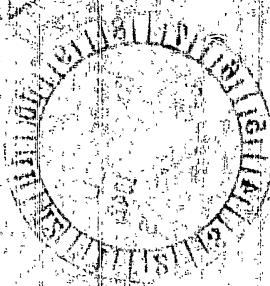
JUN 1 1961

MR. BAXTER

With further reference to the Fairbank case-
port which you mentioned at staff meeting this morning, I
am inclined to believe that the ultimate decision in this
will rest on the status given by COM to Fairbank in his re-
lationship to Gale, Fisher, etc. It would be advisable for
us to discuss this situation in detail before an official
request is made to the Department of State.

W. A. K.

cc: Colonel Donovan ✓
Mr. Hayden



3 copies.
7 to Adm. 1157
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Langer
Lattin
L. L. Hunt 10

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

DATE: September 23, 1944

FROM: William L. Langer

SUBJECT:

I am sending you herewith the most interesting excerpts from the letters which have recently come in from John Fairbank in Chungking.

These give some vivid firsthand impressions and I thought you might want to read them.

William L. Langer
William L. Langer
Director, Branch of
Research and Analysis

Attachment

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Dr. William L. Langer

DATE: December 21, 1944

FROM: G. F. Remer *GFL*SUBJECT: Recent Correspondence from Chungking

The following notes indicate some of the subjects which have been dealt with in recent letters of J. K. Fairbank from Chungking. They are sent for the confidential information of Colonel Donovan and yourself and indicate developments which are of outstanding interest to the Office of Strategic Services. Much of what follows is direct quotation, although some of it is paraphrased:

1. Observations on the Communist Held Areas

A recent traveler through the areas held by the Chinese Communists has reached Chungking. He is French, has had training in the French army, and hopes to get to French Indo-China, ultimately to join the Fighting French forces. Travel was largely on foot. He reports Japanese prisoners to be few, about one hundred in each of three places. Prisoners are allowed to choose whether they will stay with the Communists or go back to the Japanese forces. Those that go back are said to be sent as contaminated by their own authorities. Government in the Communist areas is said to be on the "three-three" principle, with equal representation from the Communist party, the Kuomintang and non-party people. The landlords are reconciled and unmolested for the present, and usually vote non-party or Kuomintang.

Communist troops pay for supplies by giving out green tickets which in turn are receivable for taxes. Naturally the people are reluctant to take these green tickets. Communist political officers help with servicing the troops and encourage morale, but are not in the chain of command. Punishment of traitors, of which there are hundreds, is by execution or prolonged reform.

Dr. William L. Langer

October 11, 1944

The Chinese Government has been carrying out its plan for a self-sufficient economy and has made much progress with them. The production of cotton has been revived to a large extent and is being sold, along with opium, to the Japanese.

Communication with Russia is not evident, although there are circulating stories of planes coming in from Russia with supplies to Tientsin, where they are stored but some Russians who apparently had come by plane via Lanchow.

Communist rates are scarce. They make their own small arms and hand grenades, sometimes from steel rails, which is slow work.

Kuomintang - Communist relations. The former governor of Sinkiang, Sheng Shih-tai, is now held at Lanchow, together with his own Communist leaders, one of whom was recently killed. But the other Chinese Communists were not seized there as recently reported in Kuning. (Chou En-lai in a faded blue uniform was at Kung's reception in Chungking for Wilkie and had a private talk with Wilkie earlier, only a guard was listening outside the window.)

2. General Comments on Current Politics and Trends on Thought Relating to the Post-war Settlement.

Chungking Bureaucracy. The country may be large but the government is small. Those in the civilian regime form a small town community, well known to each other, and discuss each other avidly. They merge imperceptibly, on one fringe, into the university professors and, on another fringe, into bankers. Neither the military or the secret police terrorize them, but they are influenced by both in a quiet way.

Nearly all of the men of actual or potential importance in the civilian administration have some western background, and the American influence is ubiquitous and overwhelming because of the returned student element. (The Americans will be down hills if they don't make more effort to capitalize on this.) In spite of the growth of the military, the government's center of gravity is still on the civilian side: civilians control the purse; Chiang, for instance, has

Dr. William L. Gaiser

December 11, 1945

from being called the Generalissimo, Li soon to China as "Committee Chairman Chiang".

The Peace Settlement and China's International Policy. The chances of autarchy and militarism after the war are not great because the Chinese (a) will need too much from abroad and (b) have too firmly ingrained the habit of asking for it. Chinese Imperialism in any real sense is pure modernism. Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Minister without Portfolio, declares that after the war China will have so extensive an internal modernization problem that there will be little thought of foreign ventures. Imperialism abroad, or non-cooperation with foreigners who offer help without seeking control in China.

Many admit, however, that there are groups in China now who talk of autarchy, some being military and some being interested in the defense of infant industries. The compromise point between international cooperation and efforts at self-sufficiency is in dispute. T. J. Chien, a member of the People's Political Council and chairman of its committee on foreign affairs, believes that the chief issue in the post-war settlement for China will be the disposition of the British and Dutch colonies. According to Chien, although there would be strong opposition in China to any restoration of the status quo ante, the present talk of some Chinese concerning Chinese control over Indo-China is an ephemeral fancy. Such proposals, in Fairbank's opinion, will get no popular support if they are made to seem silly from the beginning.

Possibilities of Internal Revolt. The chances of civil war after the war are not great because too many people will be too tired of warfare. There may be a crushing of the Communists by the Kuomintang, accompanied by fighting, but this struggle for power, or for consolidation of the Kuomintang position, is not likely to raise a real internecine peasant struggle of important proportions as in Spain. The Chinese revolution has not gained in potentialities recently, because the present inflation crisis hits others more than the peasants - it does not increase the gap between rulers and ruled.

Politics in Education. Chen Li-fu, the Minister of Education, is lowering educational standards by expanding his numbers in the interests of the propaganda-and-social-solidarity type of "education". It is not so vicious as it might be because Chinese intellectuals are stubborn as mules in their individualism.

Field Memorandum
 OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

DATE: December 16, 1962

FROM: Henry Field

SUBJECT: Distribution of Weekly Memoranda on the Near East

Major Bruce checked the following persons on
 the Dissemination List of the Reporting Board:

Donovan

Bruce

Reference Room (Chandler)

G-2 (2 copies)

A-2 (2 copies)

ONI

R&A (3 copies) (1 copy to Near East)

BEW (Sanger)

OWI (Milton D. Brown, Near East Desk)

Amoss

Brennan

Hoover

Loud

Allman

Roseborough

Shapiro

1 SI files

Miller

CONFIDENTIAL
 OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

H.F.

1.1

Fotich 7642

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

General of Staff

December 16, 1942

Memorandum to Colonel Donovan

From: Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.

Subject: SO Operations - Near and Mid East

1. The attached memorandum is a resume of Ambassador Fotich's views on possible German offensive action.
2. I thought this might be interesting as it is in line with our discussions of the other day.

ECOT

Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
Lt. Colonel, AUS

Enclosure

SECRET

December 15, 1942

SUBJECT: Ambassador Fottich's Views on the Present Military Situation.

At a small private gathering last night, Mr. Fottich expressed the following opinions:

- a). Hitler has not given up the idea of an offensive war.
- b). Of the three possible lines of attack, namely Russia, England and the Mediterranean area, Hitler will select the Mediterranean as his next objective.
- c). Rommel will retreat--offering only inconsequential resistance-- until he reaches the Tunisian "Magenot" line, thus drawing the British VIII Army further and further away from Egypt. As a result, the British X Army will be the only one left to defend the Near East.
- d). Hitler will then strike there, probably by-passing Turkey, but possibly coupling this action with an attack on Gibraltar through Spain.

* The Mareth Line

SECRET

MEMORANDUM

FROM: C. W. Barnes

November 27, 1942

TO: Mr. William A. Kiesel

We are still experiencing some difficulty with the financial arrangements of personnel leaving the country because they do not make the necessary arrangements for the handling of their checks, obtaining travel advances, etc., prior to their departure. It will be appreciated, therefore, if you will instruct the personnel in the Special Relations Office to check with Strategic Services who is paid from vouchered funds to see that all arrangements have been made with the Fiscal Officer, located in Room 204 of the North Building.

Personnel paid from unvouchered funds should make the necessary financial arrangements with Lt. Colonel W. Lane Rehm prior to their departure.

The letters to the Department of State regarding financial arrangements for personnel paid from vouchered funds will be prepared in the Budget and Finance Division for the signature of the Director of Strategic Services, with copies to be provided the Special Relations Office and other interested offices. The Budget and Finance representative who prepares the letter to the Department of State will contact your office to ascertain the approximate date the traveler will depart from the United States and other information available to your office which may be required by the Department of State.

CWB:MAB

cc: Colonel Donovan
Lt. Col. W. L. Rehm
Mr. C. M. Sears, Jr.
Mr. K. E. Woodring
Mr. D. N. Ogan

Page 2 of 2
11/21/42

November 21, 1942

Colonel D. E. Farr
 Transportation Service Headquarters, C.O.D.
 Room 3113
 Munitions Building
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Farr:

✓ Yesterday you and Lieutenant Ouderkirk were good enough to go to great trouble to procure for Kenneth Mygatt of this organization, a reservation on a ship for an English officer. I was very grateful to you, and still am for that matter, because it was essential for us to help that officer to get to London promptly, and Mr. Mygatt was working on it at my personal request.

After you had succeeded in this difficult accomplishment and had procured just the reservation we had asked for, we had to tell you that we did not require the space because unexpectedly, both to us and the officer in question, the British Embassy found a place for him on a British plane.

This letter is written to you to say that I am very much embarrassed and want to apologize to you for the incident.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan
 Director

In reply please use the address of this
letter, Bureau of Naval Personnel,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Refer to No. 1-7(5)-1111-100

252015

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 1, 1947

From: The Chief of Naval Personnel.

To: Lieut. Raymond Spencer VAARS, D-7(5), USNR,
Office of Strategic Services, 2225 Constitution Bldg., R. 1.,
Building One, Room 2134,
Washington, D.C.

Via: Director of Naval Officer Procurement,
Washington, D.C.

Subject: Active duty with pay and allowances--chargeable against appropriation,
"Pay, Subsistence and Transportation of Naval Personnel."

Enclosures: (A) Affidavit re pension or disability allowance.
(B) Form BNP 323.

1. Upon acceptance of appointment as a Lieutenant, D-7(5), U. S. Naval Reserve, you will proceed to such place and report to such medical officer as may be designated by the Director of Naval Officer Procurement in your District for physical examination. You are hereby ordered to active duty for this purpose and will be considered in an active duty status during the time required for physical examination and for travel necessary for compliance with these orders.

2. If found not physically qualified, you will immediately return to the above address and upon arrival consider yourself released from active duty. In this event, the examining medical officer will advise the Bureau of Naval Personnel by dispatch, stating the defects in detail together with his recommendation.

3. If found physically qualified, you will further proceed and report to the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for active duty in the Office of Strategic Services.

WILLIAM J. JONES

Copy to:
Director, Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.
Medical Officer in Command,
Naval Dispensary, Navy Dept.,
Washington, D.C.
Comdt., PMS.
Comdt., NINTH M.D.
CNO.

02511

10-30317-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

(K)

November 22, 1942

FROM: The Director of Strategic Services
TO: The Chief of Naval Personnel
SUBJECT: Raymond S. Fane

1. Mr. Raymond S. Fane informs me that he intends to apply for an appointment as Warrant Officer, U.S. Navy (Radio Electrician.)
2. Mr. Fane has been employed in the Communications Division of the Office of Strategic Services since September, 1942, as an instructor.
3. It is proposed to utilize Mr. Fane's ability and experience in an important assignment in the field. An appointment as a warrant officer in the Naval Reserve would greatly facilitate his proposed duties, which will be of such nature as to require his frequent contact with Naval and Military personnel.
4. It is requested that Mr. Fane be appointed a Radio Electrician, U.S. Naval Reserve, and assigned to the Office of Strategic Services for duty.

William J. Donovan
Director

November 6, 1942

Brigadier General John R. Deane,
Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff,
Public Health Building,
Washington, D.C.

My dear General Deane:

This will confirm my several talks with you concerning the selection and designation of an officer of the regular Army to represent OSS in the Middle East.

It is unnecessary for me to stress the opportunity afforded not only of obtaining information of value to the Chiefs of Staff, but also in carrying on in various forms Psychological Warfare in the several villages and countries throughout the area. We have already made surveys including both the Intelligence and Psychological Warfare Services.

As to Intelligence: While we are working independently we have been able to tap the special Secret Intelligence of the British, the Yugoslavs and the Greeks. Information is already coming in from the various representatives we have placed there. It is necessary to centralize them for better means of communication.

As to Psychological Warfare: The Assistant Chief of British S.O.E. has been on to discuss with us a field of activity in that area, and is very anxious that we should carry on jointly with them. I know that we will have no trouble in working out new plans that would be approved by the Chiefs of Staff. It is wiser, however, to wait until the head of our mission is selected.

I have talked with you about the selection of Colonel Fiske. As I told you, I have discussed this with General Strong. He would be willing to let him go if he got a man capable of filling his place. I have communicated this to

-2-

Colonel Fiske and General Wedemeyer. It seems to me that Colonel Fiske, in addition to his general qualifications, is particularly valuable in this area because of his knowledge of that theater, his special familiarity with Italy and his acquaintance with many Italian officers now prisoners of the British.

As you understand, we would intend to have this office on the same basis as the one in London, with the officer in charge having general directions, and with representatives of the branches operating in that field under his immediate supervision. I am sure if we could do it this way it would be of real value to our strictly military effort in that whole neighborhood.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

November 4, 1944

Mr. W. E. Reynolds
Commissioner of Public Buildings
Federal Works Agency
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. A. S. Thorne

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

The Office of Strategic Services would like to have a ramp constructed to the back entrance of the second floor at the northwest corner of Temporary Building "C" on Constitution Avenue near 14th Street. Details of this have been discussed informally with the architects of your office and we believe they understand our requirements.

Due to the type of secret operations carried on in Temporary Building "C", it is necessary that there be a large number of safes and safe-type filing cases in the building, as well as considerable amounts of office furniture and equipment stored on the second floor of the building. Due to the nature of the construction of stairways with turns in them, it is almost impossible to move the heavy equipment to the second floor without damage to the stairs, the walls, or to the equipment.

Informal discussions with your office previously about this project indicated that there was a possibility the Federal Works Agency might be able to finance the project from funds already available. If so, the Office of Strategic Services would greatly appreciate your authorizing the personnel of your organization to proceed with the development of plans and actual construction.

Any questions regarding the location or utilization of the proposed ramp should be referred to Mr. H. I. McHugh, Acting Chief, Administrative Services Branch.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

C/Barnes:mab
cc Mr. Barnes, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Weston Howland
Col. H. P. Goodfellow, Lt. Col. E. Huntington,
Commander W. H. Vanderbilt, Col. Donovan

October 28, 1942

Dear Mr. Howland:

Colonel Saxton has brought to my attention the careful precautions which were instituted under your direction to protect documents and equipment located on the first floor of the One Building from damage by the recent flood.

I understand that your office was assisted by a group of volunteers from various departments of the OSS who helped in removing the most valuable documents and equipment during the day of October 16 and some of whom remained on guard throughout that night. I have sent a brief note of commendation to these individuals and to the members of your staff expressing my appreciation for this devoted service.

I particularly want to thank you for your fine work in organizing and directing these efforts. This experience gives me confidence that we will be able to protect our security in any emergency which we may have to face.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Weston Howland

Copies to -
Mr. J. E. Clements
Mr. Richard Riggall
Mr. Clarence Lewis
Capt. Emmet Moore
Mr. Arch. Van Buren
Mr. Floyd Cabot Briggs

October 14, 1944

Dear Mr. Conlon:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Charles J. Conlon, Jr.

October 24, 1942

Dear Mr. Boyd:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the Flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Floyd D. Boyd

October 22, 1943

Dear Mr. Druskin:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. David D. Druskin

October 27, 1943

Dear Mr. Sweatte:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. James A. Sweatte

October 28, 1942

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Fernando O. Rodriguez

October 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Colborn:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. John A. Colborn, Jr.

October 22, 1947

Dear Mr. Pearce:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

✓ I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Bryant O. Pearce

October 22, 1954

Dear Mr. Lucas:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Edgar M. Lucas

October 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Martin:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. James Martin

October 22, 1942

Dear Mr. Lord:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night of the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Walter J. Lord

October 22, 1942

Dear Mr. Barker:

I have been informed that you were one of a group of volunteers who spent the night at the flood in the Que Building assisting in preparations to protect the documents and equipment there in whatever way the emergency might require.

I regard this action as a fine example of loyalty to the OSS and the public interest and I take pleasure in this note of commendation.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Francis Barker

October 22, 1941

Dear Mr. McHugh:

It has come to my attention that on October 16, when it was feared that the flood waters might rise to the ground floor of the Que Building, you and the drivers and porters under your direction worked until late that night in removing documents and equipment located there. I also understand that you personally were one of a group of volunteers who remained in the Que Building the entire night to take whatever further steps the emergency might require.

I want to take this opportunity to express to you and to the members of your staff my sincere appreciation for this fine example of your loyalty to the OSS and devotion to the public interest.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Mr. Martin McHugh

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

FROM: Eddie Despres *ED*

SECRET

In reply to your memorandum of October 11, Lieutenant Commander Fleming, at the meeting of the Joint Intelligence Committee on October 8, discussed (1) the new intelligence assault units, and (2) the intelligence lessons learned from the Dieppe raid.

With respect to (1), both the German army and the German navy use intelligence assault units. The mission of these units is to seize a particular intelligence target, such as a command headquarters, to gather the intelligence material contained therein, and to transmit such material directly to service agencies in Berlin. These units enjoy a somewhat autonomous status as regards command and have their own transport and communication facilities. There have been conflicts and friction on this account, but in some instances these intelligence assault units have obtained some very valuable material which might otherwise have been neglected. In the German attack on Piraeus an intelligence assault unit gained control of the Anglo-Greek naval headquarters and obtained important documents and other valuable material. This material was sent at once to Berlin and was put quickly and effectively to use.

The British have found in their Commando raids and other offensive operations that since the responsibility for obtaining intelligence material of this sort has not been clearly centralized such material tends to be overlooked, scattered and destroyed. The Admiralty became aware of this problem when, after the operation against the Lofoten Islands, an attempt was made to gather together the intelligence material obtained as a by-product of the operation. A number of individual items were found at widely scattered points within the Navy organization, but much important material had either been overlooked during the course of the operation or had later become impossible to trace.

As a result of this experience the decision was taken to set up an intelligence assault unit as part of the Dieppe raid. Its target was the German naval headquarters at Dieppe. The unit

TO: Colonel William F. Donovan
 FROM: Emilio Daspres

HR/ISA/4
 High

was organized by the Department of Naval Intelligence of the Admiralty and was placed under command of Lieutenant Commander Fleming. Its personnel included several sailors with a knowledge of French and German and a former safe-breaker recently released from prison. The unit was unable to reach its objective and most of its personnel was killed while covering the withdrawal of other units from the beach.

It has now been decided that intelligence assault units will be included in future combined operations and these units have been transferred from DMI to the Commander of Combined Operations.

With respect to (2) above, the Dieppe raid was preceded by extremely thorough intelligence work. It was found, nevertheless, that there were two important shortcomings. First, the number of guns, particularly anti-tank guns, was considerably larger than aerial photographs had revealed. Apparently, the Germans had followed the practice of hiding these guns during daylight hours and putting them into position at night. Second, despite the careful work of ISTD on beaches, landmarks, and so forth, the officers and men engaged in the Dieppe operation, after having been briefed from ISTD material, were greatly surprised by the conditions which they actually found. The ISTD descriptions, even though accurate and complete, are too technical to convey to the men who are being briefed a vivid advance picture of the kind of country and terrain which they will meet. Even though the men had been told that the grade of the beach was 15%, few of them had any idea whether this was steep or gradual. As things turned out, every one was surprised at the extreme steepness of the beach. Similarly, the beach was described as gravelly. In fact, the gravel was an important difficulty for both men and tanks, a difficulty which had not been in the least foreseen by those engaged in the operations.

The conclusion which Commander Fleming drew was that ISTD and similar intelligence material had to be brought down to earth and made vivid if it was to be useful to the officers and men engaged in the operation.

SECRET

October 12, 1944

MEMORANDUM

FROM: William J. Donovan

TO: Lucile Desprez

I am very glad to have your note relative to the statement regarding Commander Fleming. I do wish you would send me a memorandum regarding this subject.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan
FROM: Ennio Dappena *ED*
SUBJECT: Meeting of United States Joint Intelligence Staff
Committee, October 8, 1942.

This meeting was called to hear Lieutenant Commander Fleming of the British Division of Naval Intelligence and Colonel Harvey of the Army Air Force Ferry Command.

Lieutenant Commander Fleming described the new intelligence assault units which were first used by the British in the Dieppe operation and which have now been placed under the Commander of Combined Operations, Lord Mountbatten. He also pointed out the inadequacies of the intelligence work in preparation for the Dieppe raid and the intelligence lessons learned from it. I should be glad to furnish further details regarding his statement, if these matters are not already familiar to you.

Colonel Harvey flew from Alaska to Moscow over a route proposed by the Russians as a ferry route for operation by the United States Army Air Force. His mission, apparently, was to judge the feasibility of this route, and he travelled as a passenger in a Russian-piloted plane. In his talk he summarized his observations and conclusions regarding the feasibility of the route.

SECRET

August 31, 1945

General George C. Marshall
Chief of Staff
War Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Marshall:

In order to tie our activities in South Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and the Levant I am planning to have a chief representative of O.S.S. in Cairo.

He would be in the same relative position as Phillips is in London, who as you know, has the rank of Minister there.

With your permission I would like to designate Colonel Norman Fiske. He knows both the political and economic problems of that sector, and I think it desirable that we should have an Army officer in charge there. I hope you will feel able to give your approval.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM

To: James H. Murphy
From: William L. Langer
Subject: Request for Assignment of Lt. Finley to the ISS

Mr. Ackerman, Chief of the Geographic Reports Section, and Richard Hartshorne, Division Chairman of the Geography Division, urge that we should endeavor to secure the return of Robert William Finley, now a Lieutenant in training at the Officer's Training School, Army Air Forces, Miami Beach, Florida.

Mr. Finley worked in the Geography Division from May 1 until August 12, 1942, when he was called by the Army Air Forces as a result of his application for a commission before he came to work in this office. He proved himself to be a very valuable worker. I hope that you may be successful in getting Lt. Finley assigned to the Geographic Reports Section.

William L. Langer
William L. Langer
Acting Director, Branch
of Research and Analysis

Dear Harold Perschke
Do you know
15 km to this man
Donovan

August 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

In our search for Arabic-speaking members of the armed forces who may be useful on special assignments, Dr. Meritt has found, through inquiry with Professor Hitti, that Major Assad George Ferris would welcome service in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq or Egypt, where he feels that he could be most useful. Major Ferris is now stationed in the Army Exchange School, Princeton, New Jersey. He was born in Austin, Texas, in 1895, and has visited Lebanon, which was the home of his parents. He there learned to read, write and speak Arabic. He served with the United States Army in 1917-1918. His permanent address is:

Major George Ferris
 A.P.O. 958
 c/o The Postmaster
 San Francisco, California

We are keeping a record of this prospect in case it should seem desirable to make special use of him.

I think the major's background is that of a Palestinian Christian.

John C. Wiley

DATE 8/20/42

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL HOSKINS

Will you see what you think of
this and let me know?

W. J. D.

Col. Hoskins

These contents are OK
and should be part of our
sources of information in this
country - along with a lot
more that we have since
Prof Meritt is arranging

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

Hoskins

TO Col. Donovan

SECRET

[Handwritten signature]

FROM: JOHN C. WILEY

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILEY:

In company with Professor Vahl, I visited this morning the editor of one of the leading newspapers in New York City, Mr. Louis Arida, at 120 Madison Street. Mr. Faris and the editor discussed the work of Arida and I have agreed to carry out a series of items of mutual interest. An article will be written a memorandum containing a list of names of persons in the United States who are connected with the Syrian-Arabian backgrounds and who entered the United States.

These lists have already appeared in the past issues of his paper but there will be some trouble in making the necessary correlation. I have given Mr. Arida a small fee to cover the cost of his expense. He seemed very friendly and quite willing to operate on a volunteer basis now and in the future.

Mr. Faris and I visited also the editor of Al-Naba, Mr. Salloun A. Mokarzel. After a very friendly visit Mr. Mokarzel, who has already offered his services to Mr. Hitchcock of the Treasury Department and who has done some work, particularly in translating, for the F.B.I.,

SECRET

offered to place it. services at our disposal in
 instances. I believe that we can do this in
 regular source of information, having been
 with reports which have come only from the
 that they would not be so reliable as those from the
 Nevertheless, I believe that we can do this in
 cause from the political and social view
 than anyone else the cause of the

B. L. Merrill
 Director

Date: 11/1/41

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

Mr. Nabih Amin Faris, a student of Arabic and teacher of Arabic at Princeton University, and at Hopkins University, has submitted some observations on the strategic use of Arab exiles in North Africa and the Middle East which I beg to call to your attention for the interest they may have.

Mr. Faris was born at Nazareth in Palestine in 1906. He is a Christian Druse Arab who received a Bachelor of Arts from the American University in Washington in 1928. He came to the United States in 1921 and for two years attended the Princeton Theological Seminary. He has been associated with Princeton University since, and has been an instructor and has given the Foreign Nationalities course in Arabic and has given able reports on Arabic problems during the last year. The substance of Mr. Faris' present report is as follows:

"The recent British reverses in North Africa are indeed serious. One of the main reasons for these reverses is the inability of Britain to keep its garrisons regularly supplied through the Mediterranean. The recent losses suffered by the British convoy which set out from Gibraltar were due to too little air protection from land bases. In the long run

- 2 -

Mr. Churchill, the convey had to go through 'blind spots' where no air protection from such land bases was possible. These things need not be so, especially when we consider the possibilities of having bases for air protection in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. The last is, of course, available. The others could be made so if the United Nations would resort to strategy of unusual character in these unusual days. Control of these territories should pass from Spanish, French and Italian hands to the hands of the United Nations. The key to the situation lies not in costly expeditions, but in winning away the native populations from Italy, France and Spain. The loyalties of these peoples are at best dubious. They would rise against their hated masters if they were but encouraged by the United Nations.

"I have already suggested that 'Abd-al-Karim should be set free and given support in order to organize the tribes against Vichy France and Spain. I now beg to make a further suggestion which I consider of the utmost importance and value for the war effort of the United Nations.

"In 1939, the French government sent into exile to Equatorial Africa, as a war measure, several Moroccan leaders, among whom the most important and the most influential is the leader of the youth movement in Fez, Muhammad ibn-'Alī al Fāsi. His only offence was dissatisfaction with the French administration there. He is a highly educated man, a most accomplished

- 3 -

orator and radio speaker, and exceedingly influential among the young generation throughout North Africa. He received his education at the same institution where Maimonides, the famous Jewish Arab philosopher-physician of Saladin, once studied. Though the leader of Moslem youth in that part of the world, Muhammad ibn-'Allal is by no means a fanatic, yet he is the undisputed leader of the youth of North Africa; and that is the only reason why the French government sent him into exile.

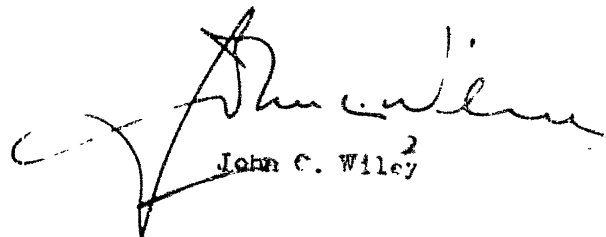
"Since Equatorial Africa is under the control of the Free French, we have now an opportunity to use a prominent leader in the service of the United Nations. The African shores of the Mediterranean must be brought under the control of the United Nations if we are to have land bases for air operations and for shipping. This seems to me a matter of life and death. With the aid of al-Sanusi in Libya, 'Abd-al-Karim in the Rif and Spanish Morocco, and Muhammad ibn-'Allal in French Morocco and Tunis, the United Nations can win the active cooperation of the natives of North Africa from the Atlantic to the Egyptian border.

"I therefore suggest that the United Nations avail themselves of this unique opportunity, free 'Abd-al-Karim and Muhammad ibn-'Allal al-Fāsi, give them the necessary support, and so make North Africa safe for the Allies. The necessary support is much cheaper than the loss of one ship in one convoy across the Axis-infested waters of the Mediterranean.

- 4 -

"To make the picture complete further cooperation with Ibn Saud, already suggested in my reports and partially carried out, is necessary. These men hold the key to the whole North African and Near Eastern problem."

The foregoing is not submitted as a recommendation of this office or as reflecting its views; merely for such interest as it may represent as coming from Mr. Faris. It would seem to me that any endeavor "to win away" the Arabs from the French would involve questions of principles of the greatest delicacy.


John C. Wiley²

Mr. C. W. Hughes

Mr. John Stary, Fiscal Officer

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOLLOWING:

1. To be responsible for the organization, supervision, and control of the work of the Fiscal Office. Before a procedure is adopted, it should be cleared with the Chief, Contract Administration Division.
2. As Fiscal Officer, to be responsible for the annual audit, review, and certification of all types of financial records required to be maintained in the Fiscal Office.
3. To be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of necessary accounting records and practices.
4. When you have been properly bonded, to serve as acting fiscal officer on all types of scheduled and unscheduled work for the Office of Strategic Services.
5. To sign telegrams, letters, and memorandums to officials and employees of the Office of Strategic Services where no policy question is involved.
6. To sign transmittal letters, etc. for submission of documents, reports, and non-policy material to other government departments, offices and agencies.
7. To sign Administrative Audit Difference Statements.
8. To issue Government Requests for Transportation, individually or in books, to persons in authorized travel status.
9. To issue Identification cards for Government Requests for Transportation, and Tax Exemption Certificates as required.
10. To issue Tax Exemption Certificates individually or in books as required.

CWB:has

cc: Col. W. J. Donovan ✓
Mr. W. E. Sherwood
Mr. J. H. Opata

Mr. F. T. Goodrich
Mr. John Donaghy

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 1, 1964

Mr. E. E. Kennedy, Director
The National Archives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Replying to your letter of June 25th, 1964, I have designated Mr. Duncan Lee, of my legal staff, as liaison officer for the Office of Strategic Services, as the person who is authorized to conduct correspondence and maintain other contacts with the National Archives in connection with drawing up and issuing any rules and regulations or notices which the Office of Strategic Services may issue.

I have also designated Captain Otto Doering, Jr., Dr. James P. Baxter, III and Mr. Atherton Richards as persons authorized to certify documents which may be filed with the National Archives by the Office of Strategic Services. Mr. Duncan Lee is authorized to approve the placing of names of employees of this office on the Federal Register mailing list.

Yours very truly,

Copies sent to:

Duncan Lee

Mr. Baxter

A. P. Richards

Capt. Doering

William J. Donovan
Director



The National Archives

Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER

Colonel William H. Donovan
Director of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

The Federal Register is a publication of the government in which are published executive orders, and rules and regulations of the executive branch of the government. It has general applicability and is required by Section 7 of the Federal Register Act. Documents required under section 7 of the Act shall be made available to the public. The Federal Register shall be made available to the public if the person has not had actual knowledge thereof. The originals or certified copies of the documents shall be filed with the Division of the Federal Register. A copy made available for public inspection.

We would appreciate your naming, for convenience, a liaison officer who is authorized to correspond and maintain other communications in connection with drawing up and issuing any rules, regulations, or notices which the Services may issue. It is highly desirable that a person be appointed for this work. It is also suggested that our liaison officer arrange an interview with our attorneys before any documents are drawn up in order that they conform to the regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register and approved by the President.

We would also appreciate being informed of the names of the persons who are authorized to certify documents to us by the Office of Strategic Services, and the name of the person who is authorized to approve the placing of names of



B. R. Kennedy

Dear Ann Lee

Deering

June 23, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Director of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

The Federal Register is a daily official publication of the government in which Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and rules and regulations of all agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government, which have general applicability and legal effect, are published. Section 7 of the Federal Register Act provides that "No documents required under section 5(a) to be published in the Federal Register shall be valid as against any person who has not had actual knowledge thereof until the document's originals or certified copies of the document shall have been filed with the Division [of the Federal Register] and a copy made available for public inspection".

We would appreciate your naming, at your earliest convenience, a liaison officer who is authorized to conduct correspondence and maintain other contacts with this Division in connection with drawing up and filing with this Division any rules, regulations, or notices which the Office of Strategic Services may issue. It is highly desirable that an attorney be appointed for this work. It is also requested that your liaison officer arrange an interview with our attorneys before any documents are drawn up in order that such documents may conform to the regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register and approved by the President.

We would also appreciate being informed of the names of the persons who are authorized to certify documents filed with us by the Office of Strategic Services, and the name of the person who is authorized to approve the placing of rules of

-3-

your employees on the Federal Register mailing list. The Federal Register is mailed free of charge to officers and employees of the United States for their official use when properly certified to us. It is suggested that we be informed of the number of copies which will be needed by the Office of Strategic Services and the address to which they should be sent.

Copies of the Federal Register Act and the Regulations Prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register are enclosed.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Kennedy, Director

ENC

Enclosures

For your information, Mr. James H. Murphy was named as liaison officer for the Coordinator of Information, and Mr. Thomas G. Kelly, Dr. James P. Barker, and Mr. Abner S. Richards were authorized to certify documents issued by the Coordinator of Information.

FEDERAL REGISTER ACT

[Public No. 228. 74th Congress. 1st Sess. 1900-1901]

AN ACT

To provide for the custody of Federal proclamations, orders, regulations, notices and other documents, and for the prompt and uniform printing and distribution thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Archivist of the United States, acting through a division established by him in the National Archives Establishment hereinafter referred to as the Division, be charged with the custody and together with the Public Printer with the prompt and uniform printing and distribution of the documents required or authorized to be published under section 5. There shall be at the head of the Division a director, appointed by the President who shall act under the general direction of the Archivist of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this Act and the regulations prescribed hereunder who shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the President, not to exceed \$5 000 a year.

Sec. 2 The original and two duplicate originals or certified copies of any document required or authorized to be published under section 5 shall be filed with the Division which shall be open for that purpose during all hours of the working days when the Archives Building shall be open for official business. The Director of the Division shall cause to be noted on the original and duplicate originals or certified copies of each document the day and hour of filing thereof. *Provided* That when the original is issued, prescribed, or promulgated outside of the District of Columbia and certified copies are filed before the filing of the original the notation shall be of the day and hour of filing of the certified copies. Upon such filing at least one copy shall be immediately available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Division. The original shall be retained in the archives of the National Archives Establishment and shall be available for inspection under regulations to be prescribed by the Archivist. The Division shall transmit immediately to the Government Printing Office, or printing, as provided in this Act, one duplicate original or certified copy of each document required or authorized to be published under section 5. Every Federal agency shall cause to be transmitted for filing as herein required the original and the duplicate originals or certified copies of all such documents issued, prescribed or promulgated by the agency.

Sec. 3 All documents required or authorized to be published under section 5 shall be printed and distributed forthwith by the Government Printing Office, in a serial publication designated the "Federal Register". It shall be the duty of the Public Printer to make available the facilities of the Government Printing Office for the prompt printing and distribution of the Federal Register in the manner and at the times required in accordance with the provisions of this

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Sec. 6. There is established a permanent Administrative Committee of three members consisting of the Archivist or Acting Archivist, who shall be chairman an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Public Printer or Acting Public Printer. The Director of the Division shall act as secretary of the committee. The committee shall prescribe, with the approval of the President, regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act. Such regulations shall provide, among other things:

(a) The manner of certification of copies required to be certified under section 2, which certification may be permitted to be based upon confirmed communications from outside of

Sec 9 Every payment made for the Federal Register shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The cost of printing, reprinting, wrapping, binding, and distributing the Federal Register and any other expenses incurred by the Government Printing Office in carrying out the duties placed upon it by this Act shall be borne by the appropriations to the Government Printing Office and such appropriations are hereby made available and are authorized to be increased by such additional sums as are necessary for such purposes such increases to be based upon estimates submitted by the Public Printer. The purposes

for which appropriations are available and are authorized to be made under section 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes" (48 Stat. 1123), are enlarged to cover the additional duties placed upon the National Archives Establishment by the provisions of this Act. Copies of the Federal Register mailed by the Government shall be entitled to the free use of the United States mails in the same manner as the official mail of the executive departments of the Government. The cost of mailing the Federal Register to officers and employees of Federal agencies in foreign countries shall be borne by the respective agencies.

Sec. 10. The provisions of section 2 shall become effective sixty days after the date of approval of this Act and the publication of the Federal Register shall begin within three business days thereafter. *Provided*, That the appropriations involved have been increased as required by section 1 of this Act. The limitations upon the effectiveness of documents required, under section 5 (a), to be published in the Federal Register shall not be operative as to any document issued, prescribed, or promulgated prior to the date when such document is first required by this or subsequent Act of the Congress or by Executive order to be published in the Federal Register.

Sec. 11. Within six months after the approval of this Act each agency shall prepare and file with the committee a complete compilation of all documents which have been issued or promulgated prior to the date documents are required or authorized by this Act to be published in the Federal Register and which are still in force and effect and relied upon by the agency as authority for or invoked or used by it in the discharge of any of its functions or activities. The committee shall within sixty days thereafter report with respect thereto to the President who shall determine which of such documents have general applicability and legal effect and shall authorize the publication thereof in a special or supplemental edition or issue of the Federal Register. Such special or supplemental editions or issues shall be distributed in the same manner as special editions or issues and shall be included in the bound volumes of the Federal Register as supplements thereto.

Sec. 12. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to treaties, conventions, protocols, and other international agreements, or proclamations thereof by the President.

Sec. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed insofar as they conflict herewith.

Sec. 14. This Act may be cited as the "Federal Register Act."

Approved, July 26, 1935

[PUBLIC-NO. 184—79TH CONGRESS]

[PART 36—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3721]

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Register Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 11 of the Federal Register Act approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. (a) On July 1, 1939, and on the same date of every fifth year thereafter each agency of the Government shall have prepared and shall file with the Administrative Committee a complete codification of all documents which, in the opinion of the agency, have general applicability and legal effect and which have been issued or promulgated by such agency and are in force and effect and relied upon by the agency as authority for, or invoked or used by it in the discharge of, any of its functions or activities on June 1, 1939. The Committee shall, within ninety days thereafter, report thereon to the President, who may authorize and direct the publication of such codification in special or supplemental editions of the Federal Register.

"(b) There is hereby established a Codification Board, which shall consist of six members: The Director of the Division of the Federal Register, chairman ex officio; three attorneys of the Department of Justice, designated by the Attorney General, and two attorneys of the Division of the Federal Register, designated by the Archivist. The Board shall supervise and coordinate the form, style, arrangement, and indexing of the codifications of the various agencies.

"(c) The codified documents of the several agencies published in the supplemental edition of the Federal Register pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) hereof, as amended by documents subsequently filed with the Division, and published in the daily issues of the Federal Register, shall be prima-facie evidence of the text of such documents and of the fact that they are in full force and effect on and after the date of publication thereof.

"(d) The Administrative Committee shall prescribe, with the approval of the President, regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section."

Approved, June 19, 1937.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: DeWitt C. Poole
 TO: Mr. John D. Miller
 SUBJECT:

DATE: June 1, 1944

Mr. Arivissans called for a few minutes this morning to ask about Maurice Feldman, who is in view for employment there. Mr. Rohman, who is to be in my office, spoke with Mr. Arivissans of Fortune magazine. On the basis of the information supplied by Mr. Schlamm I telephoned Arivissans that Maurice Feldman is a solid and usable news writer who has specialized on the economic side. He has good newspaper connections in Vienna; he came to the United States in 1934; served thereafter in Stockholm; and came to the United States in 1939. In politics he is a social democrat.

I took the occasion to pass on also to him some information which Rohman had supplied to me about Alfredo Segre (not to be confused with the Segre whose employment with the Italian Secret Service was confirmed. Rohman's information was to the effect that Alfredo Segre had been expelled from the Fascist Society because he approved of the 1938 invasion of

-2-

Finland by Russia; that he has consistently followed
the Communist line; that he carried out his duties
on the staff of the Daily Worker.



The National Archives

Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER

April 8, 1942

Mr. James R. Murphy
Office of Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Book 1 of the 1940 Supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations is ready for delivery. We will appreciate being notified, as soon as possible, of the number of copies of this Supplement which are needed for the official use of your agency. There is no charge for copies needed for official use.

The Supplement will be made up of three books and will contain, in bound form, the rules and regulations which were printed in the Federal Register during the calendar year 1940.

Very truly yours,

B. R. Kennedy

B. R. Kennedy
Director

Brig. General William D. Smith,
Office of Combined Arms
Public Health Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Smith:

I am enclosing a copy of
a conversation with Harvey Silver
in which you might be interested.

Sincerely,

William D. Smith

Attachment
by: Silver

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, 1942
 WITH MR. H. V. T. ...

Mr. Firestone was in the office to see ...
 follows:

(1) Four British boats have been seen in the last two weeks off the Liberian coast.

(2) There is no patrol protection in this area except one British Sunderland plane.

Firestone's people have been told by the Army Command pilots that they have no hostile observed submarines in the area of the Liberian coast.

All boats unloading material to be used for the construction of the new airport must be unloaded from boats far out from shore and are perfect targets for enemy submarines.

There are now at Freetown two boats (one of 1,500 tons, and West Irma, 1,200 tons) destined for the Liberian airfield.

Two other boats left New York; the Cathlamet, 1,500 tons - on March 14, and the West Muthaw, 1,800 tons - on March 27.

The material on these four boats will be sufficient to complete the airport and also provide a reserve supply of gasoline.

- 2 -

Firestone states that there should be corvettes furnished for protection in the unloading of the boats upon their arrival and that there should be air patrol by PBVs which could be based on Fisherman's Cove. He states that he has been advised there are quite a few of these planes stationed in Brazil and that four or five of them could be flown over very quickly and provide adequate patrol.

THE FIVE STONES
Thos & Rubber Company

HARDWARE

SALES AND GENERAL
RESTORE HARD
ADDITION

February 11
1941

Col. William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

As I promised you, we have now acquired additional information relative to the questions contained in your letter of December 16, 1941, and I am enclosing a memorandum incorporating it together with the information which I was able to give you orally when I called upon you in December.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harvey S. Friedman Jr.
President.

HSFJr:V

KEEP 'EM FLYING!

February 16, 1967

ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE OF COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

- A-1. Three most important ports are Monrovia, Marshall and Cape Palmas. Lesser important ports are Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Sinoe, and Grand Cess. All of these ports are only anchorages requiring lighters or surf boats for unloading steamers.
- A-2-a. Monrovia wharfage about 200 yards in the river. Depth alongside wharves 3' low tide, 6' high tide. Port Marshall - no wharf but Firestone Plantations Company warehouse built out into the river can unload two 50' lighters simultaneously at 14' depth. Cape Palmas - 100 yards of wharfage from 2' to 5' depth. Other ports have little or no wharfage and unload principally on the beach or along the river banks.
- A-2-b. Monrovia has one hand crane capacity not over 1 ton. Marshall - chain hoist at Firestone river warehouse capacity 1 ton; also double drum winch, gasoline driven, which has capacity 2000# single line pull. Firestone Harbel Landing, 12 miles up river from Port Marshall, which is accessible to lighters, has the following equipment:
- 200' dock equipped with two 1 ton electric hoists for unloading cargo under a canopy. Dock has 1 large stiffleg crane with 40' boom with maximum capacity of 5 tons. 200' down the shore from this dock at a location where boats can be pulled alongside from river bank, they have a 15 ton capacity straight leg crane with boom for handling of very heavy cargo.
- A-2-c. Except for the repair of surf boats, there are no facilities whatsoever in Liberia except the Firestone Harbel Landing where there is a slipway which can accommodate one steel lighter at a time, such as used by Firestone - length 55' beam 17'.
- A-2-d. Character of beach at anchorages is invariably sand with strong undertows and bad surfs. There are no sea walls or loading platforms except inside the rivers, as outlined under answer to Question A-2-a.
- A-2-e. Estimate total of not over 60 to 75 surf boats on the entire coast of Liberia, of which about 25 are in Monrovia. All are bar propelled. At present, it is doubtful whether more than 50% of all existing surf boats are in good useable condition because of lack of shipping caused by the war.
- A-2-f. ... Suggest consult American - West African Steamship Lines, New York City (Mr. H. J. Finch, Vice President).
- A-2-g. All anchorages are from one to two miles from shore and there are no dredging operations along the entire Liberian coast.
- A-2-h. The ports of Monrovia and Marshall, being only anchorages, afford no facilities for improvement except by the construction of a major project in building artificial piers or harbor.

- A-2-1. To improve either Monrovia or Marshall into the equivalent of Freetown or Dakar would require building a completely artificial harbor by the construction of sea walls jutting from the rocky promontories at these two locations. Freetown is on a deep natural bay accessible to ocean going steamers, whereas Monrovia is not and Dakar is built around a natural sea basin which permitted improvement in the form of sea walls.
- A-3-a. During 1941 an average of about 5 ships per month called into Liberia. These ships called only at the ports of Monrovia, Marshall and Cape Palmas with one exception, that being a ship calling at Grand Cess.
- A-3-b. Several British ships have called at Monrovia. There were no German ships, except some submarine activity in nearby waters at various times during the year.
- B-1. The map recently completed by the Geographer of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., indicates clearly and accurately a route suitable for motor transport. Our people travel regularly on the road from Harper into Firestone's Cavalla Plantations, and on the road from Monrovia to Katata. I understand that one or two of our people have driven on this latter road as far as Salala.
- B-1-a. 2 ton trucks are maximum as roads are all laterite gravel without any other binder.
- B-1-b. 2 cars can pass on most points of the roads indicated.
- B-1-c. Bridges vary in length and height above ground or water. Some are wide enough for double traffic and others will permit single lane traffic only. Some are built of concrete, some of wood and some of steel truss planked with wood. All handle loads of 2 ton trucks but we do not know that some of them would bear any great additional weight.
- B-1-d. Grades are not serious but curves numerous and would slow down heavily loaded trucks.
- B-1-e. There is a fair quantity of road repairing equipment now at the airport construction project at Roberts Field near Harbel, which might be made available for road repair in a few months to come.
- B-1-f. The rainy season, June through September, affects transport somewhat but roads are generally kept open. However, if much heavy transport was suddenly placed on these roads, they would not hold up very long in the rainy season.
- B-2-a. (In the past, the only flying field in Liberia was that located
b. (on the Firestone Plantations, latitude 5°29'40" North; longitude
c. (10°17'20" West. The Northwest Southeast runway is 2700' long and
(200' wide. The Northeast Southwest runway is 2200' long and 200'
(wide. The surfaces of these are laterite gravel. There is a
(hangar for one small plane. There are no storage facilities at
(the airport for gas and oil. All petroleum products must be
(handled in drums.

- B-2-d. Pan American Airways is now engaged in the construction of a large airport contiguous to the Southern boundary of Firestone Plantations on the West bank of the Farmington River. Plans for this airport contemplate two asphalt paved runways, each at right angle to the other, and each 7,000' long. At the present time, 3,500' of the first runway is completed surfaced with laterite gravel and is now pending completion and asphalt paving of the second runway. Use of this runway has just commenced and we understand that it can be used by any type of land plane.
- B-2-e. The following observations on ceiling and visibility were prepared by Mr. E. J. Quigley, who piloted a plane for Firestone Plantations Company in Liberia in 1954 for the purpose of making an aerial survey of the plantations and other areas of Liberia:
- "With reference to flying conditions along the coast, during a dry season cloud formations would form at approximately 1,000 feet at about 1000 feet and build up to more than 20,000 feet. These clouds were of the cumulus type. Occasional early morning fog or to dense fog would drift in from the ocean, usually dissipating or disappearing about 10 or 11 o'clock.
- "Flying conditions would be fairly rough through the middle of the day; however, plenty of visibility and ceiling would be available except in tropical thunder storms. These conditions would prevail throughout the day and late in the evening. During the rainy season, rainfall was considerable and flying would be conducted through it. However, visibility was reduced to less than a mile and ceilings were variable from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. Rough air conditions would prevail at the lower altitudes during dry and rainy seasons."
- B-2-f. Fisherman's Lake is now being used by Pan American Airways. We have data on the same. The area inside the bar at Marshall at the junction of the Farmington and Junk Rivers also has some limited landing facilities for sea planes.
- B-2-g. Roberts Field, the base being built by Pan American Airways and for which Firestone Plantations Company is a subcontractor, connects with the road system of Firestone Plantations and connects them with the road into Monrovia. It is also connected with the seaport of Marshall by the Firestone fleet of lighters operating from Harbel and Marshall to Shipside at the Marshall anchorage.
- B-3. There are no railroads built or contemplated.
- B-4-a. Radio telegraph facilities are available at Harbel and Belletambo Liberia, operated by the United States-Liberia Radio Corporation and at Monrovia, Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas, Liberia, operated by the Liberian Government. There are no telephone or telegraph facilities except local automatic dial telephone circuits on Firestone Plantations. In peacetime, Monrovia was served by one cable line of the French Cable Company which connected Monrovia with other cities on the West African Coast and with France. We are informed that there is at present a break in this cable and that the French Cable Company has not been permitted to repair it.

- E-3. No.
- E-4. The Government of Liberia has little or no military forces to take any action against anyone.
- F-1. The rainfall varies considerably in various parts of the country being around 150" a year in the Monrovia-Marshall area; 100" in the Cape Palmas area and considerably less along the French interior border. Three-fourths of the heavy rainfall in the Monrovia-Marshall area is confined to the months of June through September. The entire country is tropical. In the far interior there are elevations estimated to reach as high as 4,000 ft.
- F-2. Most reliable weather reports are those compiled by Firestone Plantations Company.
- F-3. With modern housing and refrigeration, a community of white Americans should, for the most part, thrive very well along the sea coast of Liberia or in the interior. There are no major difficulties that a group of whites would have to face, if they will exercise reasonable precautions in medical, sanitary and housing matters.
- F-4. Water supply requires special precautions and it is advisable that no water be used for drinking unless it is bottled and filtered, nor for any other domestic purpose unless it is filtered.
- F-5. Local diseases which might most seriously afflict whites are Malaria, Dysentery and various diseases of the skin. Yellow Fever must always be recognized as a possibility, although there has been none diagnosed during the past 10 years.
- F-6. None
- F-7. Hospital facilities are very meagre in relation to the total population of Liberia. The only hospitals conducted are those of Firestone Plantations Company, several missions and several by the Government.
- F-8. Practically none.
- G-1. "The African Republic of Liberia and the Belgian Congo" by Richard P. Strong; "Liberia Rediscovered" by James C. Young; "Native African Medicine" by George W. Harley.
- G-2. Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City
Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director
- National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
Church Missions House
281 Fourth Avenue
New York City
The Rt. Rev. H. St. George Tucker, D.D., Presiding Bishop and President

- 6 -

The Board of Foreign Missions
United Lutheran Church in America
18 East Mt. Vernon Place
Baltimore, Maryland
Mr. Samuel Trexler, D.D., President

American West African Lines
17 Battery Place
New York City
Mr. H. J. Finch, Vice President

G-3

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G-4

United States Geodetic Survey
United States Department of State, Geographer.

G-5

"Views in Liberia", already submitted to the Coordinator of
Information.

- 4 -

- C. In 1926, Liberia refunded all of its foreign obligations through a loan of approximately \$2,500,000 made by Firestone through its subsidiary, Finance Corporation of America. In the depression of the early 1930's, Liberia became in arrears for interest and amortization. In 1935, these arrears were met by the issuance of additional bonds and a revised loan agreement was entered into which materially lessened Liberia's financial obligations. Since that time, Liberia has met interest and amortization in full and has operated upon a balanced budget.

With regard to the other questions under this section, of a purely political nature, the best source of information would be the Department of State (Division of Near Eastern Affairs) from material which is furnished them constantly by the American Minister to Liberia, Lester A. Walton.

- D-1. The following foreign companies are operating in Liberia

A. Woermann - a German trading firm.
 West & Company - a German trading firm.
 Maier & Jurgonmeyer - a German trading firm.
 Overbeck & Company - a German firm.
 Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale - a French company
 Compagnie des Cables Sud-Americains, S.A. - a French cable company
 Gemayel Brothers - a Syrian firm.
 G. R. Fazzah - a Syrian merchant.
 Yunis Brothers - a Syrian firm.
 Casaad - a Syrian firm.
 Oost Afrikaansche Compagnie - a Dutch firm.
 Cavalla River Company, Ltd. - a British firm.
 Paterson Zachonis Company, Ltd. - a British firm.
 Frey & Zuesli - a Swiss firm.

All of the above are commercial traders with the exception of the cable company.

- D-2. Firestone Plantations Company is now employing 13,000 native laborers. What the potential supply might be is unknown. The population of Liberia is estimated at 1,500,000.
- D-3. Generally speaking, natives cannot readily be taught the use of heavy machinery with any degree of confidence.
- D-4. The inducement required by natives in order to get them to work is a normal African wage with satisfactory food and shelter. In other words, if they have assurance that they will be permanently supplied with ample necessities as they know them, they will work.
- D-5. The economic necessities for a settlement of white Americans in Liberia must be imported almost 100%.
- E-1. Liberia has a frontier force of around 300, principally natives. A small percentage of these have rifles and there are a few machine guns in the country, nothing else.
- E-2. One American negro officer is now in Liberia training the local militia.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

SECRET

FROM: David Bruce
TO: Lester Armour
SUBJECT: Harvey D. Firestone, Jr.

DATE February 12, 1962

Mr. Firestone will be here next week and, if I should be absent, he will contact you.

David Bruce

December 16, 1941

Mr. Harvey E. Firestone, Jr.
Firestone Park
Akron, Ohio

My dear Mr. Firestone:

Following your suggestion at our meeting, I have had our people here prepare a suggested list of questions. This may be too much of a burden for you. Don't hesitate to say so. But I would be grateful for your answering such of them as you feel prepared to answer.

If you can indicate the time when you could talk with our people, it would be of great assistance to us. Events since our meeting make action now more imperative.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

M:CC

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Memorandum

December 13, 1941

TO: Colonel Donovan
FROM: E. S. Mason
SUBJECT: Questions Regarding Liberia

Herewith is the list of questions to be transmitted to Mr. Firestone. I hope, if he considers the list too detailed and voluminous, he will nevertheless answer such questions as his information permits.

E. S. Mason

September 1947

It may be assumed that the published materials relating to Liberia are available in Washington, but it should be noted that their content is likely to be both out-of-date and incomplete.

The following questions are asked not with the intent of having the Firestone Company write the definitive monograph on Liberia. They are asked primarily to obtain through the company's kindness (1) recent data which has not appeared in the literature, (2) up-to-date and correct data on matters which have been described in the literature, (3) critical comments upon the literature itself, and (4) information on the whereabouts of private collections of material which might be available for the use of the United States Government service.

If the answering of these questions demands more time than the Firestone Company is able to give at present, would the company be so kind as to indicate the subjects upon which more detailed information may be available in the future.

A. Harbors and Harbor Facilities.

1. There are ships at anchor on the Liberian coast. names of ports, anchorage, or possible landing beaches.
2. With respect to these ports or anchorages, can you furnish recent data on the following subjects?
 - a. Tonnage,--displacement amount in feet; depth of water,--starboard.
 - b. Buoys, lights, beacons, etc.,--number, listing, capacity in tons, type (stationary or floating).
 - c. New shops and repair facilities for small and large craft, fuel storage facilities, warehouses and sheds.
 - d. Character of beach of anchorage (gravel, or sand); maximum draft of surf boats used as anchors; type of beach; surface of beach (sand, gravel, rock); permanent fixtures on beach (paved areas, loading platforms, roadways or causeways).
 - e. Number, capacity, and quality of surfboats available; speed and propellant power.
 - f. Tide, surf, and wind conditions; cloud conditions.
 - g. Sea-bottoms--are any dredging operations being silted up? any dredging operations under way?
 - h. What are the major difficulties to be overcome in improving the harbor facilities of Monrovia (or Marshall)?
 - i. What would it take in the way of docks, breakwaters, etc., to make the port of Monrovia into the equal of any Freetown or Dakar?
3. Shipping.
 - a. How many ocean-going ships per month anchor off the coast for some purpose or other?
 - b. Have you noticed any German ships? British ships?

B. Transport

1. What roads and tracks have you actually traveled over? Could you indicate them on a road map and give information on the following:

a. Surface: Is it of firm soil? Is it rocky, sandy, or soft? Is it covered with grass, or is it bare? How difficult? How heavy? Can it carry various surfaces? How many trucks? How many tons? (See question regarding weight?)

b. Data: Can it carry more at all? Is it? How frequent are the trucks?

c. Bridges: Length and height above ground or water? Width (wide enough for double traffic)? Ability to carry tons; construction, concrete or wood.

d. Bridges and curves: Could these pose an obstacle to large heavily-loaded trucks?

e. Road-repairing equipment: Does any exist? How difficult would it be to make the roads which you have traveled over into roads of strategic importance? Roads you have not traveled over, but which you know about on good authority?

f. How do seasonal variations affect general transport efficiencies in various sections of the area?

2. What flying fields have you seen? (Could you give first-hand information on the following?)

a. Runways: length and breadth, direction, surface (all-weather or dangerous in rainy season), surface off the runways.

b. Hangar and shops, personnel accommodations.

c. Storage facilities for gas and oil (approximate capacity of tanks).

d. Do flyers consider the fields small, dangerous? What types of planes actually use them?

e. What are your observations on ceiling and visibility?

f. Inland lakes, or seaside lagoons suitable for seaplane landings.

g. Communications with existing and possible air bases. (See questions regarding roads).

h. Railroads.

a. Are any railroads contemplated? Any routes being surveyed?

A. Telephone and Telegraph Facilities.

a. Are there any?

b. What are the obstacles to development?

C. Political

1. Has there been a recent improvement in financial management? In Liberian finance?
2. President Barclay: What kind of man (character, strength and weaknesses); how does he spend his time? Influence; how does he maintain it? How great is his influence? In case a crisis came in Liberia, is he open to influence from the outside? Does he have any qualities of real leadership? Upon what is his authority based?
3. What kind of men surround him? (Do you think he should be surrounded by that sort of men or not?) Are these?
4. Are there any current (half-forgotten or current) factional disputes which might be of strategic importance to a foreign government?
5. Are there any class or sectional antagonisms which might be of strategic importance to a foreign government?
6. What are the real functions of the Liberian legislature?
7. Is there any recent change in the conduct of elections?
8. What degree of loyalty may the government of the Americo-Liberian elite expect from the original population?

D. Economic

1. What foreign (especially Axis) companies now have investments and operating forces in Liberia? How are these companies regarded by the government?
2. How large is the potential supply of labor for heavy work?
3. Can natives be readily taught to use machines like grinders, hoists, trucks, tractors, and the like? Do they develop any feeling for machinery?

6. What inducements can be offered natives in order to get them to work? to work willingly?
7. What can the country furnish to the way of economic necessities for a settlement of whites? What necessities must be imported?

I. "Armed Forces"

1. About how many men are under arms? What kind of arms?
2. Have any foreign officers been retained in to train troops?
3. Does the government have any territorial ambitions which it might fulfill by armed attack against neighboring territory?
4. Could one of our declared or potential enemies induce the government of Liberia to take military action against the colonial forces of one of our allies?

F. Climate and Health

1. Does the climate vary greatly from place to place? Is there any part of the country where one escapes the tropics?
2. Where can the most reliable weather reports be found?
3. With modern housing and refrigeration are these tropical areas habitable by whites? What, for instance, would be the major difficulties (from the point of view of climate) which a group of whites would have to face at sea level?
4. What are the qualities of the water supply?
5. What local diseases are most serious and which most likely to afflict whites?
6. Are there any locally-known remedies which might not have been considered in the United States?
7. What are the recent developments in hospital facilities and medical service?
8. How well-developed is the health service in the interior? Any dispensaries, hospitals, etc., there?

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GENERAL NOTE

It may be assumed that the published materials relating to Liberia are available in Washington, but it should be noted that their content is likely to be both out-of-date and incomplete.

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If the answering of these questions demands more time than the Firestone Company is able to give at present, would the company be so kind as to indicate the subjects upon which more detailed information may be available in the future.

PC

Harvey S. Firestone
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE
 CLEVELAND

FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES
 FIRESTONE PARK
 AKRON, OHIO

AKRON, OHIO

December 12, 1941

Col. William Donovan,
 Co-Ordinator of Information,
 25th and E Streets,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Pursuant to our conversation last Saturday, the name of Doctor Richard P. Strong's work is "The African Republic of Liberia and the Belgian Congo", published in two volumes by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

With regard to the anthropological survey by Doctor Schwab, I understand that his manuscript is in the hands of Professor Earnest A. Hooten, of Harvard University.

Under separate cover I am sending you copies of "Liberia Rediscovered", by James G. Young; "Native African Medicine", by Doctor George W. Harley; and "Views in Liberia", which I think you will find of interest.

As soon as I receive the questionnaire which you are preparing, I will immediately go to work on it and let you have the answers as promptly as possible.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harvey S. Firestone Jr.

HSEJr:HIG

KEEP 'EM FLYING!

FIRESTONE, HARVEY

December 9, 1941

Memorandum for Mr. Barkers

I told you of my talk with Harvey Firestone. He is prepared to aid us. I suggest, therefore, that we prepare a questionnaire based upon suggestions from the Army and the Navy as well as the State Department. We should address some questions concerning facilities of the harbor and the possibilities of development. I suggest this because, while the Firestone Company uses lighters, he said there might be possibilities of developing a break-wall and that he thought his engineers had prepared some data on this. This was at Monrovia).

2. The development of the air fields.
3. Climate, climate, character of the people, etc.
4. Economic position of Liberia, and what studies have been made of the economic position of surrounding states.

Firestone is prepared to have us send people to him, and I think it most important that we have someone look on this who can prepare a sensible and comprehensive series of questions.

W.J.D.

December 3, 1961

MEMORANDUM TO: COLONEL JOURNAL
FROM: MR. HARRY FINESTONE

Harry Finestone is at the
Edith-Carlton Hotel, New York City,
Telephone, Plaza 3-4600, Apartment
1202. The best time to get him there
is before ten o'clock in the morning.
He will be there Saturday. Will ex-
pect to hear from you. He may or
may not be there Sunday, but probably
will go. He asked you for lunch on
Saturday, but I said that you would
not arrange it.

D.K.E. Source

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